

# Public Document Pack

## **Council**

Wednesday, 18th September,  
2013  
at 2.00 pm

### **MEMBERS' ROOM DOCUMENTS**

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#### **Members**

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## MEMBERS' ROOM DOCUMENTS

Agendas and papers are now available via the Council's website

### **9 HAMPSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN: ADOPTION**

Inspectors' report into the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).  
Saved policies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998).  
Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007).  
Minerals and Waste Plan for adoption (2013).  
Inspector's 'Main Modifications'.  
Inspector's 'Additional Modifications'.  
Hampshire County Council's Cabinet report.  
List of Southampton sites in background document potentially suitable for waste management facilities.  
Summary of consultation responses (2013).

Tuesday, 10 September 2013

DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES



The Planning  
Inspectorate

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## **Report to Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority**

**by Andrew S Freeman, BSc(Hons) DipTP DipEM FRTPI FCIHT MIEnvSc  
an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government**

**Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2013**

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### **PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004 (AS AMENDED)**

#### **SECTION 20**

### **REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION INTO THE HAMPSHIRE MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN LOCAL PLAN**

Document submitted for examination on 29 February 2012

Examination hearings held between 6 to 8 June 2012, 11 to 15 June 2012 and  
13 to 14 March 2013

File Ref: PINS/Q1770/429/7

## **ABBREVIATIONS USED IN REPORT AND APPENDIX**

Core documents (referenced in parentheses in the text) are prefixed by the letters HMWP, ED or ND

AA	Appropriate Assessment
ABP	Associated British Ports
AONBs	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
CDE	Construction, Demolition and Excavation (waste)
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
C&I	Commercial and Industrial (waste)
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
ERFs	Energy Recovery Facilities
HGVs	Heavy goods vehicles
HWRCs	Household Waste Recycling Centres
ISA	Integrated Sustainability Appraisal
LDS	Local Development Scheme
MRFs	Material Recovery Facilities
MM	Main modification
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
mt	million tonnes
mtpa	million tonnes per annum
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
Para	Paragraph
S	Section
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAMS	Sites and Monuments
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SCS	Sustainable Community Strategy
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPZ	Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
WTSS	Waste Transfer Stations

## **Non-Technical Summary**

This report concludes that the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan provides an appropriate basis for minerals and waste planning within the plan area up to 2030 provided that a number of modifications are made to the Plan. The Hampshire Authorities<sup>1</sup> have specifically requested that I recommend any main modifications necessary to enable them to adopt the Plan.<sup>2</sup> All the main modifications to address this were proposed by the Hampshire Authorities and I have recommended their inclusion after full consideration of the representations from other parties on these issues.

The modifications can be summarised as follows:

- Referring to collaborative working and the presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- Strengthening the vision and strategic aims.
- Amending policies on the environment, communities and the economy to ensure consistency with national policy.
- Providing for a landbank of brick clay of at least 25 years together with revised allocations.
- Ensuring a review of land-won aggregate allocations in the event of a drop-off of supply.
- Widening the provisions in respect of non-allocated land-won aggregate sites.
- Making provision for silica sand.
- Clarifying the policy on the location of new waste management developments.
- Clarifying the minimum contribution of recycled and secondary aggregates to the supply of minerals.
- Including provision for the consideration of new wharves and the safeguarding of potential wharves and concrete batching plants.
- Adding robust monitoring arrangements.

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<sup>1</sup> Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority

<sup>2</sup> The Hampshire Authorities are also proposing "additional modifications" that will not affect legal matters or the soundness of the Plan.

## Introduction

1. This report contains my assessment of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan in terms of Section 20(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). It considers first whether the Plan's preparation has complied with the duty to co-operate, in recognition that there is no scope to remedy any failure in this regard. It then considers whether the Plan is sound and whether it is compliant with the legal requirements. The National Planning Policy Framework (Para 182) makes clear that to be sound a Local Plan should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.
2. The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the local authorities have submitted what they consider to be a sound plan. The basis for my examination is the submission version of the Plan (February 2012, HMWP 135). This is an up-date of the publication version (November 2011, HMWP 001) on which public consultation took place in November and December 2011. The stated aim of the modified submission version is to improve readability; also to clarify points in response to comments received. It does not contain any changes that I would regard as main modifications.
3. My report deals with the main modifications that are needed to make the Plan sound and legally compliant and they are identified in bold in the report (**MM**). In accordance with Section 20(7C) of the 2004 Act, the Hampshire Authorities requested that I should make any modifications needed to rectify matters that make the Plan unsound/not legally compliant and thus incapable of being adopted. These main modifications are set out in the Appendix.
4. The main modifications that go to soundness have been subject to public consultation and, where necessary, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and I have taken the consultation responses into account in writing this report.

## Assessment of Duty to Co-operate

5. Section 20(5)(c) of the 2004 Act requires that I consider whether the Hampshire Authorities complied with any duty imposed on them by Section 33A of the 2004 Act in relation to the Plan's preparation. Section 33A requires constructive, active and ongoing engagement with local authorities and a variety of prescribed bodies in order to maximise the effectiveness of plan preparation.
6. By working together as a partnership of minerals and waste planning authorities, the Hampshire Authorities have addressed internal issues of intra-county working. This has included conforming with community strategies and with the established (New Forest) and emerging (South Downs) National Park management plans and strategies.
7. Engagement with borough and district councils within Hampshire has formed an important part of the plan-making process. Particular topics of discussion have been the availability and use of industrial land for waste development; local regeneration needs, for instance around the marine wharves; and accordance with the development plan including the Development Plan Documents of the Hampshire Districts.

8. Regard has been paid to the minerals and waste strategies of local planning authorities beyond Hampshire's boundaries. Discussions have been held with the adjacent authorities of Dorset, Wiltshire, Surrey, West Sussex and Berkshire. Discussions with other relevant authorities such as Somerset and Northamptonshire County Councils have also been held.
9. In terms of key bodies prescribed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012:
  - There have been ongoing engagement and meetings with the Environment Agency and Natural England.
  - All consultation documents, updates and meeting invites have been sent to English Heritage, the Homes and Communities Agency, Transport for London, the Secretary of State for Transport and the Civil Aviation Authority.
  - There had been engagement with the Mayor of London through the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group Regional Technical Advisory Body.
  - The Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton Primary Care Trusts have been regularly consulted and contact has been established with neighbouring Primary Care Trusts.
  - The Office of Rail Regulation has been contacted in addition to ongoing engagement with Network Rail.
  - There has been continual engagement with the Highways Agency and with Hampshire County Council as highways authorities.
  - There has been consultation with the Marine Management Organisation and the Crown Estate that has led to publication of an agreed position statement.
10. Details of the co-operative working are set out in the document "A record of collaborative working in the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan" (HMWP 140a). I conclude that the Hampshire Authorities have worked collaboratively with other authorities and bodies and have co-operated effectively through a continuous period of engagement. The Local Planning Authorities have fulfilled the duty to co-operate with regard to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

## **Assessment of Legal Compliance**

11. My examination of the compliance of the Plan with the legal requirements is summarised in the table below. I conclude that the Plan meets them all. However, in the light of discussion at the examination hearings and other evidence before me, I include comments on a number of relevant matters.

### ***Local Development Schemes***

12. The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme of Hampshire County Council (HMWP 032), as submitted to the Secretary of State at the start of the examination process, referred to public examination of the Hampshire Minerals

and Waste Plan in April 2012 with adoption in July 2012. In the event, hearing sessions were held in June 2012 and March 2013. Adoption in the summer of 2013 is now anticipated. To reflect these revised dates, an updated Local Development Scheme (HMWP 032a) has been prepared. The content and timing of the Plan are compliant with the revised scheme.

### ***Statements of Community Involvement***

13. With regard to community involvement, some parties found the consultation exercise to be overwhelmingly complicated, to have an over-emphasis on electronic responses and to have involved Plan exhibitions at distant locations. For my part, I appreciate that much of the documentation is lengthy and technical in nature. This is perhaps inevitable given the nature of the subject. In addition, and in part a reflection of the Regulations, there is an emphasis on use of the internet. However, in this and all other respects, including the choice of exhibition venues, I find that there has been compliance with the Statements of Community Involvement. I do not find that the consultation process was flawed.

### ***Sustainability Appraisal***

14. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan has been subject to sustainability appraisal. The document setting out the latest iteration of this process is the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (HMWP 078b). Amongst other things, several representors have criticised the scoring used in the assessment of sites. Examples of the criticisms are to be found at core documents ED 117 and 118 where alternative scores are proposed for sites at Downton Manor Farm and Yeaton Manor Farm. Assessment of the Hamble Airfield, Purple Haze and Roeshot sites are other examples.
15. I acknowledge that there is an element of subjectivity in the way in which the scores have been assessed and recorded. In this respect, I have had regard to the possible use of alternative scores. However, I do not find that the conclusions of the Hampshire Authorities are significantly flawed. The sustainability appraisal is part of an overall assessment of the environmental effects of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan. Even if some of the scores were varied, I do not consider that the overall conclusions of the exercise would be materially different. I conclude that the sustainability appraisal is adequate.

### ***Appropriate Assessment***

16. Another process that has been the subject of criticism is that of appropriate assessment as carried out under the Habitats Regulations. The latest details are set out in the "Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Habitats Regulations Assessment Record" (HMWP 132a) together with the related Appendices (HMWP 133c). Again, the assessment of individual sites is considered by certain representors to be flawed. A particular example is the allocated site at Purple Haze where issues include the effect on Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites. A further example is the proposed Bramshill Quarry extension which also affects a Special Protection Area.



17. At Purple Haze, the lack of hydro-geological evidence creates uncertainty. However, as advised by Natural England, it has been possible to address such matters in the wording of the development considerations. At the Bramshill Quarry extension (and again with advice from Natural England), a widely drawn allocation boundary would allow greater control over adjacent development and possible benefits in terms of continued management. In all the circumstances, I consider that the Appropriate Assessment is adequate.

**Regional Strategy**

18. On 28 February 2013 the Secretary of State laid in Parliament a statutory instrument to partially revoke the Regional Strategy for the South East. Two policies have been saved. One of these (Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area) is relevant in parts of the plan area. The partial revocation came into force on 25 March 2013. The policies within the Regional Strategy on minerals and waste are no longer part of the development plan.

<b>LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The Local Plan is identified within the approved LDS March 2013 which sets out an expected adoption date of summer 2013. The Local Plan's content and timing are compliant with the LDS.
Statements of Community Involvement (SCIs) and relevant regulations	The SCIs of the Hampshire Authorities were adopted over a period extending from 2006 to 2013. Consultation has been compliant with the requirements therein, including consultation on the post-submission proposed "main modification" changes (MM).
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	SA has been carried out and is adequate.
Appropriate Assessment (AA)	AA has been carried out under the Habitats Regulations (October 2012 with revised appendices March 2013). The AA is adequate.
National Policy	The Local Plan complies with national policy except where indicated and modifications are recommended.
Regional Strategy (RS)	All material provisions of the RS (South East Plan) were revoked in March 2013. The Local Plan is in general conformity with the remaining relevant provisions of the RS (Policy NRM6).
Sustainable Community Strategies (SCSs)	Satisfactory regard has been paid to the SCSs of the Hampshire Authorities.
2004 Act (as amended) and 2012 Regulations.	The Local Plan complies with the Act and the Regulations.

## Assessment of Soundness

### Preamble

19. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan will replace the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy as adopted in 2007. The new Local Plan makes provision for all aspect of minerals and waste development within the county of Hampshire over a period extending up to 2030. It is a collaboration between the "Hampshire Authorities", namely Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority.
20. The central purpose is to set out policies for minerals extraction and the provision of waste management infrastructure over the period of the Plan all within a context that provides for the protection of Hampshire's environment, the maintenance of Hampshire's communities and support for Hampshire's economy. In this regard, some 12 sites across the plan area are allocated for mineral extraction or waste management purposes. A further specific site is the subject of minerals safeguarding.
21. The main tranche of examination hearings took place in June 2012. During the course of those hearings it became clear that main modifications would be necessary to make the Plan sound and/or legally compliant and capable of adoption. Modifications were drafted and consulted upon. As a result of representations received, the hearings were resumed (and concluded) in March 2013.
22. The preparation of the Plan and its examination have taken place at a time of change. For example, the Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State approximately one month before publication of the final version of the National Planning Policy Framework. In addition, all material provisions of the Regional Strategy (South East Plan) were revoked late in the examination process.
23. Certain new documents of relevance were published after submission of the Plan. These include "Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework", "Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System" and "Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)". Interested parties were given an opportunity to comment on the Plan in the light of all these documents.
24. The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Specific waste policies are not included in the Framework. However, other policies are relevant to the content of the Plan, minerals policies in particular.
25. Although in all material respects the South East Plan has now been revoked, the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan largely conforms with this Spatial Strategy. The degree of conformity is outlined in the document "Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan – Conformity with the South East Plan" (HMWP 109a). The principles and aims of the Regional Strategy are also largely replicated in the Minerals and Waste Plan. However, there are some instances where an alternative approach has been implemented.

26. Alternative approaches have been developed where the evidence collected has shown that circumstances are different from those obtaining at the time of the preparation of the South East Plan. Examples include the adoption of a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant information regarding aggregates, and an assessment of all supply options, as required under the National Planning Policy Framework.
27. Some areas of the evidence base for the South East Plan are considered to be out of date. Evidence prepared for the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is more recent and presents a more realistic picture of minerals and waste issues in some areas.
28. With regard to the National Planning Policy Framework, the draft Framework (ND 001) was used in the preparation of the Plan. However, the examination was undertaken using the final Framework as published on 27 March 2012 (ND 075). As discussed below, certain main modifications to the Plan are proposed in order to address important discrepancies. Other matters are to be addressed through additional modifications proposed by the Hampshire Authorities.
29. Specific matters are addressed in the body of my report under the main issues headings. However, there are two matters of preliminary concern. These are the new presumption in favour of sustainable development; and a new soundness requirement, namely that local plans (which include the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan) should be positively prepared.
30. In terms of the new soundness requirement, the Framework requires that the Plan should be based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements. In this regard, a steady and adequate supply of minerals would be yielded from a variety of sources and locations. In terms of waste, the need for new management capacity has been objectively assessed to calculate the capacity gap and the waste management needs of the plan area. The policies can be considered to be positive and enabling. They set out the circumstances where development would be permitted rather than seeking to restrict growth.
31. I find that the Plan has been positively prepared and is sound in this regard. In addition, with the incorporation of main modifications **MM1 and MM9**, there would be a clear statement of the Hampshire Authorities' intention to take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. As such, there would be accordance with this important new strand of national policy.

## **Main Issues**

32. Taking account of all the representations, written evidence and the discussions that took place at the examination hearings, I have identified 11 main issues upon which the soundness of the Plan depends. They are discussed in the order in which they were considered at the examination hearings, not in any particular order of importance. Main modifications are recommended as appropriate.

33. Many of the representations are addressed in additional modifications that are proposed by the Hampshire Authorities. However, these do not concern matters of soundness or legal compliance and do not need to be considered in this report.

**Issue 1 - Whether there is a positive and collective vision for the future of Hampshire, including a clear economic vision, which reflects the aspirations of local communities**

34. Paragraph 17 of the National Planning Policy Framework calls for succinct local plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area. There is also a call for a clear economic vision and strategy (Para 21). In response, the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan sets out a short vision at Para 2.24. This is expanded upon in Para 2.25 with strategic aims at Paras 2.27 to 2.29. However, these provisions are lacking in economic focus. In addition, there is a general need for restructuring, consolidation and summarisation.
35. Changes that would ensure consistency with national policy are set out in three main modifications (**MM2 to MM4**). There would be re-phrasing to clarify the importance of minerals to economic activities such as housing growth and infrastructure provision. Additional text would emphasise the role of recycled aggregates and how the required landfill capacity requirement would be met. In addition, there would be greater clarity over the links between the vision and the strategic aims.

**Issue 2 – Whether there are clear and appropriate environmental policies that, amongst other things, would ensure that there would be no unacceptable adverse effects on the natural or historic environment**

***Protection of the landscape***

36. Under Paras 115 and 116 of the National Planning Policy Framework, great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances. In this regard, Policy 3 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan needs to be up-dated to reflect accurately these provisions of national policy, provisions that are absent from the policy as submitted. Necessary changes would be effected through a main modification (**MM5**).

***Protection of the countryside***

37. Policy 4 of the Plan deals with protection of the countryside. Under the terms of the policy, minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (for which there is separate policy provision), will not be permitted unless it complies with the criteria stated in the policy. However, the policy needs to be considered in the context of other policies in the Plan, notably Policy 28 on locating waste management development.
38. Under Policy 28 (as proposed to be modified), the emphasis is upon locating waste management development in urban areas in northeast and south Hampshire, along the strategic road corridors and in areas of major new or

planned development. Such locations could include sites within a rural setting in which case sites would be considered suitable and supported where they would involve previously-developed land and the development would be of a scale compatible with the setting.

39. Modified Policy 28 would also recognise that there could be other special locational needs outside the main terms of the policy. Exceptional circumstances are set out in the text accompanying the policy. A more rural location could be appropriate where the facility would be closer to the source of the waste or related to an agricultural activity. For example, anaerobic digester plants and composting facilities may need to be located where there would be an available feedstock and where the residues could be disposed of to land for beneficial purposes.
40. At present there is an internal inconsistency within the Plan. Policy 4 is not justified in its existing form. It needs to be amended in line with the evidence base that supports the locational provisions of Policy 28. A main modification (**MM6**) is recommended. With this modification in place, there would be appropriate reference within Policy 4 to countryside activities, local needs and the exceptional circumstances defined under modified Policy 28. Modified Policy 4 would be clear and appropriate.

### ***Green Belt***

41. The protection of the South West Hampshire Green Belt is dealt with in Policy 5 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan and in Paragraphs 3.34 to 3.37. However, there are a number of deficiencies in the policy:
  - The policy requires developments to contribute to the achievement of Green Belt objectives. However, the National Planning Policy Framework no longer refers to Green Belt objectives. The equivalent provision is enhancing the beneficial use of the Green Belt.
  - The way the policy is written, only time-limited developments would be permitted. This approach is flawed. In any event, in many cases, time-limited developments would still be inappropriate although the temporary nature of the activity could contribute towards demonstrating very special circumstance in certain cases.
  - The policy as written would allow development where there are special circumstances that would make the development appropriate. However, it is not possible to make a development appropriate (or "not inappropriate") through special circumstances (or even very special circumstances).
42. To rectify the above deficiencies, a main modification (**MM7**) is proposed. The policy would be simplified and would refer to permitting development that is not inappropriate or where very special circumstances exist; also to enhancing the beneficial use of Green Belt. With this modification in place, the Green Belt provisions would be consistent with national policy as expressed in the National Planning Policy Framework and would be sound. The policy would be clear and appropriate.

**Issue 3 - Whether there are clear and appropriate community-related policies that, amongst other things, would ensure that there would be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health**

***Protecting public health, safety and amenity***

43. Policy 9 of the Plan addresses the topics of public health protection, safety and amenity. However, the provisions are lacking in a number of important respects. These are summarised below:
- In the context of the release of emissions, there is confusion over use of the term "beyond recognised levels".
  - The term "visually obtrusive" does not adequately cover visual amenity matters.
  - There is no reference to tip and quarry slope stability; differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; and subsidence and migration of contaminants. This is contrary to Para 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
  - There is no reference to protecting public strategic infrastructure.
  - The need to address potential cumulative impacts and the way they relate to existing developments should be covered in the policy (not in the supporting text).
44. By way of response, a main modification (**MMS**) is proposed:
- The term "above appropriate standards" would be used in place of "beyond recognised levels".
  - Instead of referring to visually obtrusive developments, there would be reference to the avoidance of unacceptable visual impact.
  - Reference would be added to tip and quarry slope stability; differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; and subsidence and migration of contaminants.
  - There would be reference to impact on public strategic infrastructure.
  - There would be more comprehensive reference, within the policy, to cumulative impacts.
45. With the above main modification in place, the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan would accord with Government policy on environmental criteria and the related soundness of the Plan would be assured. There would be clear and appropriate policies on community-related matters.

**Issue 4 - Whether appropriate provision is made for the steady and adequate supply of clay and chalk and for any demand for small-scale extraction of building stone**

***Brick-making clay – stock of permitted reserves***

46. One of the main changes between the draft and final versions of the National Planning Policy Framework was that relating to the landbank that should be provided for brick clay. The draft Framework (on which the Plan was predicated) made reference to ensuring security of supply of brick clay by allocating sufficient land to maintain a landbank of at least 10 years. This is the time period that is referred to in Policy 21 (Brick-making clay) of the Plan.
47. The final version of the Framework indicates that there should be a stock of permitted reserves of at least 25 years for brick clay. In order to reflect this element of national policy, a main modification is necessary (**MM10**). With this modification in place, the related provision of the Plan would be sound and there would be accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.<sup>3</sup>

**Issue 5 - Whether there is clear and effective provision for the safeguarding of mineral and waste sites and facilities; also the long-term conservation of mineral resources and the definition of safeguarding and consultation areas**

***Concrete batching sites***

48. Under Para 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework, local planning authorities should, amongst other things, safeguard sites for concrete batching. The Hampshire Mineral and Waste Plan contains a list of safeguarded minerals and waste sites at Appendix B. However, concrete batching plants are not presently included.
49. In order to comply with the Framework, it will be necessary to include concrete batching plants in the list at Appendix B of the Plan. This would be dealt with by way of a main modification (**MM11**). With this modification in place, there would be accordance with related national policy and the Plan would be sound in this respect.

***Minerals Consultation Areas***

50. A further provision of Paragraph 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework is the definition of Minerals Consultation Areas. Local planning authorities are expected to define Minerals Consultation Areas based on Minerals Safeguarding Areas. The topic of Minerals Consultation Areas was the subject of discussion at the hearings. Clear and flexible provisions are already in place in Hampshire. Although the Hampshire Authorities are proposing additional modifications whereby the arrangements would be clarified and highlighted, no main modifications are necessary.

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<sup>3</sup> Further modifications relating to brick-making clay have also been prepared (MM24 and MM25) – see Issue 7 below.

## **Issue 6 - Whether appropriate provision is made for the steady and adequate supply of sharp sand, gravel and soft sand**

### ***Land-won aggregate – quantification of requisite supply***

51. One of the more controversial matters discussed at the examination hearings was the amount of sand and gravel that should be produced from land-won sources each year. Some representatives of the industry (perhaps with an eye to additional allocations) were concerned that the "apportionment" was too low. Those against the allocation of particular sites tended to regard the apportionment as too high and sought a lower land-won contribution and an increased yield from other sources including imports.
52. The historical starting point is the South East Plan. Policy M3 on primary aggregates set an apportionment of 2.63 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) for Hampshire/Southampton/Portsmouth. This figure was the subject of later review. Following an examination in public, the Secretary of State proposed changes to Policy M3 (changes that were not adopted given the decision to revoke regional strategies). The proposed annual average of land-won sand and gravel for Hampshire was set at 2.05 mtpa (March 2010).
53. A further change was introduced in the National Planning Policy Framework. Paragraph 145 of the Framework indicates that supply should be based on a rolling average of 10 years' sales data and other relevant local information. Planning for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates would be informed by the preparation of an annual Local Aggregates Assessment.
54. Three versions of a Local Aggregates Assessment were before the examination. Version 1 (HMWP 136) represents the draft of the Assessment as initially prepared by the Hampshire Authorities. Version 2 (HMWP 136a) was prepared after consultation responses had been received, notably those of the South East England Aggregate Working Party (HMWP 141). Version 3 (HMWP 136b) was prepared to reflect the situation at the end of 2012 and to inform the examination hearings as resumed in March 2013.
55. The comments of many of those making representations on this part of the Plan reflect the views of the South East England Aggregate Working Party. There is concern about the robustness of the sales data; the prospect of increased house-building and commercial/industrial activity; and demand for aggregate from neighbouring authorities. There is also a view that there should be some form of contingency together with robust monitoring.
56. The various versions of the Local Aggregates Assessment confirm the locally derived land-won sand and gravel apportionment set out in the Plan (1.56 mtpa). This figure is in excess of the 10 year sales average of 1.41 mtpa. It also exceeds the three year average of 0.95 mtpa.<sup>4</sup>
57. The apportionments and the sales figures are inclusive of both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. However, the soft sand calculations have been the subject of separate criticism. In this regard, the locally derived apportionment

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<sup>4</sup> The DCLG publication "Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System" states (Footnote 1) that Mineral Planning Authorities should also look at the average 3 year sales in particular to identify the general trend of demand.



amounts to 0.28mtpa. This can be compared with average annual sales, over the 10 year period, of 0.23mt.

58. For my part, I recognise that the sales data for land-won sand and gravel presents a mixed picture including a decline in sales notably over the last three years. However, the work follows the approach advocated in the National Planning Policy Framework. Further, having regard to other relevant information, there is no certainty that sales will differ markedly from those assessed by the Hampshire Authorities certainly in the foreseeable future.
59. In terms of other sources of supply (recycled and secondary aggregates, marine-won aggregates and imported hard rock), the infrastructure is in place such that the supply envisaged within the Plan (Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and sources) could be achieved. However, except in the case of hard rock (imported), this would be at levels not actually achieved in the past.
60. In conclusion, I am satisfied that supplying sand and gravel at a rate of 1.56 mtpa (including 0.28 mtpa of soft sand) would be an appropriate contribution to a steady and adequate supply of aggregates in Hampshire. However, the evidence raises some uncertainties. In order to be effective and deliverable over the Plan period, I consider that there should be robust monitoring of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and sources) and a commitment to vary the required elements of supply should this become necessary. Such a response would be effected through a further main modification (**MM12**).

### ***Meeting aggregate supply***

61. The way in which the required supply of land-won aggregates would be met is summarised in Table 5.3 of the Plan. The requirement over the Plan period is for 30 million tonnes (mt) of sand and gravel (apportionment x Plan period (19.25 years)). Existing reserves amount to 16.44 mt. Sites initially allocated in the Plan would yield 11.57 mt. Together these amount to 28.01 mt. There is therefore a shortfall of a total of 1.99 mt.
62. The Hampshire Authorities envisage that this shortfall would be made up through a minimum "contingency" of 0.15 mtpa. This would come from what are in effect windfall sites (described in the Local Aggregates Assessments as "unallocated opportunities"). Historically, 0.30 mtpa has come forward from these unallocated sites. This is double the figure upon which reliance is now placed.
63. The Hampshire Authorities argue that unallocated opportunities could come forward under the provisions of Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates. Policy 20 identifies specific sites from which extraction would be permitted. In addition, proposals outside the areas identified in the Plan could be supported where it could be demonstrated that the identified sites are not deliverable, that there is a demonstrated need for the development or that prior extraction of the aggregate facilitates other development.
64. The way in which the sites identified in the Plan could be demonstrated to be "not deliverable" is unclear. In addition, there may be a specific local requirement for the mineral. Further, extraction may be justified where it is either part of a proposal for another beneficial use or involves extraction prior to a planned development. Given that reliance could be placed on sites

outside the specific areas identified in Policy 20, these points should be recognised in the policy. This would be effected through a main modification (**MM13**). Additional modifications in the supporting text would provide further clarification and explanation.

65. Several representors have stated that there should be allocations sufficient to meet *all* the identified needs and there should be no specific reliance on unallocated opportunities. They say that this is one of the fundamental tasks that should be met by the Plan. In this regard, several sites have been put forward as candidates for additional allocation in circumstances where there is stated to be no way of knowing whether the sites would be acceptable to the Hampshire Authorities even if they came forward by way of Policy 20.
66. I agree that, ideally, the local apportionment should be met from specific allocations. However, I am satisfied that the Plan includes a strategy that will deliver a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand, gravel and soft sand. The key elements of that strategy are:
- a realistic local apportionment;
  - extraction of remaining reserves from existing permitted sites;
  - further extraction through the extension of certain existing permitted sites;
  - extraction from new allocated sites;
  - extraction from unallocated opportunities in appropriate circumstances; and
  - robust monitoring and a commitment to review if there were a material change in circumstances.

### ***Provision for silica sand***

67. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan does not contain any reference to silica sand. At the time of preparation of the Plan, there was no knowledge of a silica sand resource within the plan area. However, during the course of the examination, it was demonstrated that sand at Kingsley Quarry should be classed as silica sand. Having regard to the chemical composition of the sand, its grain shape, grain-size distribution and end application, I agree that there is silica sand within the plan area, notably at Kingsley Quarry.
68. It follows that the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan should address the topic of silica sand. In particular, and in accordance with Paragraphs 145 and 146 of the National Planning Policy Framework, a separate landbank for silica sand should be calculated and maintained. Further, provision should be made for a stock of permitted reserves of at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites.
69. These matters are addressed through a proposed main modification (**MM14**). This main modification is necessary if the Plan is to be consistent with national policy and sound. The modification also refers to Frith End Quarry where the geological conditions (and the presence of silica sand) are similar to those found at Kingsley Quarry.

**Issue 7 - Whether sufficient sites have been allocated; whether they are acceptable in environmental terms and in other respects; whether the sites are deliverable; and whether there is flexibility regarding the availability of sites**

***Introduction***

70. Site allocations are made under the provisions of Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates), Policy 21 (Brick-making clay) and Policy 31 (Non-hazardous waste landfill). Details are included in Appendix A of the Plan – Site allocations. At Inset Map 5, Appendix A also identifies a site at Whitehill Bordon (now to be known as Whitehill & Bordon). However, this depicts a Minerals Safeguarding Area to which Policy 15 refers (Safeguarding – mineral resources (Sand and Gravel and brick-making clay)).
71. I have concluded above (Issue 6) that provision for an adequate and steady supply of aggregates would be made under modified Policy 20 and that the allocation of additional sand and gravel sites would not be necessary. The present discussion (Issue 7) concentrates on the appropriateness of the specific allocations (aggregate and other) that appear in the Submission Plan.

***Brick-making clay***

72. As part of the process of planning for a steady and adequate supply of brick clay, as required by Para 146 of the National Planning Policy Framework, the Hampshire Mineral and Waste Plan makes an allocation at **Michelmersh Brickworks**, one of two brickworks within the plan area. Two parcels of land are allocated. One parcel is generally to the west of the existing brickworks. The other is to the north.
73. During the examination process, it became clear that neither of these parcels would be suitable for the future extraction of brick-making clay. The western parcel falls within Source Protection Zone 1; there is an unacceptable risk to the quality and quantity of drinking water supplies that could not be adequately mitigated. With regard to the northern parcel, recent site investigations have demonstrated that this area is almost entirely barren.
74. In the circumstances, and in order to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, it was necessary to undertake a further search for sites that could be suitable for brick clay extraction. This further search was undertaken after the first tranche of examination hearings. New allocations were put forward after the search. These have been the subject of a further round of public consultation.
75. Two new parcels of land are now put forward for allocation. These parcels lie to the east of the existing works and are known respectively as "School House Field" and, below that, "Hillside Field". Extraction of clay from School House Field would likely take place over a concentrated period of three months in a summer season. Extraction from Hillside Field would take much longer. A total period of 14 years was referred to at the examination hearings although extraction would take place over three or four week periods.
76. Amongst representors, there is concern that open views across local fields (highlighted in the Conservation Area Plan) would be lost. In addition there

would be significant adverse effects on the living conditions of local residents. A further concern is whether all practicable options have been assessed and considered in appropriate detail. This is in circumstances where inclusion of School House Field was rejected at an inquiry into a previous plan, in 1995, the impact of working an alternative field being perceived as much less.

77. At the examination hearings it was clear to me that there are no realistic alternative sources of brick clay of the required composition. The circumstances are materially different from those assessed in 1995. To my mind, the most significant effects would be on the living conditions of residents close to the site notably the occupiers of The Old School House, Croft House and Nurse's Cottage. Steps to safeguard their amenities would be an important development consideration. It is also relevant that the site would only be worked during limited periods of time.
78. Under the National Planning Policy Framework, planning for a steady and adequate supply of brick clay is an important consideration. This would not be achieved under the submission proposals. Acceptable alternative sites are needed. In this regard, the Plan should be modified to include the allocation of School House Field and Hillside Field. This would be achieved under the recommended main modifications (**MM10, MM24 and MM25**).
79. The second brickworks within the plan area is **Selborne Brickworks**. This is located with the South Downs National Park. Although I would normally expect provision for non-energy minerals to be made from outside National Parks, the identification of further brick-making clay resources at Selborne is required in order that the brickworks has a secure long-term supply of clay. This would support the investment required in the brickworks.
80. Those making representations about the allocated land are principally concerned about effects on the environment and amenity; also the impact of traffic on rural roads. These are matters considered at the time planning permission for clay extraction was granted in 2004 (a permission that was allowed to lapse). It is also relevant that the site has been in operation "for hundreds of years".
81. Matters such as traffic issues, the protection of residents' amenities and the impact on landscape character are identified as development considerations. These would be addressed as proposals are progressed. My conclusion is that the allocation is acceptable and is soundly based.

### ***Aggregate rail depots***

82. There are two sites that are allocated as aggregate rail depots. The first is **Basingstoke Sidings**. This is an existing rail siding with operational capacity and good road access. Whilst there are a number of concerns, mainly about the potential effect on residential development and regeneration sites, the principal sensitive receptors are on the far side (south) of the main line railway. The impact on local residents (and businesses) is a development consideration and could be satisfactorily addressed at the application stage.
83. The second site allocated as an aggregate rail depot is **Micheldever Sidings**. The proposed allocation is, in itself, relatively uncontroversial although access matters would be clarified through an additional modification.

### **Soft sand**

84. There are two sites that have been allocated with the extraction of soft sand in mind. One is at Purple Haze (which also has resources of sharp sand and gravel). The other is at Forest Lodge Farm.
85. The objections to the **Purple Haze** site are many and varied. At the related hearing session, representations were discussed under some 20 different headings. In addition to matters relating to the Appropriate Assessment as discussed above, there are important concerns regarding the nature and quantity of the reserve; the effect on recreational amenity; and the likely success of the restoration proposals. Transport effects are also an issue.
86. There have been differing estimates of the amount of aggregate that could be extracted from the site. The level of the water table is a further complication. Quantification of the reserves is in part a question of the volume included within the calculation and allowances made for buffering. However, I have no reason to seriously question the estimates or understanding of the Hampshire Authorities. Even if the assessment proves to be optimistic, that does not undermine the appropriateness of the allocation. Further, as noted at other sites, wet working is not necessarily a barrier to extraction.
87. In terms of the effect on recreational amenity, there would be encroachment on the Moors Valley Country Park. Also, an area of coniferous forest currently enjoyed by the public as an attractive place to see and walk would be lost. For the users of these facilities the effects would be detrimental. Nevertheless, bearing in mind the importance of the mineral resource and access to the amenities of the wider Ringwood Forest, I consider that the disbenefits would be acceptable. In this regard, the Purple Haze site would make an essential contribution to the future supply of soft sand within the plan area.
88. With regard to restoration, I note that there are considerable uncertainties about the likely success of the intended recreation of heathland. Be that as it may, this is not the only element of restoration. In my opinion, the uncertainties do not override the appropriateness of the site allocation.
89. Traffic impacts have been assessed on the basis of 100 two-way traffic movements each day. Additional traffic of this order is unlikely to have a significant impact on the B3081 or on the operation of the wider transport network.
90. Even if the identified alternative sites were available, I would find Purple Haze to be a site suitable for mineral extraction. This is notwithstanding the uncertainties and the lack of an identified operator. In my view, it should be possible to resolve outstanding matters at the application stage. If any particular application failed to resolve outstanding matters, it would need to be refused.
91. The main considerations at **Forest Lodge Farm** (more correctly Forest Lodge Home Farm) are traffic impacts and effects on residential amenities. The adjacent A326 is one of the most heavily congested roads in the county. However, the Strategic Transport and Traffic Assessment (HMWP 081) predicts some 48 two-way movements a day. I would not expect movements of this

order to have a significant impact on highway operation or safety. As to residential amenity, there is nearby existing (and proposed) housing especially in Butts Ash. Nevertheless, adequate mitigation could be provided under a detailed scheme secured under the development considerations.

92. I find that the allocation of Forest Lodge (Home) Farm is soundly based. There would be an important contribution to the soft sand needs of the plan area, needs that are difficult to meet. In addition, there would be a site in the south of the plan area. This would help counter the dominance of Purple Haze in the west and give a more balanced spatial distribution of supply.

### ***Sharp sand and gravel***

93. Turning to sites that would supply sharp sand and gravel, I have discussed the **Bramshill Quarry extension** site in the context of the foregoing discussion on Appropriate Assessment (Paras 16 and 17). Other points of concern regarding the Bramshill Quarry extension would be addressed under the development considerations. Similarly, key issues at the **Bleak Hill Quarry extension** site and at **Cutty Brow** are identified development considerations to be dealt with at the application stage.
94. The proposed allocation at **Hamble Airfield** is the subject of a considerable number of representations. Key concerns include disturbance to amenity and function; loss of informal recreational opportunities; impacts on rights of way; landscape impacts; impacts upon local residential visual amenity; and traffic impacts. Related to these impacts would be effects on air quality and on the economy of the Hamble peninsula. For my part, I see the impact on residents and users of local facilities as being of particular importance; also traffic impacts.
95. In terms of the residents and users of local facilities, there would be an undoubted impact. For example, residential development borders three sides of the site; and there are other nearby facilities that include schools, a community college and footpaths. Nevertheless, for the duration of the development, I would expect adequate mitigation to be available through the design and execution of the scheme and through the imposition of appropriate planning conditions.
96. With regard to traffic and related impacts, the evidence indicates (HMWP 081 and ED 097) that there would be up to 60 two-way movements of heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) each day served by a simple priority junction. In my judgement, this would represent an insignificant increase in the number and frequency of HGVs on Hamble Lane even if restricted to the inter-peak period.
97. I would not expect there to be any unacceptably adverse effects, notably on human health, as a result of the proposals. Residents living close to the workings would be exposed to a number of environmental impacts. Whilst particular care would need to be taken in formulating appropriate planning conditions, I find that the allocation of the site is soundly based.
98. In terms of the **Roeshot** site, I have identified three main considerations. The first is the effect on the residential amenities of those who would be living within the proposed North Christchurch Urban Extension Strategic Allocation. The second is the impact on the A35 and the wider transport network. The

third is the sustainability credentials of the site bearing in mind the particular need to import inert material to effect restoration.

99. The proposed housing site lies south of the site, beyond a railway embankment. This embankment shields the majority of the site although it tapers out at the eastern end. Even so, the protection of residential amenities is an identified development consideration. I would expect appropriate mitigation to be effected through planning conditions and through the design and operation of the site.
100. Access would be gained via an upgraded haul road. This would have an improved junction with the A35. The Strategic Traffic and Transport Assessment has assumed that there would be some 100 two-way vehicular movements a day. This increase in traffic is unlikely to have a material impact on the operation of the A35 or the wider transport network.
101. As to sustainability considerations, it is stated (ED 103) that expected levels of importation would be in the order of 50,000 to 70,000 cubic metres each year. Others have put the estimate much higher in circumstances where there is a perceived shortage of inert material. The prospective developers of the site are active in the sourcing, collecting and treatment of inert material. I would not expect there to be any overriding problem in providing the material that would be needed for restoration. In all the circumstances, I find that the allocation of the site is soundly based.

### ***Non-hazardous landfill***

102. Two non-hazardous landfill sites are allocated under the Hampshire Mineral and Waste Plan. The first is at the **Squabb Wood landfill** and would represent the provision of additional capacity at this site near Romsey. It is apparent that operation of the existing facility has given rise to a number of concerns over the years, notably in respect of smells, dust and noise. In addition, whilst tolerating the presence of the existing landfill, residents have a reasonable expectation that the landfill would come to an end and that the site would be restored.
103. Whilst the presence of the landfill would inevitably be prolonged, I consider that there is no objection in principle to the proposed allocation. Protection of the amenities of nearby residential properties is listed as a development consideration. Any new application would consider afresh matters such as smells, noise and dust. Controls could be tightened as necessary. However, the allocation is soundly based and would enable the site to make a continuing contribution to Hampshire's landfill requirements.
104. As to landfilling at **Purple Haze**, there are concerns similar to those examined in respect of the aggregate extraction proposals and the Appropriate Assessment. Additionally, the need for the site is questioned; and there are a range of environmental concerns typical of those associated with landfill proposals.
105. On the question of need, there is a projected shortfall in landfill capacity towards the end of the Plan period. Notwithstanding the size of the void, it would make sense to use the space created by the mineral extraction at Purple Haze. In terms of the various environmental concerns, these would be

addressed through the development consideration. In particular, regard would be paid to the protection of the amenity of Verwood residents, and others in the vicinity, as well as local businesses.

106. The Policy that deals with the matter of non-hazardous waste landfill is Policy 31. The policy as submitted would not be effective. The intention is to set out a priority order for decision making. In addition, there needs to be consistency with Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) as proposed to be modified. Soundness would be ensured through a related main modification (**MM15**).

107. In order to ensure consistency with the Regional Strategy (South East Plan), it had been intended to remove the policy statement to the effect that no provision would be made for landfill of London's waste. Given the revocation of related provisions of the Regional Strategy, reference to London's waste no longer has a bearing on the soundness of the Plan. To the extent appropriate, this matter is to be addressed under the additional modifications of the Hampshire Authorities.

### **Conclusions**

108. In the circumstance discussed above, I am satisfied that sufficient sites have been allocated. They are acceptable in environmental terms and in other respects. There are no known deliverability or other issues of any significance.

### **Issue 8 - Whether there is clear and justifiable guidance on the location of new waste management development**

109. Policy 28 is the key policy dealing with locations for waste management development. However, as current submitted, there are a number of important shortcomings:

- The policy sets out what can be done in the open air or on allocated land rather than directing development to appropriate locations.
- Insufficient regard has been paid to factors that are relevant to biomass fuelled energy schemes.
- The policy is not flexible enough to respond to the realities of the market.
- The location of development could be restricted unnecessarily.
- Not all "B8" land (use for storage or as a distribution centre) is going to be suitable for waste management development.
- Not all "employment land" is going to be suitable for waste management development.

110. In response to these points, main modifications are proposed (**MM16-MM18**). Amongst other things:

- The modified policy would give a better steer to the location of development by incorporating, in the policy, the principal geographic points referred to in the supporting text and illustrated in the Key Diagram.



- There would be recognition that the location of energy from waste schemes is also influenced by the need to access fuel feedstock.
- The modified policy would set out the type of waste developments that need not be restricted to urban land and provide a basis for addressing exceptions to the policy.
- The modified policy would not unnecessarily restrict the location of development.
- Reference to the potential suitability of land falling within Use Class B8 would be qualified.
- Reference to land used for employment purposes would be deleted.

With these modifications in place, there would be consistency with national policy and the Plan would be sound. The guidance on the location of new waste management facilities would be clear and justified.

### **Issue 9 - Whether appropriate account is taken of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste could make to the supply of minerals**

111. Paragraph 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework indicates that, before considering extraction of primary materials, local planning authorities should take account of the contribution that could be made by substitute or secondary and recycled materials (and minerals waste). Minerals waste is not a contender in Hampshire. However, recycled and secondary aggregates are seen as an important element of supply. Policy 17 of the Submission Plan assumes provision at a rate of 1.0 mtpa. Policy 29 supports the production of 1.0 mtpa of "high quality" recycled / secondary aggregates.

112. In order to reflect the intentions of Government policy, it is important that the "target" for the production of high quality recycled / secondary aggregates is not seen as a maximum. The proposed modification to Policy 29 (**MM19**) would make clear that the production of *at least* 1 mtpa would be supported.

### **Issue 10 - Whether there is clarity in matters relating to the provision and safeguarding of aggregate wharves and rail depots**

#### ***Development and expansion of existing wharves and rail depots***

113. Policy 19 of the Submission Plan supports the maximisation of the capacity of existing aggregate wharves and rail depots including appropriate investment in infrastructure and the extension of appropriate wharf sites. However, the policy does not refer to the environmental criteria that would be relevant to development at existing, expanded or new facilities (National Planning Policy Framework Para 143 refers).

114. In order to comply with national policy, a modification of Plan Policy 19 is recommended (**MM20**). New wharf and rail depot proposals would be supported where the scheme represents sustainable development. New developments would be expected to have a road connection as well as a connection to the rail network or to water of a depth appropriate to the trades

to be served. Absence of unacceptable harm to the environment and to local communities would need to be demonstrated in line with other policies in the Plan.

### ***Safeguarding of potential wharves and rail depots***

115. Policy 33 of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan has the title "Long-term safeguarding". The central purpose of the policy and the accompanying text is to safeguard areas that could be considered for minerals and waste wharf infrastructure if they become available or were released from their current uses. The safeguarding would take place pending a review of the Plan.
116. One of the main failings of the policy is that it looks to the long term and does not provide adequate definition or safeguarding of potential locations for railhead and wharf developments that could be anticipated now and justified within the Plan period. This is partly as a result of assumptions about wharfage capacity and the perceived ability of existing wharves to service the needs of the area up to 2030. The stance of the Hampshire Authorities in this regard is informed by the document "Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire" (HMWP 012).
117. The Hampshire Authorities have concluded that existing provision is adequate until 2030. However, I find that there are a number of important subjective factors to take into account. These include navigation constraints; the physical capacity of quays; outdated infrastructure; inability to expand; and regeneration pressures.
118. In addition, bearing in mind the National Policy Statement for Ports (ND 076), it is appropriate to recognise the legitimate development aspirations of the Port of Southampton. There is a case for supporting investment in new modern minerals and waste wharf facilities particularly where there would be access to a deep water channel and connections to road and rail.
119. A further complication is the store which the Port of Southampton places on its strategic land reserve (Land to the north west of Hythe (Dibden Bay)). Dibden Bay is a controversial location. It 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 and a Ramsar site as well as an SSSI. In 2004, the Secretary of State rejected proposals for port development at Dibden Bay principally because of its environmental impacts. Any future development proposals would need to demonstrate imperative reasons of overriding public interest under the Habitats Regulations.
120. The Port Authority is confident that, for future proposals for development at Dibden Bay, the requirements of the Habitats Regulations could be satisfied. This remains to be seen. Nevertheless, there is a strong case for improved minerals and waste facilities at the Port of Southampton. Whilst it would be inappropriate to make any allocation at Dibden Bay, the safeguarding of this and other areas is to be supported.
121. In recognition of the above matters, Policy 33 of the Plan and much of the accompanying supporting text have been redrafted (**MM21 to MM23**). In accordance with Paragraph 143 of the National Planning Policy Framework, there would be adequate safeguarding of potential rail heads and wharves.

The related provisions would be consistent with national policy and would be sound.

122. I am satisfied that, in respect of the sensitive "Dibden Bay issue", the Plan as proposed to be modified would be legally compliant. In this regard, the policy is restricted to safeguarding. It does not encompass minerals and wharf development; and the supporting text explicitly recognises that any development at Dibden Bay must satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

**Issue 11 - Whether there are clear arrangements for monitoring the Plan and reporting the results as part of a delivery strategy with clear targets and measurable outcomes**

123. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan includes a Monitoring Plan at Appendix D. This Monitoring Plan sets out key indicators (such as "Production of land won aggregates"). There are also columns for recording "Measured period", "Previous Period (for comparison)" and "Change". However, the Monitoring Plan is woefully lacking. Only four of the thirty-three policies in the Plan would be monitored; there is no indication of the period to be measured, the previous period or the change that would be assessed; and there is no information regarding the targets or performance criteria that would be used.

124. In response to the criticisms, a main modification (**MM12**) is proposed. A completely new Monitoring and Implementation Plan would be inserted. All the policies (now thirty-four) in the Plan would be measured. The proposed outcome and mechanism would be identified along with appropriate stakeholders and the action that they would take. For each policy, a monitoring indicator would be stated. Importantly, there would be a clear statement of the trigger or threshold that would prompt a review of the related policy.

125. With the modification in place, there would be clear arrangements for monitoring the Plan and reporting the results. There would be clear targets and measurable outcomes. The Plan would be sound in this regard and the Hampshire Authorities would be able to fulfil their statutory responsibilities in respect of monitoring (Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 35).

## **Overall Conclusion and Recommendation**

126. The Plan has a number of deficiencies in relation to soundness and/or legal compliance for the reasons set out above which mean that I recommend non-adoption of it as submitted, in accordance with Section 20(7A) of the Act. These deficiencies have been explored in the main issues set out above.
127. The Hampshire Authorities requested that I recommend main modifications to make the Plan sound and/or legally compliant and capable of adoption. I conclude that with the recommended main modifications set out in the Appendix the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan would satisfy the requirements of Section 20(5) of the 2004 Act and meet the criteria for soundness in the National Planning Policy Framework.

*Andrew S Freeman*

INSPECTOR

This report is accompanied by a separate Appendix and Annexes. The Appendix contains the main modifications. Replacements for Appendices B and C of the Plan are included in Annexes A and B respectively. A replacement for Inset Map 7 is contained in Annex C.

### **Saved Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) policies to be superseded upon adoption of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.**

#### Policy 19 - Preferred Areas - Mineral

The Mineral Planning Authority will grant planning permission for the extraction of sand and gravel from land within the following preferred areas, as shown on the proposals map inset maps:

- Area 1 - North of Welshman's Road, Mortimer West End;
- Area 2 - Bramshill Plateau, Hartley Wintney/Eversley;
- Area 3 - Roke Manor, Shootash;
- Area 4 - Gardeners Lane (The Triangle), Ridge;
- Area 5 - Bleak Hill, Harbridge;
- Area 6 - Plumley Wood and Farm, Ringwood Forest;
- Area 7 - Blue Haze (North), Ringwood Forest;

provided that the development proposals meet the specific criteria for the preferred area as set out in the text accompanying the proposals map inset maps.

#### Policy 21 - Safeguarded Areas - Mineral

The Mineral Planning Authorities will seek to safeguard the following sites for use for the landing or unloading, handling and distribution of marine-dredged, sea-borne or rail-borne aggregates and will normally oppose proposals for development which would prevent or prejudice the use of these sites for those purposes:

(i) the following existing aggregates wharves and rail-head aggregates depots:

##### **AGGREGATES WHARVES**

- Bakers Wharf, Chapel, Southampton
- Burnley Wharf, Chapel, Southampton
- Leamouth Wharf, Chapel, Southampton
- Willments Shipyard, Woolston, Southampton
- Marchwood Power Station Wharf
- Upper Quay, Fareham
- Tipner Point Wharf, Portsmouth
- Kendalls Wharf, Langstone Harbour, Portsmouth
- Bedhampton Wharf, Havant

##### **RAIL-HEAD AGGREGATES DEPOTS**

- Chickenhall Lane, Eastleigh
- Botley Station
- Fareham Station

(ii) the following preferred site for a rail-head aggregates depot, as shown on the proposals map inset map:

- Site A - Micheldever Station

(iii) any other sites where permission is granted for the establishment of an aggregates wharf or a rail-head aggregates depot or where such use is established without the need for planning permission.

#### Policy 38 - Preferred Areas - Waste

The Waste Planning Authority will permit the disposal of waste by landfilling within the following preferred areas, as shown on the proposals map inset maps:

- Area 10 - Blue Haze/Chatsworth Sandpits, Ringwood Forest; and
- Area 11 - Apsley Farm, Andover;

provided that the development proposals meet the specific criteria for the preferred area as set out in the text accompanying the proposals map inset maps.

#### Policy 43 - Preferred Sites - Waste

The Waste Planning Authorities will permit the development of integrated waste processing plants at the following preferred sites, as shown on the proposals map inset maps:

- Site B - Chineham (Wildmoor) Incinerator, Reading Road, Basingstoke;
- Site C - Marchwood Power Station Site, Normandy Way, Marchwood;
- Site D - Town Depot, Chapel, Southampton;
- Site E - Portsmouth Incinerator, Quartremain Road, Copnor, Portsmouth;
- Site F - Havant Incinerator, Harts Farm Way, Havant; and
- Site G - Charleston Road, Fawley;

provided that the development proposals meet the specific criteria for the preferred site as set out in the text accompanying the proposals map inset maps.

## **Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) policies to be superseded upon adoption of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan**

### **Spatial strategy policies**

#### Policy S1 (Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition)

New built development should facilitate the efficient use of resources through:

- a. Designs and layouts that allow the effective sorting, recycling and composting of waste;
- b. Design principles and construction methods that minimise primary aggregate use and encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources;
- c. Construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production and re-use/recycle materials, as far as practicable on-site.

#### Policy S2 - Waste growth and demand for natural resources

The rate of growth in controlled waste will be reduced so that the annual amount of municipal, commercial and industrial waste requiring management will be stabilised at 3.12 million tonnes a year by 2025.

Likewise, primary aggregate consumption will be stabilised at 2016 levels.

#### Policy S3 (Self Sufficiency)

By 2016, Hampshire will achieve 'net self sufficiency' in waste management capacity and waste will be disposed of at the nearest appropriate site. No provision will be made for London's waste in the period to 2016, provision post-2016 will be considered by a review of the Strategy.

#### Policy S4 (Recycling and Composting)

There will be a progressive increase in the average recycling and composting rates for all municipal, commercial and industrial waste to 50% in 2010; 55% in 2015 and; 60% in 2020.

#### Policy S5 (Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment)

Waste management capacity (including specialist facilities as detailed in Policy S7) will be provided in the period to 2020, as follows:

- Recycling and Composting – facilities for the reception, storage, segregation and processing of 1.86 million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (and associated bulking-up, transfer and contingency storage facilities);
- Recovery and Treatment - facilities for the reception, storage and treatment of 0.93 million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (and associated bulking-up and transfer facilities).

#### Policy S6 (Landfill)

During the period to 2020, up to 5.3 million tonnes of non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided within the Landfill Potential Area shown on the Key Diagram. By 2015, the landfilling of untreated municipal waste will cease.

Where technically and environmentally appropriate, non-hazardous landfill

void will be conserved by the reuse of inert daily cover materials, or the use of alternative daily cover materials.

During the period to 2020, 18.5 million tonnes of non-recyclable inert waste will be used:

- a. in restoring mineral excavations and for landfill engineering, or
- b. for civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, or
- c. beneficially at the site of production.

Additionally, provision for London's landfill requirements post 2016 will be considered by a review of the Strategy.

#### Policy S7 (Specialist Waste)

Hazardous waste management capacity will be increased by reviewing and revising the capacity and potential of existing treatment and landfill sites.

Provision will be made for the following specialist waste operations:

- a. Biological processing, capable of handling 385,000 tonnes a year of biowaste, and
- b. Soil Hospitals (for remediation of contaminated soils) capable of treating 35,000 tonnes a year, and
- c. Recycling (or Treatment) of Air Pollution Control Residues capable of handling at least 20,000 tonnes a year, and
- d. Energy Recovery from Waste Biomass (inc. Wood) capable of handling a minimum of 50,000 tonnes a year of contaminated waste wood, and
- e. If needed, disassembly plants capable of handling 35,000 tonnes a year of waste electrical equipment, and
- f. Facilities on farms for the storage/processing and recycling of farm waste, and
- g. If needed, expansion of existing sites or new sites for the treatment of sewage and trade effluent.

#### Policy S8 - Sand and Gravel

Provision will be made for the production of land-won sand and gravel at a rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2010, principally from within the Mineral Resource Areas shown on the Key Diagram. To meet local needs from indigenous materials the following local apportionment will apply for the period to 2016:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| ○ North East Hampshire                            | 0.433 mtpa |
| ○ Forest (excluding the New Forest National Park) | 1.163 mtpa |
| ○ Downland  | 0.643 mtpa |
| ○ South Hampshire                                 | 0.391 mtpa |

The Mineral Planning Authorities will endeavour to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of planning permissions for the extraction of sand and gravel.

In the event that the South East Plan apportionment for Hampshire is modified the sand and gravel production and local apportionment will be adjusted accordingly.



Policy S9 (Recycled and Secondary Aggregate)

By 2016, production capacity will be provided for the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates at a rate of 1.7 million tonnes a year, including provision for the reprocessing of 100,000 tonnes of incinerator bottom ash.

Policy S10 (Chalk)

The small-scale extraction of chalk for agricultural and industrial uses is supported. Extraction of chalk for other uses, such as use as aggregate or as a fill or engineering material, will be opposed.

Policy S11 (Clay)

Provision will be made for maintaining a reserve of brick-making clay, sufficient to last 25 years at current rates of supply. The export of brick making clay for other uses is not supported.

Policy S12 (Oil and Gas)

The exploration, appraisal and commercial production of oil and gas, and ancillary development, is supported, except within the New Forest National Park.

Policy S13 (Wharves and Rail Depots) was quashed, following the High Court Challenge in 2008.

Policy S14 (Safeguarding of Existing Development) was quashed, following the High Court Challenge in 2008.

Policy S15 (Sterilisation)

Proposals for permanent development which would sterilise mineral deposits shown on the Key Diagram, or subsequently in the Hampshire Minerals Plan or on the Proposals Map, will be resisted unless provision is made for extraction prior to the commencement of development, or other planning considerations apply.

Policy S16 (Location of Waste Management)

All areas of major new development, including those on greenfield and brownfield land, and especially those containing new or redeveloping employment land, should accommodate an appropriate proportion of the waste management capacity for recycling, composting or recovery and treatment set out in Policy S5.

Strategic facilities, shall be located within the North East Hampshire or South Hampshire areas shown on the Key Diagram.

Policy S17 (Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure)

Minerals and waste development should increase resource recovery and efficiency by the:

- Co-location of compatible minerals and waste facilities, including where appropriate, with suitable reprocessing, manufacturing or industrial uses;
- Use of 'reverse logistics' bulking and transfer for the movement of materials;
- Optimisation of waste collection and handling system to allow the joint collection and handling of similar types of municipal, commercial and industrial waste.

Policy S18 (Site Selection)

Sites and locations for the minerals and waste development required by this Strategy will be identified in the Hampshire Waste Management Plan and the Hampshire Minerals Plan, using the methodology and factors identified in Appendix 2.

**Development control policies**

Policy DC1 (Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development)

Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they meet the standards outlined in Policy S1 and, in appropriate circumstances, are designed and constructed to use water and energy efficiently.

Policy DC2 (Sites with International and National Designations)

Minerals and waste development, which is likely to prejudice the purpose of the following designated sites and their settings, will not be permitted unless the reasons for development outweigh the likely adverse impact, taking into account the requirements of relevant legislation and guidance.

Internationally Designated Sites:

European Sites (Special Protection Areas, proposed Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, proposed Special Areas of Conservation) and Ramsar sites (Wetlands of International Importance);

Nationally Designated Sites:

The New Forest National Park, the proposed South Downs National Park and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Listed Buildings, and sites on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest; Registered Battlefields.

In all cases, applications will be subject to the most rigorous examination.

Policy DC3 (Impact on Landscape and Townscape)

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely visual impact of the proposed development and its impact on, and the need to maintain and enhance, the distinctive character of the landscape or townscape. If necessary, additional design, landscaping, planting and screening, including planting in advance of the commencement of the development, should be proposed.

#### Policy DC4 (Historic Heritage)

Minerals and waste development will be granted if due regard is given to the likely effects on the need to protect and safeguard sites of archaeological, historical, and architectural importance, and the settings of these sites.

#### Policy DC5 - Green Belt

Minerals and waste development, other than for time-limited minerals and waste operations and ancillary development, will not be permitted, in the South West Hampshire Green Belt unless there are special circumstances which may make a location in these areas appropriate and the highest standards of development are applied.

#### Policy DC6 (Highways)

Major mineral extractions, landfills and 'strategic' recycling, aggregate processing and recovery and treatment facilities, will be permitted provided they have a suitable access to and/or route to the minerals and waste lorry route as illustrated on the Key Diagram. In all cases, minerals and waste development will only be permitted if it pays due regard to the likely volume and nature of traffic that would be generated by the proposal and the suitability of the proposed access to the site and of the road network that would be affected.

Consideration should be given to highway capacity, road and pedestrian safety, congestion and environmental impact, and whether any highway improvements are required and whether these could be carried out satisfactorily without causing unacceptable environmental impact.

#### Policy DC7 (Biodiversity)

Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely effects of the proposed development on biodiversity and, where possible, proposals should conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Development likely to adversely impact upon 'regionally or locally designated sites or protected species' – designated in adopted Local Plans or Local Development Frameworks – (including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), Species of Principal Importance for Biodiversity, Regionally Important Geological Sites and Local Nature Reserves) shall only be permitted if the merits of development outweigh the likely impact.

#### Policy DC8 (Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity)

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the pollution and amenity impacts on the residents and users of the locality and there is unlikely to be an unacceptable impact on health and/or the quality of life of occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties. Where necessary minerals and waste developments should include mitigation measures, such as buffer zones between the site and such properties.

#### Policy DC9 (Public Safety)

Minerals and waste developments affected by 'safeguarding zones' will only be permitted with due regard to public safety issues, in consultation with the appropriate bodies responsible for managing and/or regulating the relevant site(s).

#### Policy DC10 (Water Resources)

Non-hazardous landfill developments in areas that overlie major aquifers, and Groundwater Source Protection Zones I, II & III, and mineral extraction or inert landfill in areas that overlie major aquifers and Groundwater Source Protection Zone I will not be permitted.

All minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or ground waters and due regard is given to water conservation and efficiency.

#### Policy DC11 (Flooding)

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted in accordance with the conclusions of a Flood Risk Assessment. Moreover, landfill and hazardous waste facilities, in flood risk zones 3a and 3b, or development that is likely to create an unacceptable risk of off-site flooding, will not be permitted.

#### Policy DC12 (Restoration and Aftercare)

Mineral extraction, landfill and other appropriate developments will not be permitted unless there is satisfactory provision for the restoration of the site, within a reasonable timescale, for an after use consistent with the general planning objectives of the area.

The restoration and after care of sites should seek to meet two or more of the following planning objectives:

- a. Improving public access to the countryside, including public access for disabled people and recreation;
- b. Use for management of water resources and/or flooding management;
- c. The improvement of biodiversity;
- d. Use as back-up grazing;
- e. Return to agriculture, forestry or other 'open' use recreational facilities.

Proposals for mineral extraction and landfill must include provision for at least five years of aftercare following restoration of the site.

Restoration proposals for mineral workings in Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones should take account of the need for progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts.

#### Policy DC13 (Waste Management and Recycling (including Aggregate Recycling Facilities))

Waste management developments (excluding landfill) will be permitted provided that the site:

- a. Is identified as a site, or within an area suitable for waste management uses, in the Hampshire Waste Management Plan or Minerals Plans, or

- b. Re-uses/redevelops previously developed land and/or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings (including their curtilages), or
- c. Is within a planned area of large-scale development, or
- d. Is on employment land, preferably co-located with complementary activities, and
- e. Has good access to, the minerals and waste lorry route as shown on the Key Diagram, and where possible, the site enables the use of water-borne and rail freight, and
- f. In the case of recovery and treatment sites, incoming waste shall be subject to pre-treatment, either on or off site to maximise the potential for recycling, and where technically possible, energy will be generated and used and the by-products, including heat, will be reused or recycled, and
- g. In the case of sites providing public access, the site shall be accessible for use by disabled people.

#### Policy DC14 (Landfill)

Planning permission will be only be granted for landfill provided the site:

- a. Is identified for landfill use, as part of the restoration of a mineral site, in the Hampshire Minerals Plan, or pending its adoption is an existing or proposed un-restored mineral void, and in the case of non-hazardous landfill is within the landfill potential area shown on the Key Diagram, and
- b. Appropriate provision is made for the pre-treatment or sorting of waste, either on or off site, to substantially reduce its biodegradable and recyclable content, and
- c. It does not pose an unacceptable environmental risk, including risk to groundwater, and
- d. It is close to, and with good access to, the minerals and waste lorry route, as shown on the Key Diagram.

#### Policy DC15 (Sand and Gravel)

Sand and gravel extraction would be permitted provided the site is:

Within the Mineral Resource Area;

- The proposed development involves a small scale extension to or deepening of an active extraction sites;
- The landbank indicates that there is a need for sand and gravel which cannot reasonably be met from identified sites and locations and it can be shown that working such land would be equally acceptable to working within an identified site or location;
- The site is not within or would have an unacceptable impact upon the New Forest and South Downs National Parks or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- The proposals includes restoration opportunities for increasing biodiversity or access to public open space, to help to meet other planning objectives and where necessary, proposals for landscaping and planting (prior to operation) are included; and
- The site is close to, and with good access to, the minerals and waster lorry route.

#### Policy DC16 (Chalk)

Chalk extraction will be permitted, where it can be shown that there is a clearly demonstrated agricultural or industrial need which cannot be met from another source and that the need outweighs any environmental, transport or other impacts that are likely to be caused over the timescale of the development.

#### Policy DC17 (Clay)

The extraction of clay, will be permitted provided the site:

- a. Is identified for the extraction of clay in the Hampshire Minerals Plan, and the clay is to be used solely for brick-making, or
- b. There is a need for additional clay for other uses, such as landfill engineering, and the site is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel, or
- c. The proposed development involves a small-scale extension to or deepening of an active clay extraction or landfill site.

Policy DC18 (Wharves and Rail Depots) was quashed, following the High Court Challenge in 2008.

#### Policy DC19 (Oil and Gas)

The exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be permitted, provided the site and equipment:

- a. Is not located within the New Forest National Park, and
- b. Is sited above the prospect (the potential oil or gas reserve) at the location where it would have the least environmental impact, and
- c. The proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.

The commercial production of oil and gas will be permitted provided the site and equipment:

- a. Is not located within the New Forest National Park, and
- b. A full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed, and
- c. The proposed location is the most suitable one, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.

#### Policy DC20 (Borrow Pits and Spoil Sites)

Prior extraction of minerals and disposal of inert spoil wastes, arising from the requirements of specific construction projects, will be permitted, provided the site is within the 'corridor of disturbance' created by the development.

#### Policy DC21 (Prior Extraction of Minerals)

The extraction of sand and gravel, prior to construction of permanent planned development, to avoid sterilisation of mineral deposits, will be permitted provided it does not prejudice the timescale and standards of the subsequent development.

#### Policy DC22 (Additional Plant, Buildings and Minor Development)

Additional plant, buildings and minor developments at active minerals and waste sites, or the exploration of minerals (except oil and gas), will be permitted provided, where appropriate, they do not extend the timescale for

completion of the development , they are ancillary to the operation of the site or they provide for the co-location of complementary minerals and waste activities.

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<b>Foreword</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2 Vision and Spatial Strategy</b>	<b>9</b>
Hampshire in 2011	10
Issues for the Plan	14
Other Plans and Programmes	15
Vision - Where we need to be	16
Spatial Strategy	17
Key Diagram	22
<b>3 Sustainable minerals and waste development</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>4 Protecting Hampshire's Environment</b>	<b>27</b>
Climate change	28
Habitats and species	29
Landscape and countryside	32
South West Hampshire Green Belt	35
Heritage	37
Soils	38
Restoration of quarries and waste developments	40
<b>5 Maintaining Hampshire's Communities</b>	<b>44</b>
Protecting public health, safety and amenity	45
Flooding - risk and prevention	47
Managing traffic impacts	48
Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development	50
Community benefits	52
<b>6 Supporting Hampshire's Economy</b>	<b>54</b>
Safeguarding mineral resources	56
Safeguarding mineral infrastructure	58

Aggregate supply	61
Recycled and secondary aggregates	66
Aggregate wharves and rail depots	67
Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)	71
Other minerals	77
Silica Sand	77
Clay	79
Chalk	82
Oil and gas	82
Sustainable waste management	86
Providing for waste management	91
Safeguarding waste infrastructure	92
Waste management requirements	94
Energy recovery development	99
Locating waste management development	100
Construction, demolition and excavation wastes	103
Liquid waste and waste water management	106
Non-hazardous waste landfill	108
Specialist waste management	111
Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	114

## **7 Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review** **117**

## **8 Glossary and Abbreviations** **119**

## **Appendix A - Site allocations** **132**

## **Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites** **161**

## **Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan** **177**

## **Appendix D - Relationship between HMWP policies and previously adopted policies** **216**

**Appendix E - Supporting documents 219****Policies Map 221****List of Policies**

Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development	24
Policy 2: Climate change - mitigation and adaptation	28
Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	31
Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape	33
Policy 5: Protection of the countryside	34
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	36
Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	37
Policy 8: Protection of soils	39
Policy 9: Restoration of quarries and waste developments	40
Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity	45
Policy 11: Flood risk and prevention	48
Policy 12: Managing traffic	49
Policy 13: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	50
Policy 14: Community benefits	52
Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources	56
Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure	59
Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	63
Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	67
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	68
Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	73
Policy 21: Silica sand development	78
Policy 22: Brick-making clay	80
Policy 23: Chalk development	82
Policy 24: Oil and gas development	83
Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	89
Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure	92
Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	98
Policy 28: Energy recovery development	99
Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	101
Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development	105
Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste water management	107
Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	110
Policy 33: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste	113
Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	115

## Foreword

Hampshire has some of the most beautiful countryside and coastline in the United Kingdom – one of the reasons so many choose to live here. Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority (the 'Hampshire Authorities') have produced the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan in partnership. As the partner Hampshire minerals and waste planning authorities, we must strike a careful balance between any potential impact on the environment and our communities while supporting our future prosperity. Although Hampshire has a strong economy, we cannot take this for granted. To support economic growth, we need to ensure we can maintain a reliable source of minerals and manage our waste effectively and efficiently, while protecting the environment and our communities.

We need minerals such as sand and gravel to build and repair our homes and roads and they are also important for the local economy. Sand and gravel (aggregates) cannot practicably be transported very far and must be dredged from the sea or dug out of the ground where they are found. Although we are already good at using recycled materials for building and repairing our homes, roads and infrastructure, we still need a reliable source of sand, gravel and other minerals for our future prosperity. Some of these have to be from local quarries.

Waste is another important issue we need to manage. Everyone produces things that need to be disposed of - although the amount of waste we produce is going down, we have to find ways of dealing with our waste that will have as little impact on the environment and communities as possible.

All mineral and waste developments require planning permission from one of the partner minerals and waste planning authorities and often an environmental permit from the Environment Agency. These consents protect communities and the environment from many of the negative effects of development. They also ensure proper restoration of quarries to agriculture or open space and improved opportunities for recreation or biodiversity. Most new waste facilities are located in industrial areas, which means they affect fewer residents and reduce such development in our green areas.

The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (the 'Plan') will ensure that we have enough minerals for Hampshire's needs and can deal with our waste effectively to 2030. This includes using waste material that cannot be reused or recycled as a renewable energy resource in homes and businesses.

Our overriding concern is to ensure that any mineral or waste proposal is the right development, in the right place, at the right time.

[add signature]

**Councillor Sean Woodward**

**Executive Member for Economy, Transport and Environment - Hampshire County Council**

[add signature]

**Councillor [add]**

**Executive Member for [add]- Southampton City Council**

[add signature]

**Councillor [add]**

**Executive Member for [add]- Portsmouth City Council**

[add signature]

**Councillor [add]**

**Executive Member for [add]- New Forest National Park Authority**

[add signature]

**Councillor [add]**

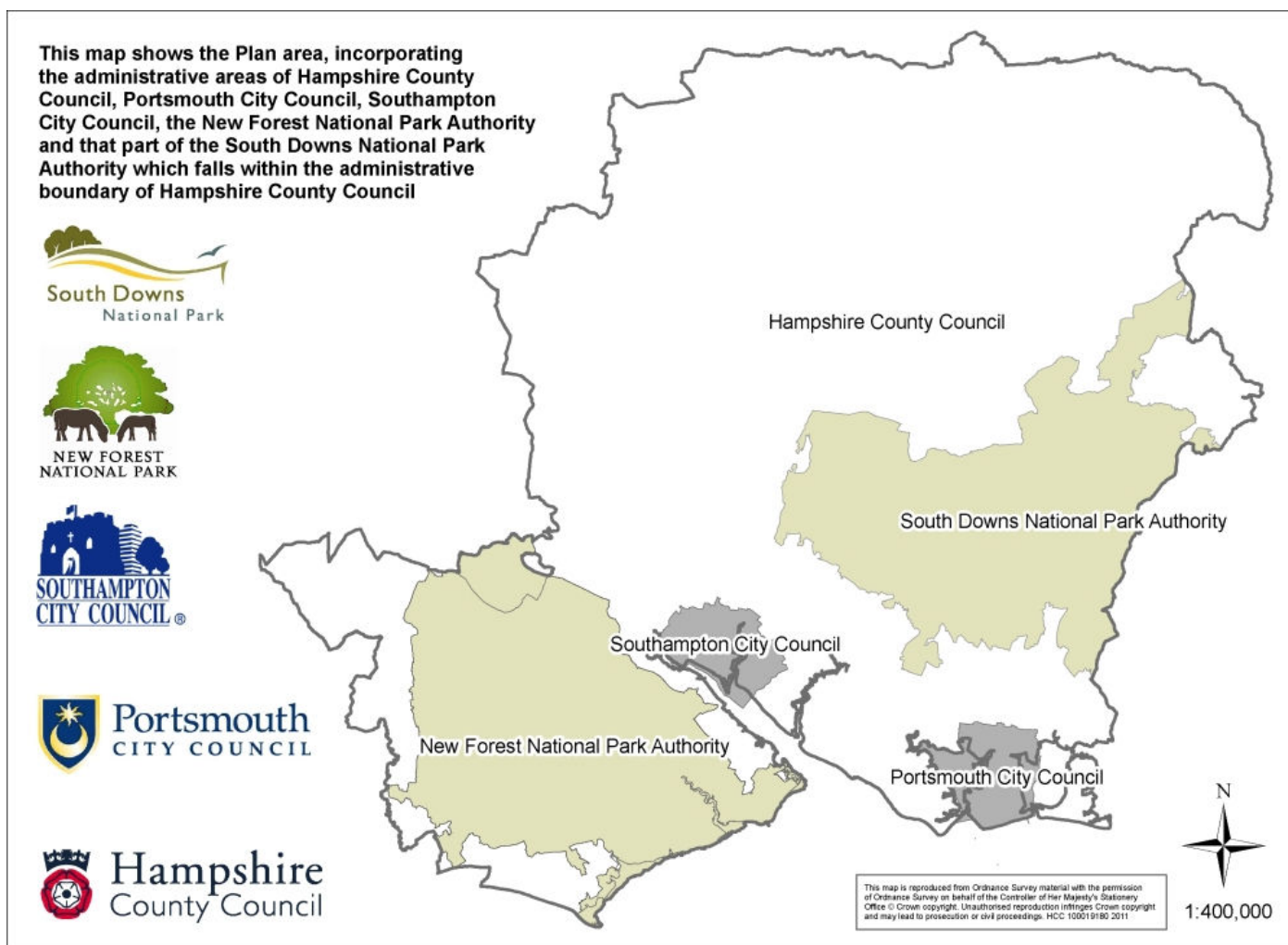
**Executive Member for [add]- South Downs National Park Authority**

## I Introduction

**I.1** Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority, as the minerals and waste planning authorities in Hampshire (the 'Hampshire Authorities'), have chosen to work together to produce a plan for all minerals and waste development in Hampshire. This is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (the 'Plan') and forms part of the development plan for Hampshire. The Plan covers the administrative areas of the Hampshire Authorities (Hampshire). However, the Plan covers only the part of the South Downs National Park that is in Hampshire. In preparing this Plan, the Hampshire Authorities have also worked with the local planning authorities in Hampshire as well as the adjacent minerals and waste planning authorities. This ensures that the Plan reflects and supports other plans and programmes for the area. These include other local development plan documents, community strategies and specific policy strategies, such as the local transport plans, along with low-carbon and energy strategies.

**I.2** The Plan area and the Hampshire Authorities administrative area is shown in the following map (Figure I 'The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan area and Hampshire Authorities administrative areas ').

**Figure I The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan area and Hampshire Authorities administrative areas**





- 1.3** In this Plan the Hampshire Authorities have set out a Vision, Objectives, Spatial Strategy and policies to enable the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development that is right for Hampshire up to 2030 (the Plan period is from 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2030). In other words, it explains how mineral resources should be exploited and supplied as well as the necessary waste management infrastructure such that Hampshire's environment will be protected, its communities maintained and the local economy supported.
- 1.4** The Plan replaces the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (the 'Core Strategy') adopted in July 2007 and the 'saved' policies from the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) (see 'Appendix D - Relationship between HMWP policies and previously adopted policies'). There has been significant progress towards achieving the aims of the Core Strategy since it was prepared and adopted. However, the public's expectations about protecting the environment and its desire to become involved in community concerns have also increased. The Plan takes account of these issues and the significant changes to planning legislation and advice since the Core Strategy was prepared. This Plan will reflect these changes, with particular regard to:
- new planning guidance that sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development;
  - a greater focus on planning for climate change;
  - the emphasis on a local approach to planning for local needs; and
  - a reduced 'apportionment' for land-won aggregates.
- 1.5** Equally, the Plan seeks to build on the extensive technical work and public consultation previously carried out and to include specific site proposals as well as new strategic policy guidance.
- 1.6** This Plan comprises three elements, including the:
- strategic approach and policies;
  - strategic sites considered necessary to deliver the Plan objectives; and
  - general and site-specific development management policies.
- 1.7** In preparing this Plan, the Hampshire Authorities have published four consultation documents:
- 'Have Your Say about Changes to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy' (November 2009)
  - 'Have Your Say! Planning for Hampshire's Minerals and Waste' (February 2011);
  - a supplementary consultation 'Have Your Say – Additional Mineral Issues' (June 2011); and
  - Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Publication version) - Consultation on soundness (October 2011).
- 1.8** These four consultation documents build on previous work on the adopted Core Strategy and preparatory work on minerals and waste sites<sup>(1)</sup> as well as associated public engagement. The consultation formed part of the consultation process required under Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008, and the responses received have helped us prepare the revised strategy and policy framework.

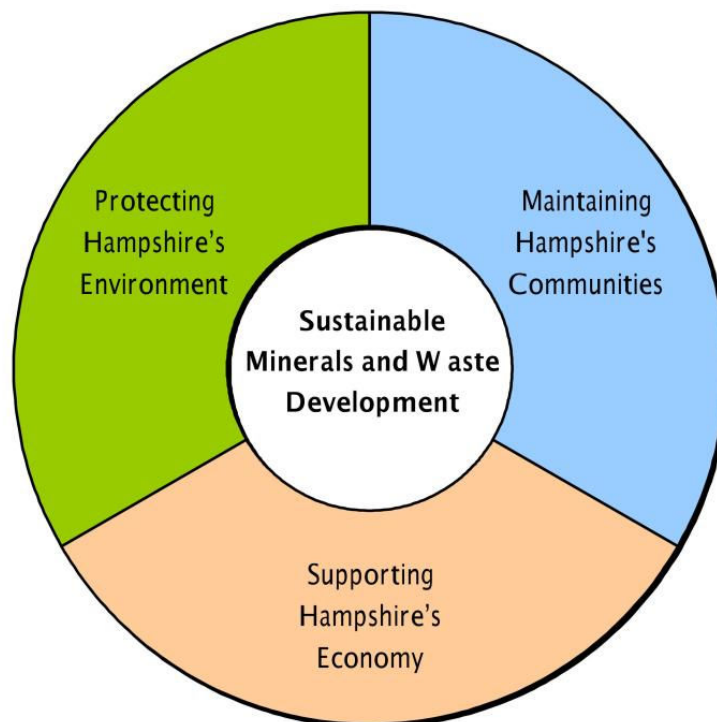
<sup>1</sup> This includes work undertaken at the Regulation 26 (2004 Regulations) stage of the draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan preparation

- I.9** To create a plan for sustainable development, the Hampshire Authorities have produced a policy framework to guide decision making in relation to minerals and waste development. This framework aims to provide for the protection of the environment and local communities whilst supporting the local economy. To help provide clarity and certainty of delivery, it identifies a number of local extraction sites for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and brick-making clay, as well as for new rail depots and landfill sites. The Plan does not generally identify waste sites, other than landfill, but instead the spatial policies are designed to guide development to the right locations. The Plan considers the longer-term options for the sustainable development of minerals and waste management infrastructure and provides for them through a further safeguarding policy. When considering proposals for minerals and waste development, the Plan policies and their associated supporting text will be taken into account to guide decision making.
- I.10** In any decision under the Planning Acts about minerals and waste development in Hampshire, due regard should be given to all parts of the Plan and appropriate weight given to those parts that are judged to be most relevant. Regard should also be given to impacts to the environment and communities beyond the Plan area arising from developments within it.
- I.11** The Plan is set out in five sections dealing with the following areas:
- 3 'Sustainable minerals and waste development';
  - 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment';
  - 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities';
  - 6 'Supporting Hampshire's Economy'; and
  - 7 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review'.
- I.12** Minerals and waste sites identified within the Plan are set out in more detail in '[Appendix A - Site allocations](#)'. '[Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites](#)' sets out the minerals and waste sites considered for safeguarding by the Plan.
- I.13** The Plan includes an Implementation and Monitoring Plan (see '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)') which sets out how the Hampshire Authorities will implement and monitor the policies in the Plan.
- I.14** The Plan is based on comprehensive evidence and assessments which have been prepared by or on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities. The complete list of supporting documents is shown in '[Appendix E - Supporting documents](#)'.

## 2 Vision and Spatial Strategy

- 2.1** This section describes how the Hampshire Authorities have developed the Vision and Spatial Strategy for minerals and waste planning in Hampshire up to 2030. It sets out a portrait of what the Plan area is currently like and the work that has been carried out to assess this, as well as the forecast need for minerals and waste facilities, the issues the Plan has to consider in delivering these developments and how the vision has been shaped from this work.
- 2.2** We have sought to prepare a Plan which is based on sound and up to date evidence in order to justify the policies and proposals within it. We have gathered together and analysed a wealth of information on minerals and waste issues for Hampshire. All this has been brought together in a series of background documents, which are all published alongside this Plan.
- 2.3** The Plan is based upon the principle of delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire up to 2030. This is described in the Foreword to this Plan and means ensuring we have the right developments to maintain a reliable supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, while protecting the environment and our communities. The Plan is structured to reflect this approach of balancing and integrating the needs of the environment, the community and the economy, as demonstrated in the following diagram.

**Figure 2 Balancing the environment, community and the economy**



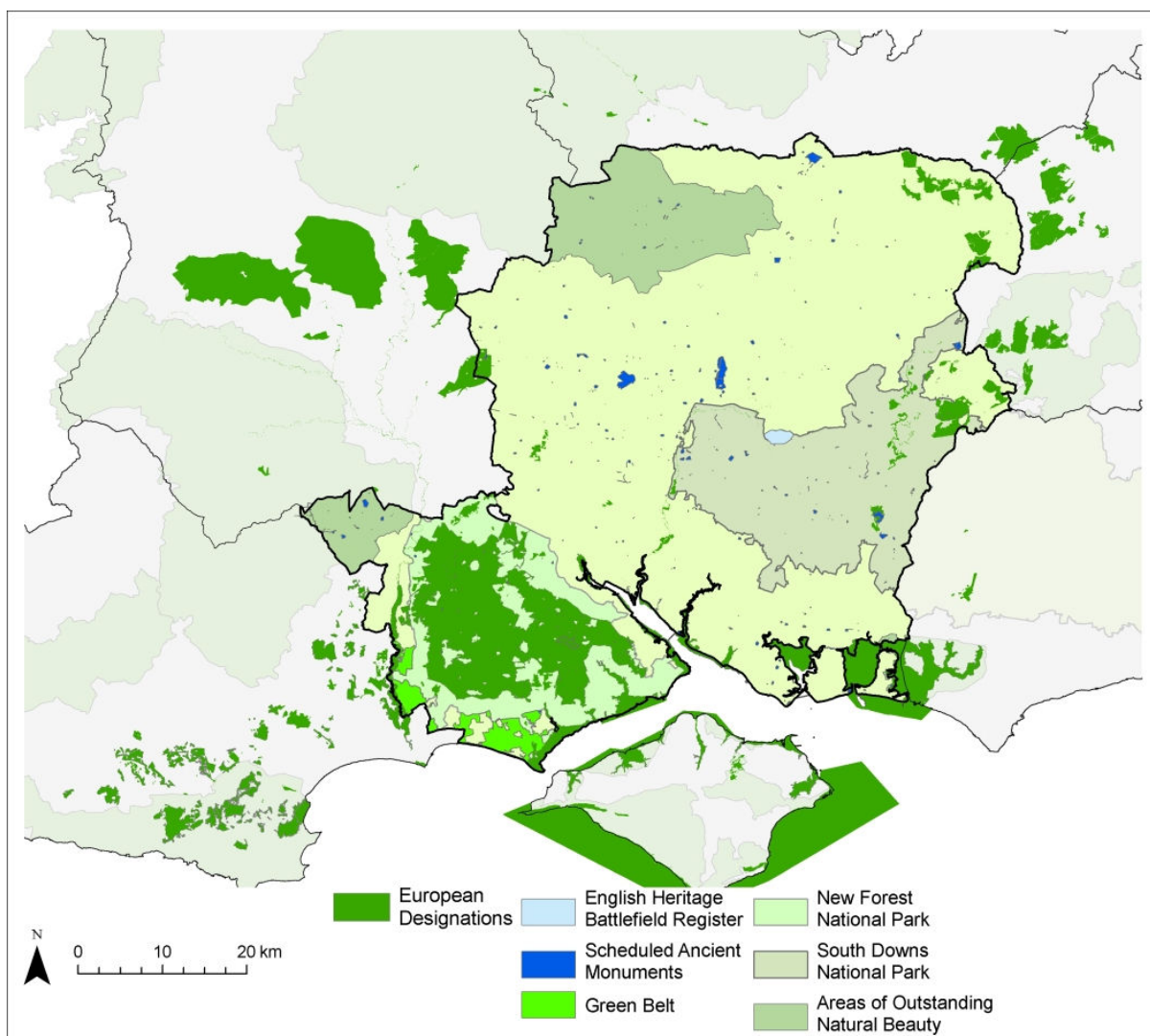
- 2.4** The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>(2)</sup> (NPPF) endorses this approach so the Plan can be seen as an interpretation of national policy in the Hampshire context.

2 National Planning Policy Framework (2012) - <http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/>

## Hampshire in 2011

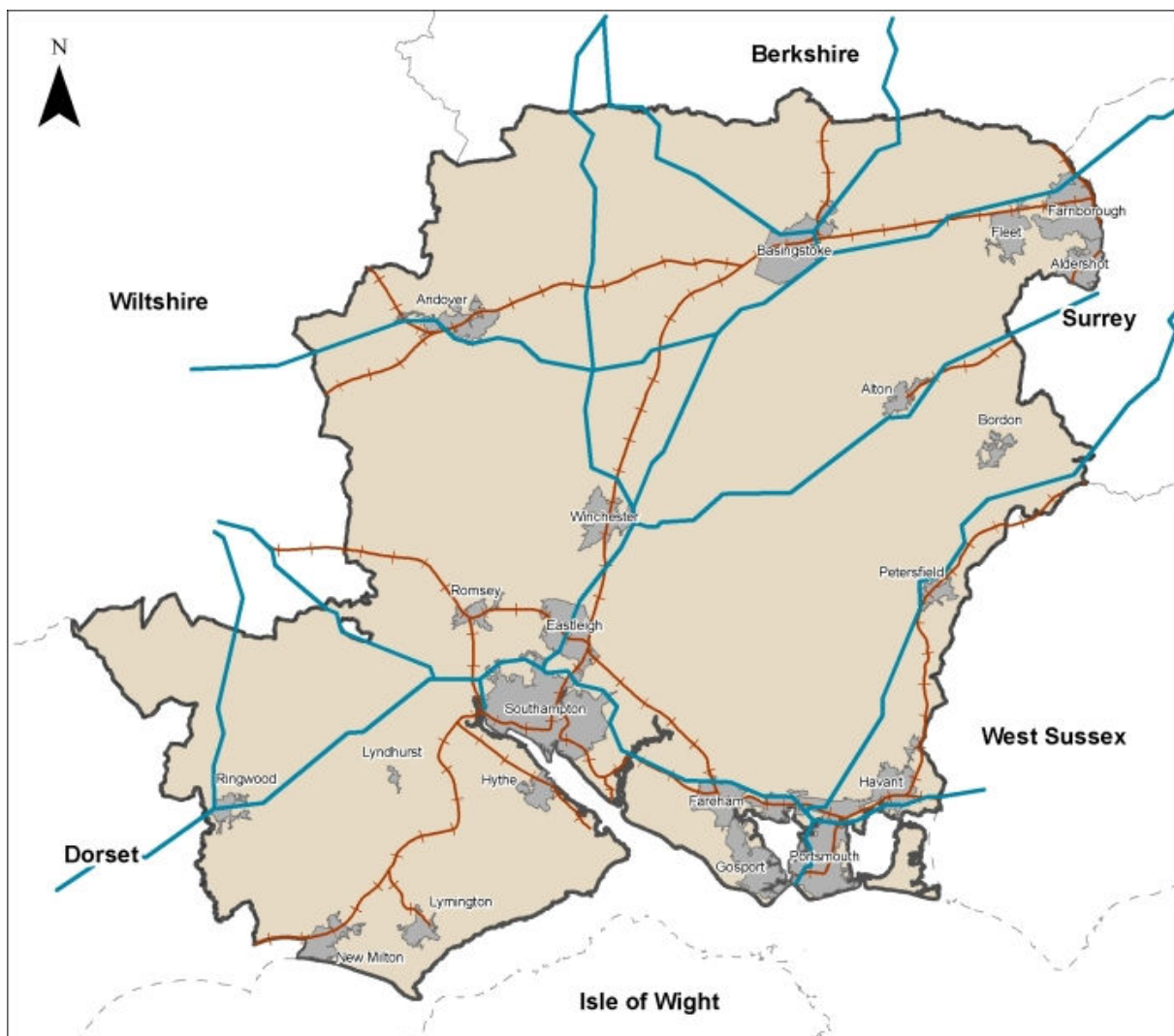
- 2.5** Hampshire covers an area of 377,000 hectares and has a varied physical geography of a lowland character. It is located in southern England. The landscape has been formed by a number of influences including ancient peri-glacial activity that created gravel terraces and plateau deposits, particularly on the coast and river valleys. The most important deposits are in the Avon Valley, on the western side of Hampshire.
- 2.6** Significant parts of the landscape are recognised as being of high quality, hence a large proportion of Hampshire is covered by nature conservation and landscape designations. These are protected to maintain natural resources and ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to understand, enjoy and benefit from their special qualities. Hampshire also includes two National Parks located in the New Forest and the South Downs. These sites form part of the wider biodiversity interests and all contribute to Hampshire's ecosystems, community, quality of life and the local economy (for example, through tourism). Environmental designations both within and outside of the Plan area are highlighted on the following map (Figure 3 'Environmental and Landscape Designations within and in proximity to the Plan area').

**Figure 3 Environmental and Landscape Designations within and in proximity to the Plan area**



- 2.7** At its simplest, Hampshire contains a broad band of chalk downland, which separates the more developed areas of the north-east and south. The chalk downland is of limited importance for mineral and waste development although it contains some small on-shore oilfields.
- 2.8** The majority of the population lives in south Hampshire in the two cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and their neighbouring towns. There is also a further concentration of population in north-east Hampshire. Elsewhere the population density is lower and largely scattered in villages and small to medium-sized towns. This means the population distribution and resulting development largely determine how waste management (other than landfill) is structured. An Eco-town is proposed at Whitehill & Bordon and there are other areas of planned growth including areas at Fareham, Basingstoke, Aldershot, Andover and West of Waterlooville. The provision of aggregate and waste management services is an important part of the delivery of areas of planned growth in Hampshire. The following map highlights some of Hampshire's main communities (Figure 4 'Hampshire's main communities').

**Figure 4 Hampshire's main communities**



- 2.9** Hampshire has a prosperous and growing economy with a comparatively low unemployment rate. However, there are still pockets of deprivation in areas such as Gosport, Havant, Southampton and Portsmouth and in some rural areas. The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and Solent Local Economic Partnership (LEP) promote economic growth and regeneration, with a particular focus on Southampton and Portsmouth.

- 2.10** Communications are good with a high-capacity road network, including the M3 and M27. Southampton Airport is a busy and growing hub for short-haul European flights. The railways are heavily used for passengers and freight with increasing amounts of freight being transported from/to Southampton docks following recent improvements to the rail network. The rail network provides opportunities for importing aggregate into Hampshire, for example limestone from Somerset.
- 2.11** The Port of Southampton is a global gateway for the United Kingdom in terms of shipping, for containerised goods and leisure cruises. The port plays a regional role for minerals and waste. The port currently exports scrap metal and has imported crushed rock in the past. Portsmouth harbour is home to an important naval dockyard and a commercial port, servicing the continental roll-on, roll-off ferry trade. The wharves on the River Itchen are significant for importing marine-dredged sand and gravel and exporting metal.
- 2.12** There are major growth and regeneration opportunities in south and north Hampshire. These need to be planned for to ensure that the benefits gained from the natural environment and the quality of life for city residents are not compromised, which would effectively create a greater cost to the economy. These set some specific challenges for the planning of minerals and waste development in different parts of Hampshire. A detailed portrait of what Hampshire looks like now, and implications for minerals and waste, are set out in the Joint Baseline Report<sup>(3)</sup>.
- 2.13** Hampshire has local supplies of sand and gravel, silica sand, chalk, brick-making clay and oil and gas. Hampshire does not have hard rock or other specialist aggregates or minerals, these have to be imported into the county by sea or by rail. Over the last 10 years, the average production, sales and landings, of all minerals have been approximately 4.42 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), including approximately 0.6mtpa of recycled aggregates and 1.56mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries<sup>(4)</sup>. A similar amount has come from marine dredging<sup>(5)</sup> and importing of approximately 0.7mtpa through existing rail depots<sup>(6)</sup>. Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock.
- 2.14** The main aggregate supply areas<sup>(7)</sup> and existing waste facilities are shown on the following map (Figure 5 'Mineral resources, quarries and strategic waste infrastructure in Hampshire').

3 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report

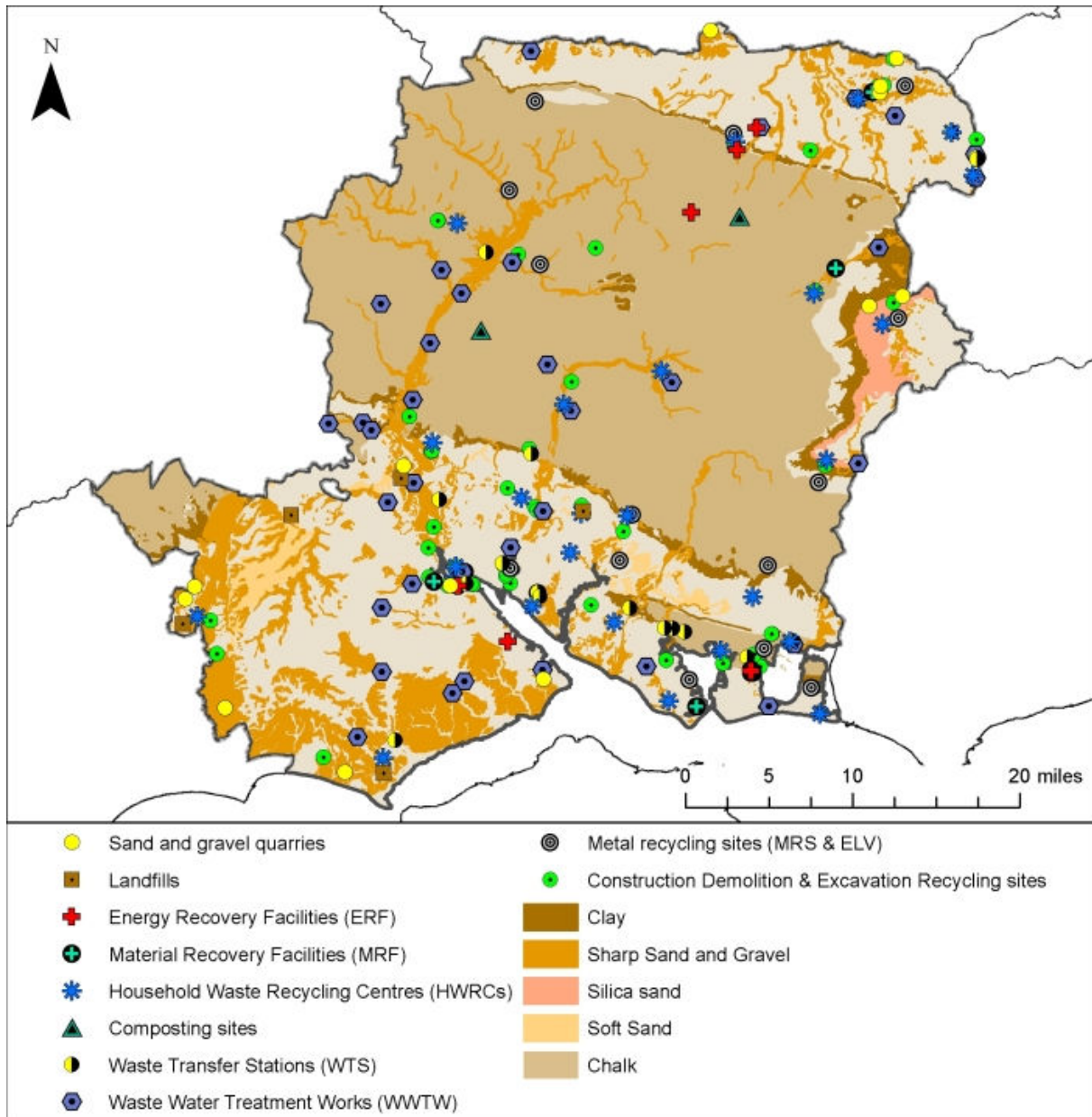
4 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1

5 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.13, paragraphs 111-114

6 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraphs 84-88

7 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4

Figure 5 Mineral resources, quarries and strategic waste infrastructure in Hampshire



**2.15** Hampshire has a resource-management approach to dealing with waste – that is, it sees waste as a resource that can be reused or recycled to make new products. The Hampshire Authorities are already taking a leading role in household waste management, and businesses in Hampshire also have a strong and improving record of recycling. Hampshire’s total estimated waste arisings are about 4.8mtpa, over half of this is recycled, with over 82% diverted from landfill<sup>(8)</sup>. Overall Hampshire currently has enough capacity to deal with this amount of waste, although some facilities have only temporary planning permission.

## Issues for the Plan

**2.16** The Hampshire Authorities regard the following as the key issues for the Plan:

- Many of Hampshire's key mineral resources are in rural parts of the Plan area with high quality landscapes and many special natural or man-made habitats where there are already development pressures. Pressures on the plan area's National Parks from minerals extraction are highlighted particularly by the presence of soft sand, a scarce resource, in the South Downs National Park around Kingsley. Also, many of the rural areas such as Mortimer, Bramshill and Eversley, Ringwood Forest and the New Forest coastal belt have been affected by mineral workings for a number of years and are concerned about the potential for further workings. These concerns need to be balanced against the limited alternative locations of viable supply.
- The south of Hampshire is a heavily populated and densely developed area, but has significant underlying sand and gravel resources, which are close to the markets they serve. However, mineral working in these areas can present problems for local communities, particularly lorry traffic associated with extraction in locations such as Hamble and Forest Lodge, Hythe. Many of the mineral wharves are also in urban areas and present challenges in terms of traffic generation and balancing the need for wharves to receive marine-dredged aggregates with the opportunities for regenerating important waterside areas, for example the wharves on the River Itchen in Southampton.
- There are also a number of planned growth areas in Hampshire, such as those at Whitehill and Bordon, Fareham, Andover, Basingstoke and Aldershot, which will need to have local waste facilities and supplies of mineral for the construction.
- Public responses have strongly supported treating waste as high as possible up the waste hierarchy and sending zero waste to landfill, for both non-hazardous waste and inert waste. The principle of producing energy from waste is also supported. However, this has implications in terms of the need for more built facilities to recycle or recover waste, including aggregate recycling. These facilities can often present problems of noise, traffic, dust etc. and may impact finding suitable sites. Although the Plan promotes the concept of zero waste to landfill, it also has to recognise that the facilities to achieve this are not yet in place, so some landfill is still needed in the Plan period.
- Communities have expressed concerns about the prospect of local minerals or waste developments and expect recognition of the impacts they may experience. They also wish to be involved throughout the planning process.
- One of the main implications of climate change for Hampshire is its effect on the coast, in terms of flooding and protection. A number of Hampshire's strategic waste facilities are on this coastal belt, such as those on marine wharves or at Marchwood and Portsmouth. This is an important consideration for the resilience of minerals supply and for waste management.

**2.17** The Plan sets out how we aim to resolve these issues and develop a vision and objectives. Each section of the Plan looks first at the current situation.



## Other Plans and Programmes

- 2.18** National policy guidance is contained in Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance, providing the strategic framework for land-use planning.
- 2.19** The Plan has been prepared at a time of change for the planning system. The Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012, replacing all existing policy, circulars and guidance. The Framework does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste planning policy will be published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England. The Plan has taken into account national policy as expressed in the NPPF. The Plan also takes into account Marine Plans. Government circulars and guidance also cover a range of issues.
- 2.20** In due course the development plan relevant to Hampshire planning authorities will comprise the following:
- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan;
  - Local Plans – Development Plan Documents (DPDs) adopted by the unitary authorities, districts and the national park authorities;
  - Neighbourhood Plans; and
  - any saved policies from older Local Plans.
- 2.21** There are a number of international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes which are important to the development of this Plan. These include Marine Plans, Local Transport Plans, Community Strategies and National Park Management Plans of the Hampshire Authorities. The Marine Management Organisation will have planning justification for the South Inshore and South Offshore plans from early 2013 which will cover the area between Dover and the River Dart in Devon. In the absence of marine plans, the Marine Policy Statement should be taken account of during the development of terrestrial plans. When the draft marine plans for the South plan areas are out to consultation, they will be a material consideration for decision-makers.
- 2.22** The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan including the 'Vision - Where we need to be' reflect the aspirations of these documents. In particular, the Plan progresses ambitions 3 and 10 expressed in the Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018:
- 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*'- mitigation and adaptation) and more generally through the approach on encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and dealing with waste in the most sustainable manner possible.

**2.23** Under Hampshire's duty to co-operate, the Hampshire Authorities have as part of plan preparation liaised with Hampshire's district and borough councils and surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities, as well as those that have a related mineral or waste interest, such as Somerset. This co-operation will continue as part of the implementation of the Plan. Consideration will be given to issues raised in their relevant plans and programmes. In addition, liaison will continue with statutory consultees (such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage), other infrastructure producers and regional working parties related to minerals and waste who have been involved in the preparation of this Plan.

**2.24** A full list of documents which are considered to be directly and indirectly relevant to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is included in the Joint Baseline Report<sup>(9)</sup>. This includes an assessment of the implications for this Plan of key relevant objectives and targets identified.

### Vision - Where we need to be

**2.25** The following vision has been developed:

**Vision: 'Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy'.**

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:

- Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. 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 and 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 local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity.
- 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.
- Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth as well as the economies influences by Hampshire and 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 supply of minerals and provision of waste facilities.
- 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. This will be delivered by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied for the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including:
  - local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;
  - marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, Rivers Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;
  - rail imported limestone 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.
- Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon.
- Appropriately planning for chalk extraction for agricultural use.
- 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.

## Spatial Strategy

- 2.26** The spatial strategy outlines the approach Hampshire will take to critical minerals and waste issues and sets the context for the Plan's policies. The Hampshire Authorities have and will continue to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are, and will continue to be, properly coordinated and clearly reflected in this Plan, any subsequent review of this Plan, and other individual Local Plans.
- 2.27** Taking into account 'Hampshire in 2011' and the 'Vision - Where we need to be', a number of strategic options and priorities are available to Hampshire. The principle ones have been subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) as well as Habitats Regulation Assessment (where appropriate). 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.
- 2.28** The overall strategic priority is that enough minerals and waste development is provided to support the economies of Hampshire as well as economies in other areas influenced by Hampshire throughout the Plan period without jeopardising Hampshire's environment and the quality of life of its communities.
- 2.29** Accordingly any minerals and waste development has to fit within a framework comprising the protection of:
- the significant natural assets like landscape designations (National Parks, AONBs) and character;
  - biodiversity interests (European Sites, SSSIs);

- heritage (SAMS, Listed Buildings, archaeology); and
- the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt.

**2.30** There is an expectation that the following will be addressed:

- 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.

**2.31** Within this context, the most important issues for aggregates in the Hampshire area include:

- maximising recycling and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste;
- provision for sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.56mtpa<sup>(10)</sup> from local land-won gravel sources;
- provision for silica sand landbanks at existing sites in East Hampshire;
- ensure sufficient capacity at alternative sources such as recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots is maintained or developed to ensure that 4mtpa can be supplied from these alternative sources. The actual supply in 2010<sup>(11)</sup> was 2.27 million tonnes (mt);
- Safeguarding of mineral resources, existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded as well as areas which could be considered as possible locations for a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot, if they become available or are released from their current use within the Plan period. This would enable Hampshire to supply, if required, over 5mtpa of aggregate of which 0.6mtpa 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.

**2.32** To meet the local land-won sand and gravel requirement of 1.56mtpa Hampshire will need to provide 30 million tonnes of material by 2030. This will be met from:

- existing (permitted) reserves - 16.44 million tonnes;
- sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites - 11.57 million tonnes; and
- unallocated opportunities - 3.08 million tonnes.

**2.33** 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.

**2.34** 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:

- capacity on existing and potential development of further CDE waste capacity;
- aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities<sup>(12)</sup> in south Hampshire; and
- existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire.

10 Explanation for this level of supply is set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply - capacity and source)*

11 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1

12 Minerals Proposal Study, section 4.1.3

**2.35** Table 2.1 gives a rough guide to the geography of future aggregate supply capacity in Hampshire. It does not represent the current geography of supply in Hampshire.

**Table 2.1 Geography of future aggregate supply**

Area	Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)**	Recycling sites (mtpa)	Wharves (mtpa)	Rail depots (mtpa)
Ringwood Forest	0.68	0.21	-	-
New Forest coast	0.20	0.075	-	-
South Hampshire	0.19	0.39	2.0	0.5
Bordon	0.06***	-	-	-
North Hampshire	0.30	0.37	-	0.5
Not identified	0.13	-	-	-
<b>Total by origin</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.05*</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

\*Please note - 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

Source: Add

**2.36** Hampshire will continue to supply neighbouring areas with about 29% of the aggregate sales sourced from its own sand and gravel quarries, recycling sites, wharves and rail depots.

**2.37** For waste, Hampshire will aim to meet the Government's goal of a 'zero waste' economy<sup>(13)</sup>, which for the purposes of this Plan will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view<sup>(14)</sup> that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last option. However, Hampshire already has a mature network of waste infrastructure for recycling and recovery so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management<sup>(15)</sup> and the following assumptions and targets:

- estimated current waste arisings and growth rate of 0.5% per annum;
- a non-hazardous recycling rate of 60% by 2020; and
- 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill by 2020.

**2.38** The assumptions and targets above mean overall that Hampshire requires by 2030:

- an additional 0.68mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity;
- an additional 1.41mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity; and
- no additional capacity for inert wastes up to 2030, which will be used in restoration of mineral voids, landfill and other developments.

13 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/>

14 Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) - Planning and waste management (DCLG, 2006)

15 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities: Waste Data Summary Report, section 7.3, table 7.3

- 2.39** Non-hazardous landfill capacity required in Hampshire will be met by existing permitted sites and this capacity will be filled 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 locations.
- 2.40** Hampshire's existing hazardous waste management capacity is adequate to manage current and projected hazardous waste arisings. There is no need to provide additional capacity up to 2030.
- 2.41** Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management<sup>(16)</sup>, with a capacity of approximately 5.75 million tonnes per annum, including an extensive network of:
- 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.
- 2.42** Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arisings whether Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I) or other commercial sources. 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. 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.
- 2.43** The current network of facilities is generally focused on the main urban areas in south and north Hampshire, although some specialist facilities, such as composting and landfill, tend to be in more rural areas. Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that produce recycled aggregates reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries.
- 2.44** 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 the planned areas of major new development in the county. 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. However, some facilities, such as anaerobic digester plants and composting, may be located in rural areas where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land.
- 2.45** Historically, landfill was the most significant method for disposing of waste and was generally located in former quarries. However, as recycling and energy recovery from waste has increased, there are now only three landfill sites in operation in Hampshire. This downward trend will continue and the spatial strategy only makes provision for existing sites near Romsey and Ringwood Forest, plus a reserve provision also in Ringwood Forest. Apart from areas of landfill provision identified in the Plan, there are no other such areas because:

- current and proposed mineral operations – except the reserve provision noted above – do not provide suitable voids;
- Hampshire’s geology is unsuitable; and
- there are access and landscape constraints.

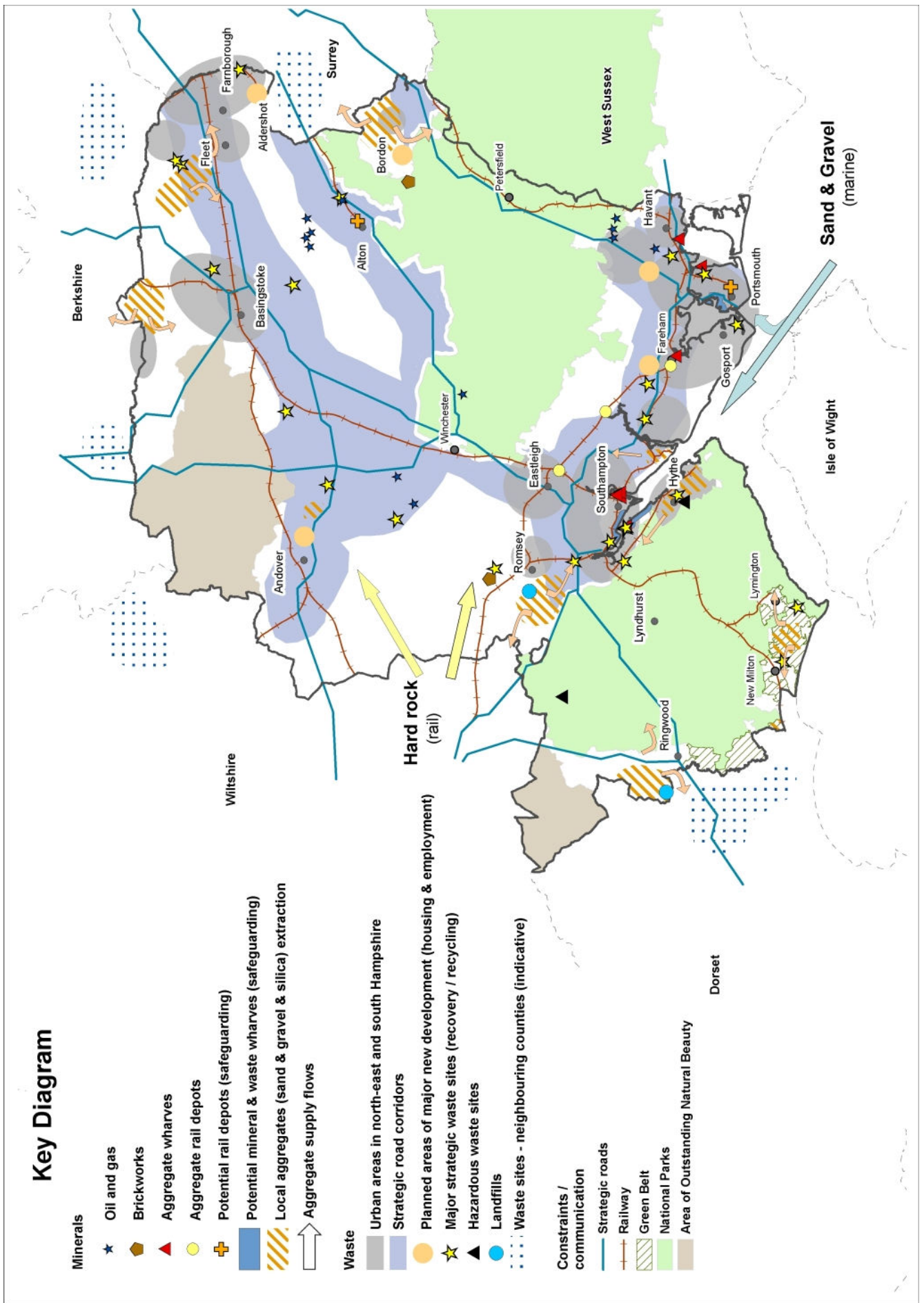
**2.46** Principal locations for hazardous waste will focus on the existing merchant incinerators at Fawley and the legacy landfill – until it is completed – in the New Forest National Park.

## Key Diagram

- 2.47** The components of the spatial strategy are illustrated on the Key Diagram. It shows the main supply sources for aggregates, the main areas of different types of waste development interests and the principal constraints. The Key Diagram is intended to be a diagrammatic interpretation of the Spatial Strategy set out in this chapter and is not intended to portray any specific site activity or proposal with spatial accuracy.
- 2.48** The remaining sections of the Plan develop the Spatial Strategy's principles and objectives. Specific details relating to the policies are shown on the Policies Map.



Figure 6 Key Diagram



### 3 Sustainable minerals and waste development

- 3.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local plans to 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. This is demonstrated in the Vision and Spatial Strategy and the policies in the Plan which all seek to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Accordingly any development that conforms with the Plan is deemed sustainable and the Hampshire Authorities should allow it 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.

#### **Policy I: Sustainable minerals and waste development**

**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 accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.**

**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:**

**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 restricted.**

- 3.2** 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.
- 3.3** 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:
- 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, that include the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, Hampshire and neighbouring 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<sup>(17)</sup>;
- 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; and
- encourage local liaison panels for minerals and waste 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 post submission as well as during development monitoring.

**3.4** 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 whether on the balance of evidence a development is not sustainable and whether it should proceed.

**3.5** *Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)* indicates that where the plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, then the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise including taking into account whether there are specific policies in the Framework that indicate that development should be restricted. This may include 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;
- designated heritage assets; and
- locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.

**3.6** 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.

**3.7** Planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan and other material considerations are properly addressed.

**3.8** Addressing further offsite matters may require additional schemes over and above planning conditions and 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 guidance<sup>(18)</sup>. 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:

- necessary in order to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- directly related to the development; and
- fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

17 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 203-206 (DCLG, 2012)

18 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 203-206 (DCLG, 2012)

- 3.9** These tests will be used to determine where planning obligations should be secured and where they 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 or funding towards transport improvements where the impact of the development on the local highway network is required to be mitigated.
- 3.10** It is likely that Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be introduced by a number, if not all of the district, borough and city councils within the Hampshire Authorities on or before April 2014<sup>(19)</sup>. 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 the relevant district or borough council. CIL is charged on buildings of over 100 square metres net additional floorspace that people normally use and as such, mineral extraction and associated developments that propose buildings to house machinery will not be liable to pay the CIL. Employment and industrial developments are liable to pay the CIL charges if included on charging schedules. In some parts of Hampshire development may not be economically viable if a significant CIL is charged for employment or industrial developments. Therefore these uses have been excluded or limited from the relevant Charging Schedules meaning that it is likely that some built facilities for waste management activities would be exempt from paying the CIL charges.
- 3.11** 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 compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach of planning permission is rectified. Other enforcement bodies such as Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency may also monitor aspects of a development, with the Environment Agency ensuring that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations.

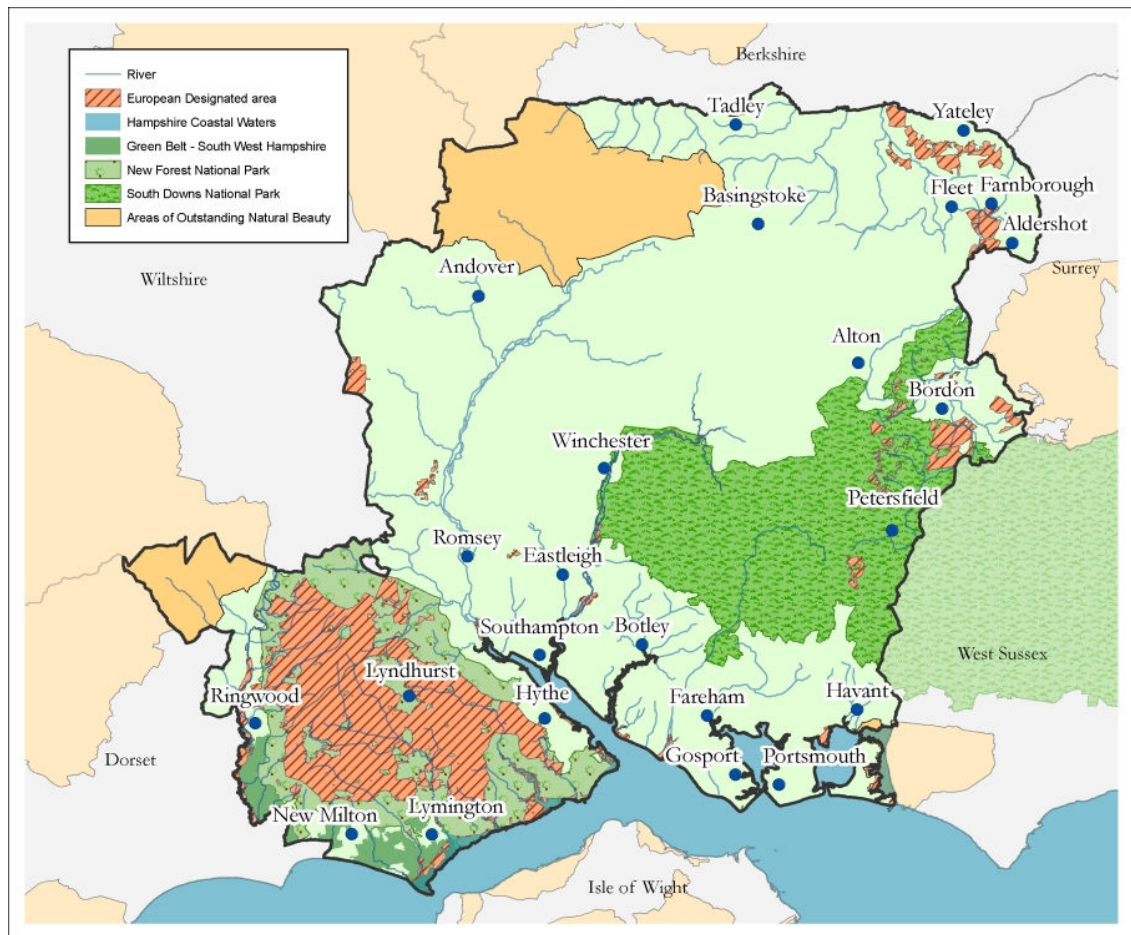
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<sup>19</sup> After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under S106 agreements will be restricted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements.

## 4 Protecting Hampshire's Environment

**4.1** A high-quality and healthy environment underpins economic prosperity and quality of life. Hampshire's environment contributes various benefits (known as ecosystem services) which are important to the wider environment, local communities and the economy. Such benefits include maintaining biodiversity and ecological networks, protecting the historic environment and providing an attractive and healthy setting for those living, working and spending leisure time in the Plan area. Furthermore, a high-quality environment supports the economy, for example by providing tourism assets and an attractive setting for investment. Some resources such as clean water, productive soils and renewable energy are sustained by the natural environment. Environmental assets also provide opportunities for developing industries for the green economy as well as supporting the health and well-being of communities. Finally, a robust and well-functioning natural environment will be more resilient to climate change. The following map (Figure 7 'An overview of Hampshire's unique environmental assets') highlights the Plan area's environmental assets including designated sites, the South West Hampshire Green Belt, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

**Figure 7 An overview of Hampshire's unique environmental assets**



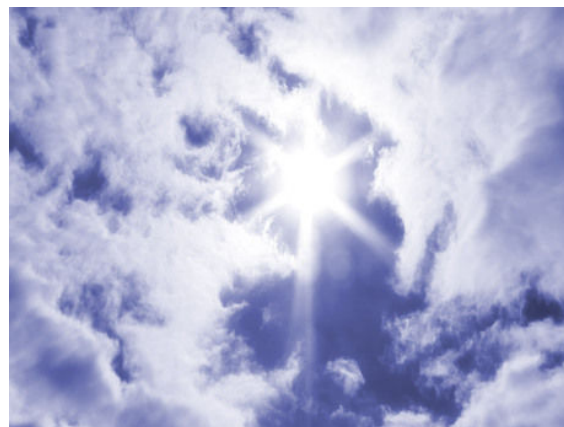
**4.2** Some minerals and waste developments, although necessary, can pose risk to the environment through pollution, disturbance to wildlife, destruction of archaeological sites and historic landscapes and altering landscape character. However, the natural environment should not be seen as a barrier to development, and if handled correctly, minerals and waste development can not only maintain the existing value of the environment, but can also provide significant opportunities to enhance it.

**4.3** The Plan aims to provide for the maintenance of a high-quality and healthy environment and supports:

- resilience to climate change;
- the green economy;
- our heritage and tourism assets;
- the health and well-being of local communities; and
- economic prosperity and quality of life.

### Climate change

**4.4** There is scientific consensus that human activity is increasing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases which are expected to lead to climate change<sup>(20)</sup>. It is therefore a national planning objective<sup>(21)</sup> that planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. National planning policy also states that 'local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change'<sup>(22)</sup>.



## Policy 2: 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 impacts of climate change by:**

- a. **being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; or**
- b. **developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and**
- c. **avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.**

**4.5** Minerals and waste development can provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. This may include:

- 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;
- supplying aggregates for use in flood and coastal defences;

20 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.1

21 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 93 (DCLG, 2012)

22 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 99 (DCLG, 2012)

- opportunities for water storage in flood zones (e.g. mineral extraction); and
- the location of development adjacent to local markets.

**4.6** In this context, resilience means capacity for the environment to respond to such changes by resisting damage and, where damage does occur, recovering quickly. This can be achieved by maintaining a robust and varied network of natural environments, which will allow natural processes to change and adapt without costly intervention.

**4.7** Hampshire is located in the south of England and has a low-lying coast that is vulnerable to change through variations to the climate and flooding. Many issues relating to climate change are also dealt with through other sections and policies in the Plan. These include sections on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments', 'Flooding - risk and prevention', 'Managing traffic impacts' and 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.

**4.8** Generally, minerals and waste development should be avoided in areas of Hampshire subject to coastal change, unless appropriate adaptation measures are incorporated. However, some existing developments are vulnerable in this respect. These include legacy landfills which are located close to Portsmouth and Lymington where adaptation measures may have to be implemented retrospectively.

## Habitats and species

**4.9** Hampshire and its neighbouring counties have a wealth of wildlife habitats including chalk grassland, heathland, ancient woodland, chalk rivers, old meadows, wetlands and coastal habitats, and species of plants and animals that are considered internationally, nationally or locally rare or important<sup>(23)</sup>.

**4.10** A significant proportion of these habitats and species are safeguarded by international and national nature conservation legislation<sup>(24)</sup>. Sites designated by international legislation are given the highest level of statutory protection, in accordance with the Habitat Regulations. Policy protects important habitats and species at all levels of public administration<sup>(25)</sup> requiring local authorities to 'set out a strategic approach to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks for biodiversity and green infrastructure'.

**4.11** Internationally important sites and species include:

- 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 - Protected important wetland habitats in accordance with the Ramsar convention; and
- 'European Protected Species' - As listed in the EU Habitats Directive Annex IV.

**4.12** Sites designated by international legislation are given the highest level of statutory protection, in that generally development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of the sites, in accordance with the Habitat Regulations. All candidate or potential sites, and sites supporting offsite habitat for nearby international sites are given the same protection as fully designated sites. With respect to Mottisfont Bats SAC, bat foraging and commuting habitat within a 7.5km radius of the SAC boundary require consideration.

23 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.2

24 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 2.1 and 3.1.2

25 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 114 (DCLG, 2012)

**4.13** Development which is likely to have an adverse impact upon European Protected Species can only be permitted where it is judged to have no satisfactory alternative, there are strong overriding reasons of public interest, and that the conservation status of the species can be maintained.

**4.14** Nationally important sites and species in the Plan area include:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- National Nature Reserves (NNRs);
- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) (where they correspond with SSSIs);
- Species of animal and plant listed in the schedules of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and the Badger Act 1992;
- Ancient Woodland; and
- Nature Improvement Areas.

**4.15** The two National Parks also have statutory purposes which include conserving their wildlife. Relevant authorities are required to take into account any work which may affect these areas.

**4.16** Authorities have a duty to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which sites are designated and the presence of such a site within or adjacent to a proposal may constrain the type and scale of development where the designated features of interest may be impacted. Additionally, many species are protected by legislation, from impacts such as killing and injuring and this is a material consideration for any planning decision. The presence of such a site within or adjacent to a proposal may constrain the type and scale of development.



**4.17** Hampshire and its neighbouring counties also include other important sites, habitats and species which are also extremely important in maintaining a high level of biodiversity. These include:

- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) – identified locally and given regard under national policy;
- Habitat and Species of Principal Importance in England, listed and given regard under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006; and
- Habitats and species listed and given regard by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and the Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.

**4.18** These sites, habitats and species form networks that support a robust and healthy natural environment and are recognised by local designations or by national policy. These are often essential in meeting regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives. As a priority, such habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed that measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable, and that an overall balance of no net loss of biodiversity is maintained.



### **Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species**

**Mineral and waste development should not have a significant adverse effect on, and where possible, should enhance, restore or create designated or important habitats and species.**

**The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance:**

- a. **internationally designated sites including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar sites, any sites identified to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites, and European Protected Species;**
- b. **nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs), nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland;**
- c. **local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs);**
- d. **habitats and species of principal importance in England;**
- e. **habitats and species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.**

**Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests.**

**4.19** Internationally protected sites will be given the statutory protection set out in the European Union Habitats Directive<sup>(26)</sup>.

**4.20** 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 will need to be considered as part of the restoration of a site. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

**4.21** Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short or long-term, all of which is important in the consideration of the overall impact of a development. For example, minerals development may have a short-term negative impact as the mineral is extracted. On the other hand they may have a positive impact in the long-term through providing a restoration scheme that has a positive contribution to overall biodiversity. Development may be located and designed to avoid impacts on protected species, habitats and sites. In addition, the design and restoration of sites may give opportunities for the protection of species and the creation or enhancement of habitats. Habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed that other measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.

**4.22** It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider potential impacts (including in combination impacts with other plans, programmes or projects) on habitats and species both within and outside Hampshire and measures should be taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate such impacts.

### Landscape and countryside

**4.23** There is a diverse range of landscapes in Hampshire. Hampshire's landscape and countryside is exceptional in terms of the national significance of its built, natural and historic environment.

#### Designated landscapes

**4.24** National planning policy<sup>(27)</sup> requires local planning authorities to 'maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes' and gives great weight 'to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty'. There are a number of national landscape designations of note in Hampshire. The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. In addition there are three AONBs in Hampshire - the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and Chichester Harbour<sup>(28)</sup>. The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve natural beauty. Together these cover approximately 47% of Hampshire<sup>(29)</sup>. These need to be fully taken into account when considering minerals and waste developments.

**4.25** The two National Parks have the following statutory purposes, which decision-makers must take into account when considering development proposals:

- conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and
- promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of National Parks by the public.

**4.26** If there is a conflict between the two purposes, the first takes precedence.

**4.27** When National Parks carry out these purposes they also have the duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Parks.

27 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 114-115 (DCLG, 2012)

28 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 3.1.3 and 3.2.1

29 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.3

- 4.28** Local landscape character assessments have been prepared for each local authority in Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment<sup>(30)</sup> which provides a strategic overview. These assessments can be used to assess the impact of minerals and waste development both inside and outside of designated areas.

#### **Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape**

**Major minerals and waste development will not be 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, except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to:**

- a. **the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations;**
- b. **the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy;**
- c. **the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and**
- d. **whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.**

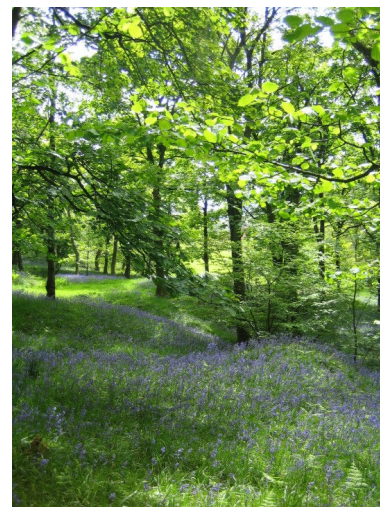
**Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated area. Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses.**

**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.**

- 4.29** Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In Hampshire some of the most important minerals (such as oil and gas and soft sand) are found in areas of landscape importance. Accordingly, minerals development in these areas should be rigorously examined and should only take place when there are exceptional reasons and the need for the development outweighs any negative impact. 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 considered to be 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 characteristics of each case.
- 4.30** 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.

## Countryside

**4.31** The landscape outside the designated areas and sites is also locally important and highly valued. It is important to respect its special qualities. Mineral and waste developments, even though they may be temporary, can have a negative landscape and visual impact. Most mineral developments are tied to countryside locations as this is where most unsterilised mineral deposits are available. Waste uses and other minerals developments that are not specifically linked to the natural occurrence of a mineral should be located in urban areas. However, this is not always feasible on amenity grounds. Some waste uses, such as large-scale facilities requiring an open site are difficult to accommodate in urban areas. Also, viable mineral reserves (which have not already been sterilised by built development) are usually found in the countryside. Other activities essential for supplying minerals are also located in the countryside, such as on-shore oilfields and brickworks with their associated clay workings.



**4.32** Appropriately managed development is important to support employment and provision of services in rural areas (including more sustainable energy supplies). Minerals and waste development may also provide benefits for rural communities such as enhanced public access and recreational opportunities, especially as part of the restoration stage of development.

### Policy 5: Protection of the countryside

**Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:**

- a. **it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or**
- b. **the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or**
- c. **the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.**

**Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration.**

**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.**

**4.33** The countryside is also an important resource for public access and recreation for Hampshire's communities, as well as surrounding communities.

**4.34** 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 the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate). This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes.

- 4.35** Where minerals and waste sites are located close to or would directly impact upon 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.
- 4.36** Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific restoration conditions associated with their planning permissions to ensure that the site is restored in the event of its closure or on the ending of minerals and waste activities. This is to ensure ‘non-conforming’ developments or developments that may contaminate the land (or both) are not left for future generations to deal with. This includes Hampshire’s three energy recovery facilities.
- 4.37** The design of minerals and waste development is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. The restoration of mineral and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses. This is considered in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

### South West Hampshire Green Belt

- 4.38** There are a number of largely undeveloped open areas between settlements in Hampshire which help protect the distinctness of urban areas. Hampshire has one Green Belt, located in the south west of Hampshire (the South West Hampshire Green Belt). This has been designated to contain development pressures from the Bournemouth urban area<sup>(31)</sup>. There is an existing sand and gravel working and a strategic construction waste recovery facility in the South West Hampshire Green Belt.

- 4.39** In addition, there are a number of Strategic and Local Gaps designated in Local Development Plans for their role in providing for the separation of settlements. These areas are often located in sensitive landscapes important to the setting of settlements.



- 4.40** National planning policy<sup>(32)</sup> 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 extraction is not considered to be inappropriate in the Green Belt provided that it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in the 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 Green Belt<sup>(33)</sup>. National planning policy also recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed Green Belt boundaries and in determining planning applications. It indicates that these locational needs, 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.

31 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 3.1.2 and 3.2.1

32 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 79-92 (DCLG, 2012)

33 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 90 (DCLG, 2012)

## **Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt**

**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.**

**As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.**

**The highest standards of development, operation and restoration will be required.**

- 4.41** 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 where the openness and the purposes of the Green Belt are not greatly impacted<sup>(34)</sup>.
- 4.42** The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of mineral workings, and may therefore be acceptable in the Green Belt. Restoration within the Green Belt may provide opportunities to enhance beneficial use of the Green Belt. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.
- 4.43** 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.
- 4.44** It is recognised that there are particular locational 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 requirements need to be given significant weight together with wider environmental and economic factors. The construction of new permanent minerals and waste buildings is not considered to be appropriate within the Green Belt.

## Heritage

**4.45** Minerals and waste development can play a positive role in promoting archaeological investigations and protecting heritage assets including the record of historically or architecturally significant buildings. This role is set out in national planning policy<sup>(35)</sup>. Hampshire has a rich and diverse heritage of archaeological sites, historic buildings, vessels and historic landscapes. These assets range from conservation areas and individual artifacts to historic sites, buildings, settlements, landscapes, parks and gardens. The Plan area includes over 13,000 listed buildings, 289 conservation areas, 729 scheduled ancient monuments, 57 historic parks and gardens<sup>(36)</sup>. These contribute significantly to a sense of place and local identity and are irreplaceable. It is important to protect the most significant assets and to ensure that an adequate record is made of any site that is by necessity, destroyed, damaged or altered, and to ensure that archaeological knowledge is preserved for future generations.



**4.46** Heritage assets can be defined as being both designated and non-designated. Designated assets include Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens. Non-designated assets are not given any statutory protection but they are recognised as making a positive and significant contribution to local historical knowledge, character and features.

### **Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets**

**Minerals and waste development should 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 ancient monuments;**
- b. **listed buildings;**
- c. **conservation areas;**
- d. **registered parks and gardens;**
- e. **registered battlefields;**
- f. **sites of archaeological importance; and**
- g. **other locally recognised assets.**

**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.**

**4.47** Information on non-designated locally recognised assets can be found on the Historic Environment Record held by the relevant local planning authority.

35 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 126 - 141 (DCLG, 2012)

36 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.5

- 4.48** 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.
- 4.49** There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Issues of historic heritage that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures, including methods of working, which take these into account. Minerals or waste development will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology.
- 4.50** Hampshire already has a number of examples of archaeological features being found at mineral extraction sites and extraction generating more historical finds. Major historic features such as scheduled ancient monuments located or discovered on sites proposed for minerals and waste development should be preserved as part of the development, as appropriate.
- 4.51** The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment. This may include the interpretation of finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

## Soils

- 4.52** Hampshire's rich and diverse range of soils has developed over the last 10,000 years, influenced by the gradual evolution of Hampshire's communities. Most of Hampshire's soil resources are associated with agricultural land and almost 60% of graded agricultural land in Hampshire is considered to be 'best and most versatile agricultural land'<sup>(37)</sup>. However, the soil resources associated with forestry and ancient woodland are also extremely valuable. They all perform a range of essential functions which underpin Hampshire's environment, society and economy.



- 4.53** Soils are vulnerable to various modern-day pressures which can destroy them in relatively short periods of time. National planning policy<sup>(38)</sup> advises local planning authorities to 'take account of the economic and other benefits of best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality land where it is available and the approach is sustainable'. That guidance is supported by the DEFRA Soil Strategy<sup>(39)</sup> which identifies three main threats to soil quality – erosion by wind and rain, compaction and organic matter decline. Additionally, soil loss can occur through development including minerals and waste development. It is important that there is no net loss in the quality of Hampshire's soils, so the DEFRA Code of Practice for Soils Use on Construction Sites<sup>(40)</sup> should be taken into consideration.

37 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.4

38 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 112 (DCLG, 2012)

39 Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)

40 Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (DEFRA, 2009)



- 4.54** Soil issues are particularly relevant for mineral development as extraction usually involves disturbing land and soils over large areas. Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities for the protection, recycling, recovery or enhancement of soils or soil substitutes. For example, the production of recycled and secondary aggregate can reduce the need to extract land-won aggregates, reducing the potential impact on soils. In addition, waste developments such as composting and anaerobic digestion may provide opportunities to produce a product which may help to enhance soils.
- 4.55** Aggregates and soils contribute to the construction, demolition and excavation waste stream in Hampshire. In 2005, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight produced the highest quantity of recycled soil in the South East, amounting to 38.9% of total recycled soil in the region<sup>(41)</sup>. Recycling of soils is encouraged and this is considered in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.


### **Policy 8: Protection of soils**

**Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.**

**Minerals and waste development should ensure protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.**

- 4.56** Where it is necessary for minerals and waste development to be located on agricultural land, or other land with soil resources, it should wherever possible be located on poorer quality agricultural land. If time-limited development has to be located on best and most versatile agricultural land:
- i. the affected land should be restored to best and most versatile agricultural land if possible, and at least the grade it had before the development; or
  - ii. an equivalent area of land must be upgraded to best and most versatile agricultural (BMV) land.
- 4.57** Minerals and waste development should not result in the needless loss of best 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 BMV agricultural land (agricultural land classification grades 1, 2 and 3a). Minerals and waste development should safeguard the long-term potential of BMV agricultural land and secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future. The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land. Minerals and waste development should ensure protection of soils during construction and operation and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.
- 4.58** The restoration of minerals and waste development is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

## Restoration of quarries and waste developments

- 4.59** The effective restoration and long-term aftercare of minerals and waste development are integral to all mineral extraction and landfill development in Hampshire. Extracting minerals and landfilling are long-term land uses, but because they are only temporary developments it is critical that restoration and aftercare of the site is carefully planned and maintained. This ensures that local communities and the environment receive maximum benefit afterwards. This approach is reinforced in National Planning Policy<sup>(42)</sup> which states that local planning authorities should 'provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary'.
- 
- 4.60** Once mineral extraction and landfilling has been completed, a site may be returned to the former land use or to a number of different 'after-uses'. The restoration of minerals and waste sites will usually involve the removal of buildings, plant and equipment and may include the decontamination of land prior to restoration, depending on the type of development. The Hampshire Authorities will continue to ensure that all mineral extraction sites and landfill sites are restored to beneficial after-uses which are in keeping with the local area's biodiversity, landscape and communities.
- 4.61** Restoration is a key area where positive benefits can be achieved through minerals and waste development. Hampshire already has a number of good examples of former minerals and landfill sites which have been successfully restored for the benefit of the wider environment, local communities and the local economy. They include the Ringwood and Frith End quarries which both won restoration awards recognising the restoration of the sites for nature conservation and their contribution to biodiversity<sup>(43)</sup>. The restoration of other minerals and waste developments must also be considered. This includes the restoration of minerals and waste activities associated with time-limited developments such as built structures following the completion of their use. This will include development such as energy recovery facilities and landfill gas utilisation or leachate treatment systems. The restoration of mineral extraction sites and landfill sites can provide benefits for local communities by creating leisure and amenity opportunities, as well as greater public access to the natural environment<sup>(44)</sup>.

### Policy 9: Restoration of quarries and waste developments

**Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan.**

**Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan.**

**The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.**

42 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 144 (DCLG, 2012)

43 Hampshire Restoration Study, section 4

44 Hampshire Restoration Study, section 2

**4.62** The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should include at least one of the following aims subject to its financial viability and the suitability and deliverability of the site to incorporate restoration aims:

- improved public access to the natural environment through the creation of enhanced access as well as leisure and amenity opportunities. This may include the creation of green spaces (such as parks, woods, etc), improvements to the strategic right of way network, provision of additional footpaths and cycle routes, provision of sites for other recreational uses and the provision of environmental education facilities;
- creation of habitats for wildlife and enhanced biodiversity to improve the natural environment, improve biodiversity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, or help reverse the breakdown of habitats, as appropriate;
- contribute to local objectives for:
  - the provision of green infrastructure;
  - designated site conservation objectives;
  - Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);
  - Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs); and
  - any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management;
- reinstatement, restoration or enhancement of the landscape character of the area. Restoration must be in keeping with the landscape character of the wider areas as well as the setting. Restoration schemes should contribute to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, where appropriate.
- improve accessibility of the historic environment by interpreting finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. Restoration can also provide opportunities to enhance areas of the historic environment in some instances, by improving the setting of buildings and monuments;
- provide for adaptation or mitigation of impacts of climate change, opportunities for water storage and management, flood water storage, the creation of new areas of vegetation and habitats to absorb carbon and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise and the provision of green spaces to help with 'urban cooling'. Improvement to habitats and biodiversity may allow for the creation of green corridors which can help link important habitats whilst also playing a role in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Mitigation and adaptation should be incorporated into restoration schemes where possible;
- management of water resources including provision of agricultural reservoirs, public water storage and flood water storage. These may also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- returning the site to agricultural and forestry land to improve the quality of agricultural land and soils in some instances. 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; and
- use of the land for grazing, including back-up or amenity grazing.

**4.63** Opportunities for the multiple use of restored sites and cross-cutting benefits will be supported, such as restoring a site to improve biodiversity alongside providing recreational use for the public.

- 4.64** 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, or other forms of non-minerals and waste development.
- 4.65** Where 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 the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate). This is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.
- 4.66** Where mineral and waste sites are located in 'bird-strike' zones, the restoration of a site will need to take this into account. This is considered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'. 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. The issue of risk to aircraft from bird-strike is an important consideration which may restrict the location of workings and/or affect the design of restoration schemes. Some areas of open water may be created but careful use of inert fill and other design and engineering techniques can lead to creation of wetland habitats that offer lower bird-strike risk and are also of greater value for biodiversity.
- 4.67** 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 also considered in the section on 'Habitats and species'. 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.
- 4.68** The restoration and aftercare of quarries and waste sites is also an important part of ensuring high-quality design of minerals and waste developments. The design of minerals and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. The restoration of minerals and waste sites within the South West Hampshire Green Belt should take into account beneficial uses of the site. This is considered in more detail in the section on the 'South West Hampshire Green Belt'.
- 4.69** The restoration of minerals and landfill sites should be considered at all stages of the development process and should commence at the earliest opportunity. It should be completed within an acceptable timescale, as set out by the relevant planning permission. The Hampshire Authorities expect phased restoration to take place on all mineral extraction and landfill sites unless it can be effectively demonstrated that this is not appropriate. This allows worked land to be restored as extraction or landfilling progresses in other parts of the site. It can also help to offset impacts of the development on biodiversity and the landscape, as well as helping to enhance local distinctiveness during the life of the development. Where early restoration is not appropriate, all restoration works should be phased to commence immediately following the completion of extraction or landfilling.

- 4.70** Significant long-term additional engineering requirements are imposed on landfill, by the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 through Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits administered by the Environment Agency.
- 4.71** Restoration of mineral and landfill sites using construction, demolition and excavation wastes is encouraged. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'. The use of construction, demolition and excavation waste is considered to be 'recovery' as it potentially replaces the use of a non-waste material for a beneficial outcome. All mineral sites and landfills should in the first instance be restored with the soils, over burden and inert mining wastes arising from the development. An assessment should be undertaken to ensure that there will be an adequate and timely supply of suitable material to enable the restoration scheme to proceed. Where it is necessary to import material to ensure the restored site is in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, as reasonably practicable, only residues after treatment of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste should be used in the restoration.
- 4.72** Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific planning conditions which ensure that the site is restored in the event of the closure of the site or the cessation of minerals and waste activities. This includes Hampshire's recovery facilities. The restoration of other non-conforming developments in the countryside is considered in more detail in the section of the Plan relating to 'Landscape and countryside'.
- 4.73** 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 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 long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. The long-term management 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.
- 4.74** Hampshire's communities have an important role to play in helping to shape restoration schemes for minerals, landfill and other minerals and waste developments. In order to contribute to successful restoration and aftercare of minerals and landfill sites, the mineral and waste planning authorities encourage engagement in the planning application process and support the establishment of local liaison panels for the lifetime of any major minerals or waste site. These panels may consider issues such as the working and restoration of sites. Community involvement in restoration is considered in more detail in the section 'Community benefits'.

## 5 Maintaining Hampshire's Communities

- 5.1** Ensuring Hampshire continues to be a pleasant and safe place to live is essential to maintaining the quality of life and well-being of its communities. Minerals and waste development is necessary to allow Hampshire's communities to function, now and in the future. Most people who live and work in Hampshire use minerals and produce waste to some extent and some live close to existing or proposed minerals and waste development sites. Therefore, it is also essential to address any potential impact on communities caused by minerals and waste development.
- 5.2** Planning for future minerals and waste development is also about doing what is necessary to reduce or avoid the potential impact on Hampshire's communities and addressing their concerns. Indeed, for many years the Hampshire Authorities have sought to ensure that the need for minerals and waste development and potential impacts on communities is managed in an integrated and sustainable way. It is also recognised that the Plan may affect communities beyond Hampshire so any reference to 'Hampshire's communities' in the Plan should also be taken to include neighbouring communities.
- 5.3** This section of the Plan considers the importance of responding to community concerns when planning for future minerals and waste development. The Localism Act empowers local communities to help shape development in the communities in which they live, through greater participation in the planning process. The Act gives more freedom and flexibility to local government to place greater emphasis on what communities want and enabling them to be involved in the planning process.
- 5.4** The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that some minerals and waste activities, although necessary, are seen as having potential negative effects on residents from noise, dust, odours and traffic congestion, perhaps also affecting health. Some of these effects arise directly from the development of the minerals and waste site itself, while some arise indirectly and can affect a wider area.
- 5.5** Flooding has become highly relevant to Hampshire following a succession of flooding incidents, including flooding from groundwater sources in 2000/01, coastal flooding in 2009 and river flooding in 2010. The protection of key infrastructure from flooding is a critical issue for the Plan area.
- 5.6** Communities often give traffic from minerals and waste development as their major, if not primary, concern. Transport infrastructure needs to be maintained, but we recognise that 90% of all movement of minerals and waste is made by road using heavy goods vehicles.
- 5.7** The Hampshire Authorities also recognise that variations in Hampshire's populated areas means different communities face different challenges.
- 5.8** Protecting communities is central to decision-making in Hampshire, and this section sets out how this should guide decisions about planned and future minerals and waste development. It is based on the Hampshire Authorities' understanding of the needs and concerns of local communities, but also recognises the benefits and opportunities that minerals and waste activities can offer, including financial benefits such as providing a new supply of energy.
- 5.9** It is essential to offset or minimise the effects of minerals and waste operations on communities. Any negative effects are often only temporary, because many operations are temporary, but mitigation measures are also available. This section deals with these issues and seeks to show how any effects on the community will be balanced against the need for minerals and waste development.
- 5.10** Hampshire's residents are also encouraged to have their say about minerals and waste development in the Plan area, as well as their long-term operations through minerals and waste site Liaison Panels.

## Protecting public health, safety and amenity

**5.11** Minerals and waste management activities should not give rise to pollution or negatively affect the environment or a community excessively or unnecessarily.

**5.12** Waste in particular must be managed safely to ensure it does not become a serious threat to public health, damage the environment, or become a nuisance, as this can affect the quality of life of Hampshire's communities so it needs to be managed appropriately. As part of any planning application, all minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate how issues associated with public health, safety and amenity are being suitably and sustainably addressed as part of planning application submissions.



This is in line with national planning policy<sup>(45)</sup> which states that 'planning policies and decisions should mitigate and reduce to a minimum any negative impact on health and quality of life'. Development which is appropriately located, designed and managed to high standards is less likely to give rise to health and safety concerns.

### Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity

**Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.**

**Minerals and waste development should not:**

- a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);
- b. have an unacceptable impact on human health;
- c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;
- d. have an unacceptable visual impact;
- e. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;
- f. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;
- g. cause an unacceptable impact on:
  - i. tip and quarry slope stability; or
  - ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or
  - iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants;
- h. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;
- i. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;
- j. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between mineral and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.

**The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.**

- 5.13** Many of the criteria under *Policy 10 (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 local environment health officers at district and borough councils. Often these standards are based on national legislation, policy and guidance, and minerals and waste development should meet these standards.
- 5.14** The screening of sites and other mitigation measures are often required to ensure an acceptable degree of potential impact of minerals and waste developments on the habitats, landscape, townscape and local communities. It is standard practice in Hampshire for operational mineral extraction and inert waste recycling sites to have a minimum buffer zone of 100 metres, where appropriate, from the nearest sensitive human receptors, such as homes and schools, though this distance will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. National planning policy<sup>(46)</sup> provides further guidance on this issue. Developments handling bio-wastes, such as landfill and composting sites, may need a buffer zone of up to 250 metres from sensitive human receptors unless there are exceptional circumstances such as mitigation measures which can reduce the size of the buffer. All applications for minerals and waste development will be advertised in the relevant local newspapers. Any development close to neighbouring properties (as defined within the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter.
- 5.15** Bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire and locating sites within these zones may impact the operation, working, restoration and after use of such sites. Other hazard zones, such as those around military installations, chemical plants and storage areas for dangerous substances, cover some areas of Hampshire and can restrict certain types of development in those locations, to avoid increasing risks to those living and working in the vicinity.
- 5.16** The location of public strategic infrastructure such as water, electricity and gas networks may also restrict development in some instances.
- 5.17** Potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development are particularly relevant in areas which are already under significant development pressure, or have concentrations of existing and potential future mineral and waste development. The impacts on planned development nearby will be considered as well as the impacts on existing surrounding uses.
- 5.18** Minerals and waste development can affect a community's access to public rights of way, open spaces or outdoor recreation uses whilst the development is in progress. Development could also affect routes favoured by cyclists, equestrians and walkers near minerals and waste sites. It is standard practice for such routes to be diverted. It is expected that rights of way will be replaced, diverted or equivalent routes be provided. Minerals and waste development should not negatively affect these features to an unacceptable degree.
- 5.19** For landfill developments, applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection Zones (GPZ) and Flood Risk Zones (FRZ) do not underlie the proposed site. Recommended stand-offs from GPZ and FRZ of 250 metres will be required.
- 5.20** 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 and it must be taken into account through the design, restoration and after-use of the site.



**5.21** The design of minerals and waste development including visual impact is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.

### Flooding - risk and prevention

**5.22** Hampshire is heavily influenced by its water sources and there are many streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs throughout Hampshire<sup>(47)</sup>. Hampshire also lies on the Solent, which serves the busy ports of Portsmouth and Southampton. Therefore, there is a risk of coastal flooding in some parts of the Plan area such as south west Hampshire. There is also a risk of groundwater and surface water flooding in parts of Hampshire such as in the Avon Valley, Winchester District and Upper Test Valley.

**5.23** Historically, minerals and waste developments have been located close to Hampshire's coast. There are also a number of active minerals, waste and wharf developments currently located on the coast. The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)<sup>(48)</sup> considers flooding issues and coastal defence on the majority of Hampshire's coastline. The Poole and Christchurch Bay SMP<sup>(49)</sup> covers the remainder of the Hampshire coast in the New Forest.

**5.24** The impact of rising sea levels on the Hampshire coast is an important issue as there are areas of recognised importance for biodiversity which could be affected if coastal defence measures limit the natural migration of these habitats in a landward direction.

**5.25** National planning policy<sup>(50)</sup> on flooding aims to 'steer inappropriate new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and sets out a sequential approach for determining appropriate locations'. This approach is based on the indicative Flood Maps prepared by the Environment Agency.

**5.26** A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)<sup>(51)</sup> has been prepared to support this Plan. The assessment looks at the potential flood-risk associated with the minerals and waste site allocations included in the Plan. The assessment builds upon district, borough and unitary SFRA's as well as the Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.

**5.27** 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 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.



47 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.7

48 North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)

49 Poole and Christchurch Bay Shoreline Management Plan (2011)

50 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 100-104 (DCLG, 2012)

51 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

## Policy 11: Flood risk and prevention

### Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should:

- a. **not result in an increased flood-risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood-risk overall;**
- b. **incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site;**
- c. **have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard;**
- d. **not increase net surface water run-off; and**
- e. **if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.**

**5.28** Mineral 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'.

**5.29** Existing waste developments have the potential to pollute water resources if they are at risk from flooding. Landfill and hazardous waste facilities will not be permitted in Flood Risk Zones 3a and 3b. The protection of water resources and flooding is considered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'. Historic landfills in areas of flood risk may need to be protected by flood defences.

**5.30** High quality and appropriate design is also a key consideration if minerals or waste development is located in areas of flood-risk. This is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.

### Managing traffic impacts

**5.31** The supply of minerals and the management of waste resources is dependent on a variety of transport infrastructure. Transport infrastructure of all types needs to be maintained and developed to ensure the sustainable supply of minerals and waste development in Hampshire. However in Hampshire most mineral and waste material movements are transported by road, mainly by heavy goods vehicles (HGVs). The impact of transporting minerals and waste materials by road can, if not controlled, be significant for sensitive environments and on communities both inside and outside of Hampshire. Including those not in the immediate vicinity of the development, and particularly mineral and waste activities situated in remote locations. A key priority of the Plan is minimising and managing the impact of traffic, which can give rise to noise, dust, vibration, congestion and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**5.32** National planning policy<sup>(52)</sup> supports the opportunities for sustainable transport and the provision of safe and suitable access associated with development and the use of alternative methods of transport for minerals and waste developments.

## **Policy 12: Managing traffic**

**Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible 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, highway improvements will be required to mitigate any significant adverse effects on:**

- a. **highway safety;**
- b. **pedestrian safety;**
- c. **highway capacity; and**
- d. **environment and amenity.**

- 5.33** Highway and pedestrian safety and capacity are issues of paramount importance. The Highways Agency is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on the Strategic Highway Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'.
- 5.34** 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. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered.
- 5.35** 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' considers climate change in more detail. Alternative methods 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. 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. The Hampshire Authorities recognise 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. Reverse logistics involves reducing vehicle movements by bulking when transferring minerals and waste so that for example a HGV always enters and exits a site with a full load. The use of alternative methods of transportation and reverse logistics will be supported, as appropriate.

- 5.36** 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 improvement works. For example, where 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 section 278 or section 106 agreement. This is explained in more detail in the section on 3 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'. Alternatively the improvements may be secured through planning condition or obligation and carried out by the developer under a section 278 agreement.

### Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development

- 5.37** The sustainable design and operation of minerals and waste development in Hampshire is critical in ensuring potential impacts are reduced or avoided. National planning policy<sup>(53)</sup> attaches great importance to the design of the built environment and it is considered to be a key element in achieving sustainable development.

- 5.38** The Portsmouth and Marchwood Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) have both received recognition for their high-quality design. Portsmouth ERF received a design award from the Portsmouth Civic Society in 2006 and an Edmund Hambly Medal for its creative design and contribution to sustainable development<sup>(54)</sup>. Marchwood ERF was nominated as a 'Wonder of the South' in 2009 by BBC South. Marchwood was also shortlisted in the category of Best Designed Project (UK operational) for the 2009 Public Private Finance Awards. There are also a number of good examples of former minerals sites in Hampshire which have been recognised for their restoration.



### Policy 13: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

**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.**

**The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.**

- 5.39** The National Planning Policy Framework as a core principle seeks 'to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity'<sup>(55)</sup>. All minerals and waste developments in Hampshire should be of the highest quality design, be inclusive and be appropriate to the type and scale of the development.

53 National Planning Policy Framework - paragraph 56 (DCLG, 2012)

54 Portsmouth ERF won a Edmund Hambly Medal from the Institute of Civil Engineering in 2006. This prestigious prize is awarded for creative design in an engineering project that makes a substantial contribution to 'sustainable development'. The committee of judges also look for projects which display a high degree of innovation and imagination.

55 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 17 (DCLG, 2012)

- 5.40** The principles of high-quality design apply to all of Hampshire and it is expected that these should be addressed especially in 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 construction.
- 5.41** 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. For waste facilities, technical guidance can be found in 'Designing Waste Facilities, a guide to modern design in waste' published by Defra and CABE in 2008<sup>(56)</sup>.
- 5.42** Design and access statements will be required, where appropriate, for minerals and waste developments.
- 5.43** In order to demonstrate that the key design and operation principles are met, all minerals and waste developments should:
- 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;
  - provide 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 appropriate;
  - minimise the use of primary aggregates;
  - 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;
  - consider the end of the facility's life;
  - seek to ensure a good standard of amenity and proposals should consider potential impacts on the local community. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'; and
  - avoid and minimise the risk of flooding as far as possible if the development is located in areas of flood risk, through an appropriate location, layout and design. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Flooding - risk and prevention'.
- 5.44** 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.
- 5.45** The aims and objectives of location Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) should, where appropriate, be progressed through the whole-life design of minerals and waste development. Opportunities for delivering ecological networks and public access and enlarging or enhancing existing wildlife sites should be considered within these areas.
- 5.46** 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 facilities. If excess heat is produced, this should be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.

- 5.47** 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. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'.
- 5.48** 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'.
- 5.49** The co-location of compatible minerals and waste management activities will be encouraged, where appropriate. Examples 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.
- 5.50** Co-located facilities should be:
- 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.

### Community benefits

- 5.51** A frequent concern of communities that host, or might host minerals and waste development is that there is no immediate benefits to 'compensate' for the inconvenience that occurs. Planning obligations are used to address the unacceptable impacts of proposed developments but cannot be used to provide more general unrelated community benefits. However in Hampshire there are precedents for developers contributing outside of the planning system to community funds on the basis of the amount of output from a site.
- 5.52** The wind power industry has set up community funding arrangements and there has been much discussion about transferring this model to developing waste infrastructure. Landfill tax is a possible source of funding that could be directed more purposefully to community interests, but this is a matter that has not been resolved to date. Despite this, the Hampshire Authorities would support minerals and waste development being subject to bilateral arrangements between developers and communities for local funding benefits.

### **Policy 14: Community benefits**

**Hampshire Authorities encourage negotiated agreements between relevant minerals and waste developers/operators and a community as a source of funding for local benefits.**

- 5.53** These benefit packages will comprise bilateral arrangements between the main parties. Agreements would be between operators and local bodies such as Parish Councils or resident's associations. The relevant planning authority cannot be party to such agreements because planning decisions must be impartial and made on planning grounds alone.

**5.54** Each Hampshire Authority has its own Statement of Community Involvement<sup>(57)</sup>. These statements form the basis of procedures for community engagement and involvement in preparing plans or working on planning applications.

**5.55** The Hampshire Authorities expect all operators to engage with local communities during pre-application discussions on major<sup>(58)</sup> applications for minerals and waste development.

**5.56** The Hampshire Authorities also encourage community representations on proposals for minerals and waste development in their local area. Local knowledge is considered to be vital to informing decisions on the potential impact of minerals and waste development on an area. When the relevant Hampshire Authority decides planning applications for minerals and waste development, they will consider local community views and aspirations alongside the following:



- the need for minerals and waste;
- supporting information;
- the policies of the Plan; and
- relevant national policies and guidelines.

**5.57** Hampshire already has a number of Liaison Panels which allow local communities to be actively involved in the construction phase, operation and restoration and after-use of mineral and waste facilities (mineral extraction and landfill sites only). The Hampshire Authorities almost always expect all 'major' minerals and waste developments, to be accompanied by a Liaison Panel. The panels also ensure continued communication and co-operation between Hampshire Authorities, local communities (including neighbouring communities), the operator, the relevant Hampshire authority and other interested parties following planning permission being granted for minerals and waste developments. Liaison panels should be managed by the relevant operator of a site. Other minor minerals and waste developments may also benefit from the establishment of liaison panels, and these may be set up as and when required.

**5.58** The restoration and aftercare of minerals and waste sites should be appropriate to the environment and local communities have a role in the preparation of restoration and aftercare schemes. The issue of restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

57 Each authority which makes up the partnership has its own Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and Portsmouth City Council's were adopted in 2006, the New Forest National Park SCI in 2007 and the South Downs National Park in 2011.

58 Major minerals and waste development (except for Policy 4 – Protection of the designated landscape) - All mineral extraction, landfill and hazardous/low level radioactive facilities, as well as developments occupying at least a hectare of land and/or have a throughput of 50,000 tpa.

## 6 Supporting Hampshire's Economy

- 6.1** Minerals and waste are essential to support Hampshire's sustainable economic development.
- 6.2** Minerals are essential to support the Plan area's economy and communities, which require large quantities of different aggregates. Minerals are a limited and finite resource which can only be extracted where they are found. All of Hampshire's businesses have some dependence on minerals extracted in or imported into Hampshire. Under national policy, an adequate and steady supply of minerals must be planned for to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that Hampshire needs. Hampshire has only the following economically viable minerals all of which are considered in this section of the Plan:
- sharp sand and gravel; soft sand;
  - silica sand;
  - brick-making clay and other clays;
  - chalk; and
  - oil and gas (hydrocarbons),
- 6.3** Hampshire's sand and gravel and oil and gas reserves in particular may supply markets outside of Hampshire. The Hampshire Authorities regulate the way minerals are worked and managed, not how they are used. It is important that mineral resources which have not been previously extracted are protected from sterilisation. It is equally important to safeguard the existing minerals infrastructure.
- 6.4** Recycled and secondary aggregate can be used as a substitute for marine and land-won aggregates. Marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates are also imported into Hampshire and are important sources of aggregate within the Plan area and are imported into Hampshire through wharves and rail depots. The Plan identifies new proposals for rail depots in the north of Hampshire. Although recycled and secondary aggregate, marine-won and imported aggregate contribute significantly towards Hampshire's total aggregate supply, there is still a need to plan for an adequate and steady supply of land-won sand and gravel. The Plan identifies current permitted reserves as well as site allocations to meet the Plan area's requirement for sand and gravel up to 2030.
- 6.5** Brick-making clay is also an important resource, used to support local brickworks. The Plan area also includes resources of other non-aggregates including other clays, chalk, and energy minerals such as oil and gas.
- 6.6** The provision of adequate waste infrastructure is essential to maintaining quality of life. Waste management is not only a key public service but it also plays an important role in supporting existing and planned new development. The waste management industry supports Hampshire's economy by providing job opportunities, supplying recycled and recovered products to the market place and providing an energy source. The market areas covered by the industry do not necessarily coincide with administrative boundaries. Therefore, there is a historic and inevitable movement of waste across these boundaries. This Plan's objectives clearly seek to provide for the waste tonnage requirements for the Plan area.
- 6.7** This Plan is concerned with all waste streams, but the main ones are municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste. In Hampshire it is estimated that almost twice as much non-hazardous waste is produced by businesses as that coming from municipal sources, and the amount of commercial waste going to landfill is significantly higher as fewer alternative facilities currently exist.



- 6.8** It is essential that Hampshire continues to take responsibility for its own waste, and this Plan will play a key role in enabling this. The Plan aims to support waste management development, and encourages proposals that provide community benefits such as the production of energy (from waste) that can provide heat or power.
- 6.9** Restored minerals and waste sites may have some economic benefits for the local areas, particularly where such sites are used in the longer term 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.
- 6.10** This section of the Plan explains:
- how we safeguard sand and gravel and brick-making clay resources and the minerals and waste infrastructure required to meet the needs of the Plan;
  - how we will get our total aggregate supply up to 2030;
  - how we make provision for rail depot sites as well as sand and gravel and brick-making clay;
  - how other minerals such as silica sand, chalk and oil and gas will be considered within the Plan area;
  - how we propose to encourage sustainable waste management by requiring waste to be managed at the highest sustainable level of the waste hierarchy;
  - what provision we make for waste management in Hampshire, identifying how much additional capacity needs to be provided to treat each waste type and how that capacity will be provided;
  - the proposed location of new waste development and where the limited amount of additional landfill capacity required should be located;
  - how we make provision for construction (inert) waste and specialist wastes such as hazardous waste, waste water treatment; and the
  - opportunities for creating energy from waste.

## Safeguarding mineral resources

- 6.11** As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important to ‘safeguard’ viable mineral resources from needless sterilisation by other development to secure a future long term supply of minerals. The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>(59)</sup> requires Mineral Planning Authorities to ‘secure an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals’ needed to support sustainable growth whilst encouraging the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction. It also requires Mineral Planning Authorities ‘to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) in order that proven resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked, and where appropriate regeneration can be facilitated’<sup>(60)</sup>.

### **Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources**

**Hampshire’s sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand), 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 Safeguarding Area (MSA) illustrated on the Policies Map.**

**Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the MSA may be permitted if:**

- a. **it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or**
- b. **it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or**
- c. **the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or**
- d. **the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral.**

**The soft sand / potential silica sand resources at Whitehill & Bordon (Inset Map 5), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.**

- 6.12** The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand in east Hampshire. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important role in supplying two local brickworks at Michelmersh and Selborne. Therefore, these resources are also safeguarded. The MSA covering these resources is based on local knowledge and information published by the British Geological Survey (BGS)<sup>(61)</sup> and other data available to the Hampshire Authorities<sup>(62)</sup>. The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire.

59 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)

60 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

61 Minerals Safeguarding in England: Good Practice Advice (BGS, 2011)

62 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5

**6.13** Other minerals in Hampshire include chalk, oil and gas as well as other types of non brick-making clay. Hampshire's existing chalk and oil and gas developments are safeguarded and this is considered under *Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)*. These resources are not included within the MSA because:

- non brick-making clay is not required to meet the need of Hampshire's local brick-works;
- chalk is a plentiful resource in Hampshire so safeguarding is not required. The demand and markets for chalk are also considered to be limited and evidence suggests that this is unlikely to change within the Plan period; and
- oil and gas resources are an unknown quantity. The exploration and production licenced areas, granted by the Government are only an indication of Hampshire's potential oil and gas resources. The exploration and production of oil takes place at such a depth, that other developments, except where there are surface installations, will not sterilise the resource. Safeguarding of oil and gas resources is therefore considered to be unnecessary.

**6.14** Hampshire also has deposits of Malmstone and Clunch but these have not been identified or worked for over half a 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.

**6.15** The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>(63)</sup> requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to define Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) based on defined Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA). The Town and Country Planning Act 1990<sup>(64)</sup> places 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:

- 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 - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' and thereafter any updates to this list).

**6.16** The MCA has been published by Hampshire County Council and is published separately to this Plan<sup>(65)</sup>. The MCA 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' mineral deposits. It also covers the minerals infrastructure safeguarded through *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure)* and as identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.

63 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

64 Town and Country Planning Act 1990, paragraph 7 of schedule 1

65 Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)

- 6.17** The MCA is sent to district and borough council's and requires them to consult the MPA when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA. MCAs should be reflected in district and borough local plans. 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. 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. The MCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.
- 6.18** Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. These resources may have the potential for silica sand. However, the Plan does not identify any further extraction in this area, beyond the currently permitted reserves. There are known viable resources of soft sand (with the potential for silica sand) which have not previously been extracted, located in the area identified by East Hampshire District Council and its partners for the Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town. The resources in this location are therefore subject to known development pressure and will be protected from permanent sterilisation unless any non minerals development proposal can satisfy the criteria a to d as set out in the *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. The site specific development proposals of the Eco-town development are set out in the Masterplan approved by East Hampshire District Council<sup>(66)</sup>. The resources may provide an additional opportunity for extraction continuing a supply of soft sand or silica sand from this part of Hampshire, where it is a scarce resource, through appropriate prior extraction. Prior extraction of the resources at Whitehill & Bordon will be encouraged as part of the development of the Eco-town but will only proceed as long as it does not impede the Eco-town development and phasing. These resources may also provide an opportunity for the provision of an on site supply of mineral for use in the Eco-town's development.

### Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

- 6.19** Safeguarding the infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is just as important as safeguarding mineral resources. Safeguarding minerals infrastructure is a requirement of national planning policy<sup>(67)</sup> which states that the following should be safeguarded:
- existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; and
  - existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.
- 6.20** Safeguarding allows the Hampshire Authorities to object to and resist other types of future development which could be incompatible with existing mineral infrastructure and uses. The reasons for the safeguarding are<sup>(68)</sup> that:
- the infrastructure performs a strategic function in the delivery of minerals for Hampshire and its capacity requires protection; and/or

66 East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy – Submission Stage, Whitehill & Bordon Strategic Allocation (East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2012) Adopted Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town Masterplan (Revised May 2012)

67 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

68 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5

- there are regeneration opportunities which could lead to the redevelopment of infrastructure (for example wharves located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth) and these need to be managed; and
- minerals infrastructure often has specialist locational needs such as transport linkages that are difficult to substitute.

### **Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure**

**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.**

**Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.**

**The Hampshire Authorities will object to incompatible development unless it can be demonstrated that:**

- 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:**
  - meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and**
  - is 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.**

**The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified on the List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites.**

**6.21** The sites covered by this policy at the time of Plan adoption are identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This includes the following types of infrastructure<sup>(69)</sup>:

- aggregate wharves, including ancillary plant;
- aggregate rail depots, including ancillary plant;
- aggregate recycling sites;
- sand and gravel quarries;
- clay extraction quarries;
- chalk extraction quarries;
- oil and gas development sites; and
- sites proposed in this Plan for the above functions.

- 6.22** Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan, as set out in the section on 7 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.
- 6.23** A particular problem that minerals infrastructure faces is the encroachment of incompatible land uses into the neighbourhood which may give rise to additional complaints about existing minerals uses. Other developments should not be allowed to pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the local vicinity. This is to ensure that the supply of aggregates to Hampshire is not interrupted. All non-minerals proposals will be individually assessed for potential impacts on the existing operations of minerals infrastructure, and on the delivery of minerals and waste provision in Hampshire. 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. This will be considered taking into account whether the capacity the wharf meets is now being served by a new wharf in South Hampshire. Although further wharf and rail capacity is not required in the Plan period, 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. National planning policy also requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots<sup>(70)</sup>. Potential opportunities for further wharves and rail depots are considered in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.
- 6.24** As set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources', a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) covering the resources within the MSA and infrastructure identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' has been identified to meet national planning policy<sup>(71)</sup>. The MCA includes mineral infrastructure covered by *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)*. The MCA is sent to district and borough councils and requires them to consult the relevant Hampshire Authority when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA to meet the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990<sup>(72)</sup> and should be reflected in district and borough local plans. The MCA has been published by Hampshire County Council and is published separately to this Plan<sup>(73)</sup>. 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. 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. The MCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.
- 6.25** Existing minerals infrastructure which is required to meet current and future demands is safeguarded. All further minerals infrastructure permitted following the adoption of this Plan will also be safeguarded.

70 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

71 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

72 Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Paragraph 7 of Schedule 1

73 Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)

**6.26** 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<sup>(74)</sup> 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 currently supply almost half of the aggregates sold annually in the Plan area. 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.

**6.27** If it is undesirable to continue to safeguard an existing site identified in the Plan, then alternative uses for the site may be supported after taking account of the need for the site and the potential opportunities for regeneration. In these cases, some circumstances may enable the release of existing safeguarded infrastructure following reassessment. This may include the:

- relocation of existing sites with appropriate replacement capacity being provided if required; and/or
- new capacity is provided which allows for the closure of sites; and/or
- changes to operational requirements of existing sites which results in the closure of sites; and/or the site does not provide a strategic function; and/or
- the site is located within a National Park; and/or
- the merits of the alternative development outweigh the need for safeguarding.

### Aggregate supply

**6.28** National planning policy<sup>(75)</sup> sets out the Government's objectives for 'an adequate and steady supply of industrial materials'. In providing for the adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates, the guidance suggests that planning authorities should take account of the proposed apportionment of aggregates in the current National and Regional guidelines as advised by Aggregates Working Parties. Planning authorities also need to ensure that the ability of other sustainable sources of aggregate including recycling are taken into account when planning for total aggregate supply. National guidance also notes that planning authorities can choose to use alternative figures for preparing plans if they have new or different information and a robust evidence base.

**6.29** Hampshire's total aggregate supply is based on marine-won sand and gravel landed at wharves, imports of aggregates by rail, imports of aggregate by road, the production of recycled and secondary aggregates as well as the extraction of aggregate from the land. Evidence collected as part of Plan preparation on the sales of land-won aggregates (over the last ten years) has indicated that the average figure for land-won extraction over this period was 1.56mtpa with land-won sand and gravel sales in 2010 of 0.98 million tonnes<sup>(76)</sup>. Furthermore, this evidence indicated that total aggregate sales, landings and production have also declined since 2001<sup>(77)</sup>.

74 The Southampton City Centre Action Plan and Masterplan Plan (2010) as well as the Portsmouth Core Strategy (2012) highlight areas of the cities waterfront where there may be regeneration opportunities and aspirations.

75 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)

76 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, Table 4.1.5

77 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, Figure 8

**Table 6.1 Average sales of aggregate in Hampshire (2001-2010) (million tonnes)**

Aggregate type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10-year average
Land-won: Sharp sand and gravel	1.79	1.81	1.50	1.31	1.27	1.05	1.31	0.98	0.94	0.84	<b>1.28</b>
Land-won: Soft sand	0.50	0.38	0.31	0.36	0.31	0.19	0.18	0.29	0.11	0.14***	<b>0.28***</b>
<i>Land-won: Sub-total</i>	<i>2.29</i>	<i>2.19</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>1.05</i>	<i>0.98</i>	<b><i>1.56</i></b>
Rail: Imports: Crushed rock**	0.73	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.42	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.35	0.36	<b>0.51</b>
Sea: Imports: Crushed rock**	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.36	0.36	0.31	0	0	0	c	<b>0.22</b>
Marine-won: Sharp sand and gravel	1.70	1.72	1.76	1.62	1.44	1.54	1.69	1.44	1.08	1.12	<b>1.51</b>
Recycled and Secondary	0.62*	0.62*	0.62	0.68	0.62*	0.62*	0.55	0.64	0.60	0.79	<b>0.64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>4.42</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>4.44 (sum)</b>

\* Estimated figure in the absence of data

\*\* Figure exclude 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 Frith End a proportion of which are now considered to be silica sand.

Source: AM2010 Survey (SEEWAP, 2011)

**6.30** Other methods for determining the sand and gravel apportionment were also considered<sup>(78)</sup> but were rejected because they suffered some or all of the following features:

- overly complex and opaque methodology;
- insufficient account of the local situation, particularly in terms of the amount of recycled aggregates and marine imports in Hampshire; and
- forecast periods not sufficiently long to be relevant to the Plan period.

78 This included the draft revised National Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England: 2005–2020, construction industry forecast to 2014, HM treasury forecasts to 2014 and Price Waterhouse Cooper forecasts 2006 – 2019 as set out in the Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4



**6.31** The Hampshire Authorities have concluded that the 10 year sales, production and landing figures reflect market and environmental conditions in Hampshire, and will not prejudice the supply of aggregates to the wider region<sup>(79)</sup>. The approach also meets national planning policy to provide for an adequate and steady supply of land-won sand and gravel and more recent associated guidance<sup>(80)</sup>, whilst encouraging alternative supplies, including recycled aggregates. The method is based on using past performance to project future supply. The Hampshire Authorities consider that this approach provides a more reliable basis than other methodologies.



**6.32** The supply of land-won aggregate is very important in order to ensure an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals for Hampshire and surrounding areas. However, land-won is not the only means of supply. Hampshire also has the ability to recycle aggregate and import, marine-won aggregate and other aggregates. Hampshire's aggregate supply strategy is therefore based upon:

- i. a land-won apportionment of aggregate; and
- ii. capacity for alternative sources based on an assessment of past sales, including the maximum sales from those sources.

### **Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source**

**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 1.56mtpa, of which 0.28mtpa will be soft sand.**

**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:**

- a. **1.0mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and**
- b. **2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and**
- c. **1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.**

**6.33** *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 5.56mtpa. This accounts for approximately 25% above average sales, production and landings of 4.44mtpa over the last 10 years<sup>(81)</sup>. The extra provision gives Hampshire's aggregate supply significant resilience in the event of failure from any one aggregate source or from any unexpected increase in aggregate demand. It also enables a diversity of supply, which is essential to meeting the National Planning Policy Framework requirement of an adequate and steady supply and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for 28% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources is robust and delivery is addressed in the sections on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)'.

79 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, paragraphs 224-243

80 Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (DCLG, 2012)

81 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1

**6.34** Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring counties but is also an importer of aggregates, particularly crushed rock as there is no natural supply in Hampshire. In 2009, there was a net importation of 470,000 tonnes between the quantity of all aggregates imported into Hampshire and the quantity of sand and gravel exported, as indicated in Table 6.2. It is anticipated that this current geographic pattern of aggregate import and export will remain until 2030<sup>(82)</sup>.

**Table 6.2 Imports and exports of aggregates for Hampshire – 2009**

Aggregate type	Imports (000 tonnes)	Exports (000 tonnes)	Net balance (000 tonnes)
Crushed rock	739	0	+739
Land-won sand and gravel	289	435	-183
Marine-won sand and gravel	49	172	-123
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>+470</b>

*In net balance column: '+' indicates net imports and '-' indicates net exports.*

*Source: Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study*

**6.35** Although unlikely, it is possible that demand for local land-won aggregate could increase above the requirement set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* of 1.56mtpa. *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)* allows for the identification of additional sites outside the areas identified within the Plan to meet additional demand, if required. Increases in the demand for local land-won aggregate would be identified through the annual monitoring process.

**6.36** The minimum 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 aggregate capacity. Currently, sales of recycled and secondary aggregate account for about 0.79mtpa (2010)<sup>(83)</sup>. Further capacity to recycle aggregate will be encouraged through *Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregate development)*. Current capacity is estimated to be 1.66mtpa of which around 1mtpa is capable of producing high quality recycled aggregate. The minerals industry has indicated that recycled aggregate will only account for a maximum of 25% of the total aggregate supply<sup>(84)</sup>. This is based on market demands, the supply and availability of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, constraints in site location and site availability. The capacity identified in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* is considered to be reasonable by the Hampshire Authorities, provided there is sufficient investment in plant and machinery and the availability of feedstock. Although the estimated capacity of existing recycled aggregate sites in Hampshire is much higher than has been identified, production is limited by the amount of investment needed to convert CDE waste into a high quality aggregate as well as the availability of CDE waste. Some of Hampshire's recycled and 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.

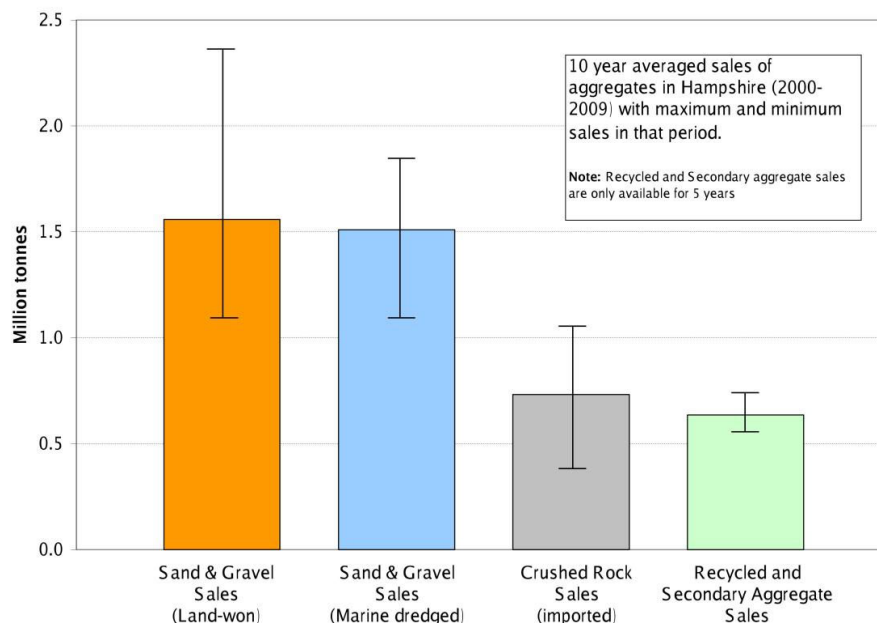
82 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4

83 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.1, Table 4.4

84 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.1, paragraphs 51-53

- 6.37** There is enough capacity<sup>(85)</sup> at Hampshire's existing aggregate wharves and rail depots to meet the minimum capacity targets for marine-won sand and gravel and imported limestone by rail, as set out by *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)*. The study on wharves and rail depots in Hampshire<sup>(86)</sup> estimated that the existing wharves and rail depots have capacities of approximately 2.6mtpa and 1.3mtpa<sup>(87)</sup> respectively. The available capacity is well above the 2001-10 average for marine-won landings and importation by rail of aggregate which have been approximately 1.5mtpa<sup>(88)</sup> and 0.7mtpa<sup>(89)</sup> respectively, so there is potential capacity should there be a significant growth in aggregate demand within the Plan period. The capacity figures set out for marine-won and importation in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* are considered to be reasonable based on current figures for landings, importation and capacity.
- 6.38** 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 Somerset<sup>(90)</sup> 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<sup>(91)</sup>.
- 6.39** The following graph (Figure 8 'Ten year averaged sales, landings, imports and production of aggregates in Hampshire with maximum and minimum sales in that period') shows the ten year average sales, landings, imports and production of land-won, marine-won, crushed rock and recycled and secondary aggregates in Hampshire.

**Figure 8 Ten year averaged sales, landings, imports and production of aggregates in Hampshire with maximum and minimum sales in that period**



Source: Minerals in Hampshire Background Study Section 5.1.1

- 85 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 7  
 86 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 2  
 87 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 2  
 88 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.3, Table 4.9  
 89 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, Table 4.7  
 90 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, paragraphs 79-81  
 91 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraph 77

**6.40** Hampshire's aggregates sales 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. 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 set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)*, any associated sites to meet this requirement will be reviewed. The Hampshire Authorities consider that the aggregate supply triggers as set out in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' are sufficient to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregate. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan also contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated. 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 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 in particular in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.

### Recycled and secondary aggregates

**6.41** Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role in ensuring a balanced supply of aggregate for Hampshire. Recycled and secondary aggregate can be produced when construction, demolition and excavation wastes, spent railway ballast or Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) are recycled. They can also be mixed with other minerals and wastes, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending to form new products. Recycled and secondary aggregates provide an opportunity to recycle and recover inert wastes as well as providing a viable alternative to the extraction and use of land-won or marine-won aggregates, sometimes avoiding some of the potential impacts. However, it is acknowledged that recycled and secondary aggregates cannot fully remove the need for marine and land-won aggregates and cannot be used as a substitute for soft-sand.



**6.42** Recycled and secondary aggregates can also be used to blend with primary aggregates or processed to produce a high quality recycled aggregate. 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 WRAP Aggregates Quality Protocol Standard<sup>(92)</sup>.

**6.43** National planning policy<sup>(93)</sup> requires the 'contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials can make to the supply of materials to be taken into account, before considering extraction of primary materials'. The Hampshire Authorities do not control how much aggregate is recycled, but can enable and encourage recycling facilities to meet demand.

92 Aggregates Quality Protocol - ([http://aggain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality\\_protocols/index.html](http://aggain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html). 23). 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

93 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

## Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development

**Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to marine-won and local land-won sand and gravel extraction.**

- 6.44** The minimum 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. 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. '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)' contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated.
- 6.45** 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 greater production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate.
- 6.46** The location of further recycled and secondary aggregate sites, as a waste management use, is considered in more detail in the section on '[Locating waste management development](#)' where criteria are set out for new development. A large part of the source of recycled and secondary aggregate comes from the re-use and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation wastes. This is considered in the section on '[Construction, demolition and excavation wastes](#)'.

### Aggregate wharves and rail depots

- 6.47** The supply of aggregate to meet Hampshire's demands involves significant importation of materials into the county, often using sea and rail transport. As a result, wharves and rail depots play a critical role in landing and importing aggregates in Hampshire. This infrastructure enables minerals that would otherwise be transported using Hampshire's roads to be delivered efficiently.
- 6.48** Marine-won sand and gravel is extracted from the sea bed off Hampshire's coast<sup>(94)</sup> and landed at wharves in and around Southampton and the Portsmouth area. Hampshire's existing wharves are at long established sites. 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. This is considered in more detail in the section on '[Habitats and species](#)'. Waste resources such as scrap metals and glass are also exported by sea from Southampton. More waste could be transported by sea using Hampshire's wharves, if needed, provided this is acceptable and does not conflict with regeneration.
- 6.49** Other aggregates such as limestone are imported into Hampshire to rail depots in southern Hampshire at Eastleigh, Botley and Fareham from other counties such as Somerset<sup>(95)</sup>. Importing aggregates plays an important role in providing Hampshire with aggregates which cannot be sourced within the Plan area.

94 Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 4, paragraph 4.3.11

95 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraphs 76-79

- 6.50** A wharves and rail depots needs assessment<sup>(96)</sup> was undertaken, assessing the need for wharf and rail facilities in the Plan area. This concluded that Hampshire has sufficient existing wharf capacity up to 2030 and no further sites needed to be identified within the Plan. The assessment also concluded that although Hampshire has sufficient existing rail depot capacity for the Plan period, opportunities to develop further capacity in the north of the county should be explored. The assessment identified the siding sites at Basingstoke and Micheldever as opportunities to deliver this.

### **Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots**

The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:

- Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)
- Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)
- Dibbles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)
- Kendalls 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)

Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations' and also are safeguarded at:

- Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Inset Map 2)
- Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Inset Map 4)

The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the Policies Map.

New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:

- 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.

- 6.51** The rail depot site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in '[Appendix A - Site allocations](#)'. 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.
- 6.52** The delivery requirements for supply, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity, as identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)*. The section on '[Safeguarding mineral infrastructure](#)' sets out the approach to safeguarding existing minerals infrastructure including wharves and rail depots.
- 6.53** There is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of marine-won sand and gravel sources. Hampshire's current estimated wharf capacity is well above the current landings and there is more than enough capacity to meet the need for land marine-won sand and gravels up to 2030<sup>(97)</sup>. This means that the overall capacity levels at Hampshire wharves needs to be maintained to ensure there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The landing of marine-won sand and gravel and wharf capacity will therefore be monitored throughout the Plan Period, as set out in the section on '[Aggregate supply](#)' and will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demand. 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. A new wharf or rail depot will not necessarily be excluded solely because it is in a countryside or isolated location. This issue is considered in the section on '[Landscape and countryside](#)'. The effect of development in this regard will be balanced alongside the benefits of a new wharf or rail depot. The justification for a new wharf or rail will need to be demonstrated in terms of sustainable development. The National Policy Statement for Ports<sup>(98)</sup> will be taken into account for proposals for new wharves where relevant.
- 6.54** In the past some sea borne granite was delivered by bulk carrier to the Port of Southampton from Scotland. This material was primarily used for railway ballast. These deliveries have now ceased and are instead imported to the Isle of Grain in Kent. Associated British Ports Ltd, the Southampton Port operator, takes the view that there is little capacity now to import aggregates in bulk through the present port<sup>(99)</sup>. The exception is the occasional import to meet specific demands, for example the importation of salt for Hampshire's roads. There are also some small quantities of specialist aggregate imports via existing aggregate wharves<sup>(100)</sup>. However, it is acknowledged that the Port of Southampton could play not only a local, but a regional and national role for minerals and waste if additional capacity is found within the port in the future.



97 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment (Update) and Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.3  
 98 National Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)  
 99 Port of Southampton Masterplan 2009-2030 (Associated British Ports, 2010)  
 100 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2

- 6.55** There is currently no evidence to suggest that there is a need to make provision for the bulk import of sea borne hard rock within the Plan period<sup>(101)</sup>. With regard to the wider area beyond Hampshire, regional forecasts for importing aggregate from outside England to the wider south east region are sufficiently served by the major rail linked port facilities on the Isle of Grain and Northfleet in Kent. This means that there is no need to make provision for sea-going bulk aggregate carriers in Hampshire. Provision for bulk aggregates at the Port of Southampton in the longer term is discussed in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.
- 6.56** Support for the maximisation of capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots including investment in infrastructure and / or the extension will be given where this is possible and appropriate. Improvements to existing capacity or the expansion of existing wharves could, if achievable, provide an opportunity to increase capacity to land minerals and waste if this is required within the Plan period. It is acknowledged that there may only be limited opportunities to extend existing wharves in Hampshire, largely due to their urban location and other considerations such as regeneration plans. Many of Hampshire's wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth, so can offer important regeneration opportunities which need to be considered alongside the impact on wharf capacity and provision. The ability of existing wharves to meet modern and potential future operational needs (for example larger ships and larger rail connected facilities) should be taken into account as this may affect capacity. Therefore the overall capacity of existing wharves needs ongoing monitoring.
- 6.57** If new and suitable areas of commercial or military port land in Southampton, fronting Southampton Water or in Portsmouth are released from port and port related uses by the Port Authority and become available within the Plan period, this may provide an opportunity to re-configure existing wharf infrastructure and provide an opportunity for a deep-water facility, depending on location. These issues are considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.
- 6.58** There is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset<sup>(102)</sup> as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and capacity well exceeds current throughput.
- 6.59** The capacity at rail depots will be monitored throughout the Plan Period, as set out in the section on 'Aggregate supply'. 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated. The opportunities offered by the rail sidings at Basingstoke and Micheldever could help facilitate an alternative supply of aggregates for this part of the Plan area. Existing rail depot sites as well as the sites identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* may also enable more waste to be moved by rail if required and acceptable. The use of wharves for waste uses is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure'. In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot sites identified within the Plan, the sites will be subject to more detailed appraisal of impacts in relation to the policies in this Plan.

101 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2

102 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraph 77



- 6.60** The identification of sites in the *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities<sup>(103)</sup>. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals<sup>(104)</sup>, the Habitats Regulation Assessment<sup>(105)</sup> and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>(106)</sup> as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.
- 6.61** Other minerals are also transported by rail. For example, oil is exported from the Humbly Grove Oilfield near Alton via a pipeline to a rail export terminal which regularly sends trains to Fawley Oil Refinery. There may also be potential for more rail depot capacity at existing or former rail sidings. This is considered in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.

### Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)

- 6.62** Recycled aggregate, marine-won sand and gravel and the importation of aggregate can substitute local land-won extraction to a degree, but not entirely, meaning that there is a need to plan for land-won extraction in Hampshire. National planning policy states that 'sufficient land should be identified within plans to maintain landbanks of at least seven years for sand and gravel' as well as 'planning for an adequate and steady supply of aggregates'<sup>(107)</sup>. National planning policy also states that sites for 'the extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance' should be identified in Local Plans<sup>(108)</sup>. The Hampshire Authorities' approach of identifying sites for local land-won aggregates meets these requirements.
- 6.63** Hampshire's most widely worked local mineral is land-won sand and gravel. This is comprised of resources<sup>(109)</sup> of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These are widely distributed across Hampshire and are used by the building industry for construction materials such as concrete (sharp sand and gravel) and in materials such as plaster, mortar and asphalt (soft sand). In Hampshire, sharp sand and gravel is much more common than soft sand. There are fewer opportunities for extracting soft sand locally and in neighbouring areas. Accordingly soft sand is a relatively scarce resource which is significant not just for Hampshire. There are no alternatives for soft sand, meaning that it can only be sourced from the land. Sand and gravel resources are safeguarded though *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

103 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, sections 5 and 6

104 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, sections 6.2.2, 6.3 and 6.4

105 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report

106 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

107 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)

108 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)

109 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 in the Plan.

- 6.64** Hampshire already has a number of existing sand and gravel extraction sites which currently extract sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These play an important role in contributing to the amount of aggregate Hampshire needs to meet demand. Hampshire currently has a landbank of 9.0 years, which comprises 9.2 years of sharp sand and gravel and 8.0 years of soft sand. The landbank is determined by dividing the permitted reserve of local land-won aggregate with the current apportionment figure. The figure calculated indicates the length of time (in years) that the permitted reserves will last for at the level of the apportionment. Hampshire's current landbank is based on applying the 10 year average apportionment of 1.56mtpa (at 31 December 2010) as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*. However, Hampshire's permitted reserves<sup>(110)</sup> are not sufficient to meet the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply- capacity and source)*, meaning that there is a need to identify sites for local land-won aggregate. *Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate)* addresses any local land-won aggregate developments that are not allocated in the Plan, but which may come forward in the Plan period.
- 6.65** In order to identify the most sustainable sites suitable for allocation in this Plan, an assessment of the resources included within the Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) (as illustrated on the Policies Map) was undertaken. Sites were identified within the MSA, following nomination to the Hampshire Authorities by landowners, operators and other interested parties. The identification of sites in *Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities<sup>(111)</sup>. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of local land-won aggregate proposals<sup>(112)</sup>, the Habitats Regulation Assessment<sup>(113)(114)</sup> and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>(115)</sup> as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises. The sites identified also ensure a sufficient geographical distribution to ensure the majority of Hampshire's aggregate needs are met.

110 Mineral reserves are those mineral resources which have either been given planning permission or have been allocated for development within a development plan document (DPD)

111 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, section 3

112 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, section 6.22, 6.3 and 6.4

113 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report

114 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record

115 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

## **Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates**

**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:**

**1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites:**

- i. **Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)**
- ii. **Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)**
- iii. **Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)**
- iv. **Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)**
- v. **Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)**
- vi. **Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel)**
- vii. **Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)**
- viii. **Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel)**
- ix. **Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)**
- x. **Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)**
- xi. **Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)**
- xii. **Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)**
- xiii. **Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)**

**2. or extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**

- i. **Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) - 0.5 million tonnes**
- ii. **Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 1) - 1.0 million tonnes**

**3. or new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**

- i. **Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) - 3.0 million tonnes**
- ii. **Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) - 1.0 million tonnes**
- iii. **Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) - 1.50 million tonnes**
- iv. **Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) - 0.57 million tonnes**
- v. **Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) - 4.0 million tonnes**

**4. Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20(1)) will be supported where:**

- i. **monitoring indicates that the sites identified in 1), 2) and 3) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements and / or maximises use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or**

- ii. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or
- iii. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or
- iv. the development is for a specific local requirement.

The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the Policies Map.

**6.66** Existing and new quarries and extensions identified within *Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate)* are shown on the 'Policies Map' and any appropriate development would be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. 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.

**6.67** The sites identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)*, alongside other unplanned opportunities to extract local land-won aggregate will meet the requirements for sand and gravel up to 2030 as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply – capacity and source)*. This is set out in Table 6.3:

**Table 6.3 Local land-won requirement up to 2030**

	Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)	Total (mt)
Hampshire 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	1.70	15.36
Sites in Plan (yield)	7.55	4.03	11.57
Unallocated (minimum)	2.91 (0.15 pa)	0.16 (0.1 pa)	3.08 (0.16 pa)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.67</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>30.00</b>

Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.

Source: AM2010 Survey (SEEWAP, 2011)

**6.68** In 2010, Hampshire's existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 14.22mt of sharp sand and gravel and 1.70mt of soft sand. The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that silica sand is also extracted at Kingsley and Frith End quarries alongside soft sand and this is considered in the section on 'Silica 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.

**6.69** It is anticipated that the additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan will be developed at varying timescales within the Plan period. Reserves from the extension sites are expected to be required 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:

- Bleak Hill Quarry Extension (Bleak Hill) - from 2020+;
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood) - from 2020+;
- Roeshot Hill - from 2013+;

- Cutty Brow - from 2012+;
- Hamble Airfield - from 2016+;
- Forest Lodge Home Farm - from 2016+;
- Purple Haze - from 2018+.

**6.70** 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.

**6.71** The extension and new sites identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* are considered by the Hampshire Authorities to be the most sustainable, deliverable and acceptable options in terms of the environment and local amenity and best meeting the objectives of the Plan. The two extension sites identified are considered to be the most suitable and deliverable options for the extension of an existing operational site at this stage and the site operations have 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 and / or sustainability issues associated with them, meaning they are not suitable for further consideration at this stage.

**6.72** Proposals at Bramshill Quarry and Purple Haze are accompanied by development considerations which may restrict development in certain parts of their site allocations. These areas have been included within the site allocation boundary as it will allow the Hampshire Authorities to have greater planning control over potential impacts on the restricted areas identified.

**6.73** Deliverability of the sites identified within the Plan may be impacted by issues including land ownership, un-envisaged environmental issues at the time of Plan preparation or the resource not being as anticipated.

**6.74** Further opportunities for the extraction of local land-won aggregate cannot be identified 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 from additional sites outside the sites identified within the Plan to meet additional demand, if required. Evidence shows that over the last fifteen years 4.76mt<sup>(116)</sup> 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 3.08mt over the Plan period, which equates to 0.15mt per year of the Plan. Unplanned opportunities may include:

- i. extensions to permitted local and active mineral extraction sites which are not allocated in Policy 20 (3) but located in the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This may include the extension of sites where the original permitted workings have not been implemented at the time of Plan preparation; or
- ii. sustainable maximisation of suitable existing plant and / or infrastructure either at or associated with an existing quarry to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements; or
- iii. sites where there is a proven local need for aggregates to meet local demand; This may include when allocated sites have not come forward and there is a need for aggregate in that area, where the mineral would otherwise be sterilised and where development is associated with another beneficial use; or
- iv. sites where prior extraction of minerals is required before other development takes place which may sterilise the resource. This may include planned development identified in other Local Plans and sites with planning permission for other non-minerals development; or

- v. sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This includes Whitehill & Bordon as considered under *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – minerals resources)*; and
- vi. mineral extraction is required for other beneficial uses where the primary purpose for its extraction is not for the mineral and it takes place to support other non-mineral developments in a given location e.g. creation of agriculture reservoirs, recreational lakes or borrow pits for a specific localised need.

**6.75** Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the criteria set out in *Policy 20 (4) (Local land-won aggregate)* as well the objectives and policies in this Plan. As already set out under the supporting text for *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, Hampshire’s aggregate sales will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure resource security and the Monitoring and Implementation Plan contains aggregate supply triggers on this issue. This monitoring will highlight if the sites identified in *Policy 20 (2) (3)(Local land-won aggregate)* have not come forward and if there is a requirement for further sand and gravel development to meet demand.

**6.76** 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 with 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 exceptional circumstances and where proposals meet the other policies in the Plan. 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. 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 excessive. The sections on 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

**6.77** 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. Proposals for borrow pits will only be permitted where there is a 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 a ‘corridor of disturbance’.

**6.78** Hampshire is currently able to meet its aggregate supply needs in accordance with national planning policy, from sites outside of the National Parks. It is therefore highly unlikely that further mineral extraction in Hampshire's two National Parks will be granted planning permission, if more sustainable options for extraction outside of the designated areas are available. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are sand and gravel resources located in or in close proximity to the National Park boundaries<sup>(117)</sup>. In particular, the South Downs National Park has important resources of soft sand and silica sand which are both considered to be a scarce resource within the Plan area. However, mineral development should only take place in designated areas such as Hampshire's National Parks, 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'.

## Other minerals

### Silica Sand

**6.79** Silica sand, also known as industrial sand, 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 (i.e. non-aggregate uses) for a range of specialist and high value industrial applications. This includes glass manufacture, foundry 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.

**6.80** Silica sand, with potential for industrial uses, is geologically and geographically sparsely distributed within the United Kingdom. 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<sup>(118)</sup>. 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 specifications of silica sand. The resource located in this part of Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the horticultural and recreation sectors. The existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and extract silica sand as well as soft sand.

**6.81** National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. National planning policy<sup>(119)</sup> sets out the requirement to 'plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals'. This includes the provision of a 'stock of 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'<sup>(120)</sup> 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.

117 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, Map 15

118 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraphs 287-296

119 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)

120 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)

- 6.82** To meet national requirements, the Hampshire Authorities 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 the Folkstone bed formation in East Hampshire. Recent reserves information for the Kingsley and Frith End quarries has indicated that the sites have landbanks of approximately 10<sup>(121)</sup> and 7 years<sup>(122)</sup> respectively based on the national planning policy guidance for calculating silica sand landbanks<sup>(123)</sup>.
- 6.83** The majority of resources which have silica sand properties in Hampshire 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 high value industrial uses for example for glass making. Minerals development should only take place in designated areas, such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and any development should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

### **Policy 21: Silica sand development**

**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:**

- **Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)**
- **Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)**

**Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:**

- 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 environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or**
- d. **prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.**

- 6.84** It is acknowledged that both sites have just under the 10 year landbank requirement as set out in national planning policy. It is also acknowledged that extraction at Frith End and Kingsley quarries are only permitted until 2016 and 2018 respectively. Options for potential extension of both sites have been considered as part of the Plan preparation process<sup>(124)</sup>. However, they are not considered to be deliverable options for further silica sand extraction at this stage. It is therefore conceivable that the operators of these sites will require further permissions to extend the timescales for extracting remaining reserves and if deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in the policy.

121 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 309

122 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 310

123 National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance, paragraph 53 (DCLG, 2012)

124 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal



- 6.85** 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 the 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, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan.
- 6.86** 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. 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. As silica sand is a more specialist mineral 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.

### Clay

- 6.87** National planning policy<sup>(125)</sup> states that 'sufficient land should be allocated to maintain a landbank of at least twenty-five years for brick clay'. It is therefore important that an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals such as brick-making clay is planned for to support local brickworks.
- 6.88** 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. Brick-making clay can also be used for the production of tiles. Further brick-making reserves will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2014-2015<sup>(126)</sup>. Planning permission for brick-making extraction lapsed in 2010 at Selborne and further reserves will be required at Selborne if brick-making is to re-commence<sup>(127)</sup>. The identification of further brick-making clay resources to support the brickworks at Michelmersh and Selborne is required to ensure that the brickworks have a secure and long-term supply of brick-making clay to support the investment required in the brickworks and to preserve Hampshire's heritage. Support for 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.
- 6.89** Brick-making clay resources are protected from sterilisation through their inclusion within the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This is considered in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

125 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)

126 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.2, paragraph 326

127 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.2, paragraph 327

## Policy 22: 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 twenty-five years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:**

- a. **the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:**
  - i. **Michelmersh Brickworks;**
- b. **and extension of existing or former brick-making clay extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**
  - i. **Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7); and**
  - ii. **Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6).**

**The sites identified above are shown on the Policies Map.**

**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.**

**Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:**

- i. **it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in Policy 22 are not deliverable; and**
- ii. **there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or**
- iii. **the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.**

**6.90** Any appropriate development at the sites identified in *Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)* would be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in *'Appendix A - Site allocations'*. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. The sites identified within the Plan will be subject to a more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan when a planning application is submitted.

**6.91** The identification of sites in *Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities<sup>(128)</sup>. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals<sup>(129)</sup>, the Habitats Regulation Assessment<sup>(130)(131)</sup> and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>(132)</sup> as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.

128 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, section 4

129 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, sections 6.2.1.3, 6.2.2, 6.3, 6.4 and appendices 9 and 19

130 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report

131 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record

132 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

- 6.92** A small part of the Michelmersh site allocation includes a Source Protection Zone I (SPZI) which may restrict development in this area. A development consideration related to this has been included as part of the site allocation. Any mineral extraction in a SPZ needs to comply with the requirements of *Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)*. This zone has been included within the site allocation area as it will allow the Hampshire Authorities to have greater planning control over potential impacts on the restricted areas identified.
- 6.93** The brick-making sites identified are considered to be either an extension to an existing clay working or from the immediate local area. 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 with 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 HGVs to cross a public highway will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where proposals meet the other policies in the Plan. 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 excessive. The sections on 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.
- 6.94** It is important that clay identified for brick-making is reserved for that purpose to ensure a steady supply and to maintain the local brickworks. For this reason, the export of clay or the use of brick-making clay in these locations for other uses is not supported.
- 6.95** Deliverability of the sites identified within the Plan may be impacted by issues including land ownership, un-envisaged environmental issues at the time of Plan preparation or the resource not being as anticipated.
- 6.96** There may be other opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the development of new manufacturing capacity 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 where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan. This may include further extension to the sites identified in *Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)* or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. The sections and policies contained in 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other 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.
- 6.97** Hampshire also has other resources of clay. There may be some circumstances where clay may be extracted for specific needs and uses. This may include its use for civil engineering, landfill engineering or where extraction is incidental to other forms of mineral extraction, such as sand and gravel extraction in areas of suitable geology. Clay extraction for other uses could be supported when:
- i. clay cannot be found from other sources; and
  - ii. there is a demonstrated need for additional clay for other uses; and / or
  - iii. the resource is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel.

## Chalk

- 6.98** Chalk is plentiful in Hampshire<sup>(133)</sup> and was widely used in the past. However, there is now only limited demand, mainly for use in agriculture or industry<sup>(134)</sup>. 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. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'.
- 6.99** 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 necessary. Extracting chalk for other uses is not supported.

### Policy 23: Chalk development

**The small-scale extraction of chalk will only be supported for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire. Extraction of chalk for other uses, such as aggregate, a fill material or for engineering will not be supported.**

- 6.100** Small-scale chalk extraction is defined as extraction of up to 25,000 tonnes of chalk per annum. Agricultural uses may include agricultural liming and in industry it may be used as a whitening agent. The need for chalk development will need to be clearly demonstrated.
- 6.101** Several currently permitted chalk extraction sites in Hampshire are dormant. Dormant sites are those which have planning permission for chalk extraction but are not currently active. Many have not been active for a long period of time and are in less favourable locations for example access to the site is poor or they are located in important landscape areas such as the South Downs National Park. This means that many of Hampshire's dormant chalk extraction sites are in areas which are unsuitable for modern quarrying methods. All dormant sites in Hampshire will be re-assessed to ensure that the re-commencement will not cause negative environmental or amenity impacts. In areas considered to be unsuitable for modern quarrying methods, further extraction will be restricted. This will include dormant sites located in the South Downs National Park.

## Oil and gas

- 6.102** Oil and gas are important mineral resources and primary sources of energy in the United Kingdom. There is an immediate and continuing need for these minerals in the foreseeable future, bearing in mind the Government's energy policy of ensuring secure, diverse and sustainable supplies and the sustainable use of energy minerals such as oil and gas.

133 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.4, paragraph 4.13

134 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.4, paragraph 4.14

- 6.103** 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 Humbly Grove near Alton and Horndean<sup>(135)</sup>. Gas is also stored underground at Humbly Grove. These facilities are safeguarded to ensure that production capacity is maintained and this issue is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'.
- 6.104** Hampshire also has a rail export terminal for transporting oil and gas. Oil is also exported directly by road to Hamble oil terminal, which also receives oil, by pipeline from the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset. Onshore oil and gas production is relatively small compared to offshore production, but it makes an important contribution to supply. It also has the added advantage of proximity to demand and markets.
- 6.105** Oil and gas operations are the subject of a licensing system by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)<sup>(136)</sup>. Licences are granted by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and confer rights for persons to search for, bore and extract petroleum resources. Oil and gas activity has several different stages including the exploration of oil and gas prospects, appraisal of any oil and gas reserves found, and production and distribution. The production and distribution of oil and gas usually involves the location of gathering stations, which are used to process the oil and gas extracted. All stages require planning permission and the development of gathering stations requires more rigorous examination of the potential impacts than exploration or appraisal so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary.

## **Policy 24: Oil and gas development**

**Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.**

- a. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:**
  - 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**
  - ii. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and**
  - iii. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.**
- b. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:**
  - 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**
  - ii. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and**
  - iii. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.**

135 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.3, paragraphs 363-389

136 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.3, paragraphs 365-367

- 6.106** The location of oil and gas extraction will depend on the presence of economically viable oil prospects. Oil and gas exploration and processing operations are very different from conventional mineral workings, and are significantly less intrusive, they need less land and have more flexible locational requirements compared to other minerals developments. Oil exploration and production takes place at such a depth, that other developments, except where there are surface installations, will not sterilise the resource. This means it is not considered to be necessary to safeguard oil and gas resources or identify further sites. National planning policy<sup>(137)</sup> 'encourages underground gas storage if local geological circumstances indicate this is feasible' and accordingly, further underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure is supported where geologically feasible. The exploration and production licensed areas, granted by the Government are only an indication of Hampshire's potential oil and gas resources and are therefore not suitable for site allocations.
- 6.107** 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. Additional above ground facilities may include gathering stations and transport links. Proposals for exploration and appraisal will be favourably considered where suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.
- 6.108** If economic concentrations of oil and gas are found at the exploration and appraisal stage, a mineral operator may seek to develop the field commercially and produce oil and gas. This is a complex operation including a number of different elements and options and is known as the 'production' stage. Small oil or gas fields (or both) may be exploited using the existing exploration and appraisal wells while larger fields may need additional wellhead sites linked by pipelines. Developing a field may also involve the storage of gas underground. 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. Other issues to consider for oil and gas production are the timing and 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.
- 6.109** There are oil and gas resources located in many parts of Hampshire, including in the New Forest and South Downs National Parks<sup>(138)</sup>. Oil and gas developments in the New Forest National Park and the part of the South Downs National Parks located within Hampshire should only take place in exceptional circumstances where there are no other suitable locations (outside of National Parks) which can offer a sustainable alternative to development within the National Parks. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

137 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 147 (DCLG, 2012)

138 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.3, paragraphs 382-383

- 6.110** 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 before moving on to the next stage. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.
- 6.111** Shale gas is a natural gas produced from shale. At the time of adoption, the extraction of shale gas was not an activity which took place in Hampshire. Any application for shale gas development will need to comply with *Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)*.

## Sustainable waste management

**6.112** The goods and products we all use every day contain natural resources of raw materials and energy. To discard these materials is not only a lost opportunity to re-use these natural resources but can also have impacts such as public health issues, degradation of natural ecosystems and greenhouse gas emissions.

**6.113** Delivering sustainable waste management involves developing strategies and devising policies which will encourage the prudent use of resources and take into account the potential for waste growth. Good planning will deliver waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place at the right time.

**6.114** The key points that are considered to enable sustainable waste management which are reflected in this Plan and its policies are those in line with national objectives<sup>(139)</sup>:

- support initiatives to prevent waste and make the best use of waste resources (guided by the waste hierarchy);
- provide sufficient facilities to deal with the waste arisings (net self sufficiency);
- meet European and national legislation and support /complement other guidance;
- help implement national and local waste strategies;
- help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of at the nearest appropriate facility;
- reflect the concerns and interests of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;
- protect Green Belts but consider the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management; and
- ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

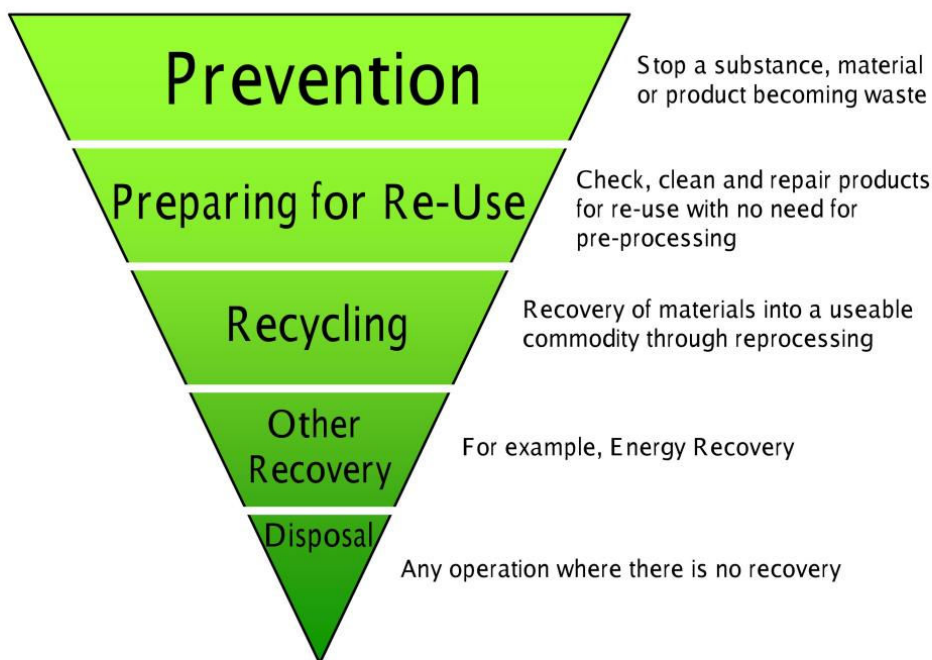




## Waste Hierarchy

**6.115** The ‘waste hierarchy’ gives order and priority to waste management options, from prevention through to disposal (e.g. landfill). The waste hierarchy is established in European law<sup>(140)</sup> and is a material consideration in decisions on planning applications. Applying the waste hierarchy is set out in national legislation<sup>(141)</sup> and is a policy requirement<sup>(142)</sup>, but the stages are a guide. In most cases a combination of options for managing the different wastes will be needed, to ensure we make the most sustainable use of the waste we produce. The waste hierarchy is set out in the following diagram (Figure 9 ‘The Waste Hierarchy’).

**Figure 9 The Waste Hierarchy**



**6.116** In terms of disposal, achieving ‘zero waste to landfill’ is a long-term aim to eliminate waste through changes in product design, behaviour and changes in the economy. Until this happens a ‘zero waste economy’ can be achieved where material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible with only negligible amounts being disposed.

**6.117** 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. Waste management infrastructure can generate profits using best practice in waste minimisation, and reusing or selling waste as recovered materials represents an economic development opportunity in Hampshire.

140 Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

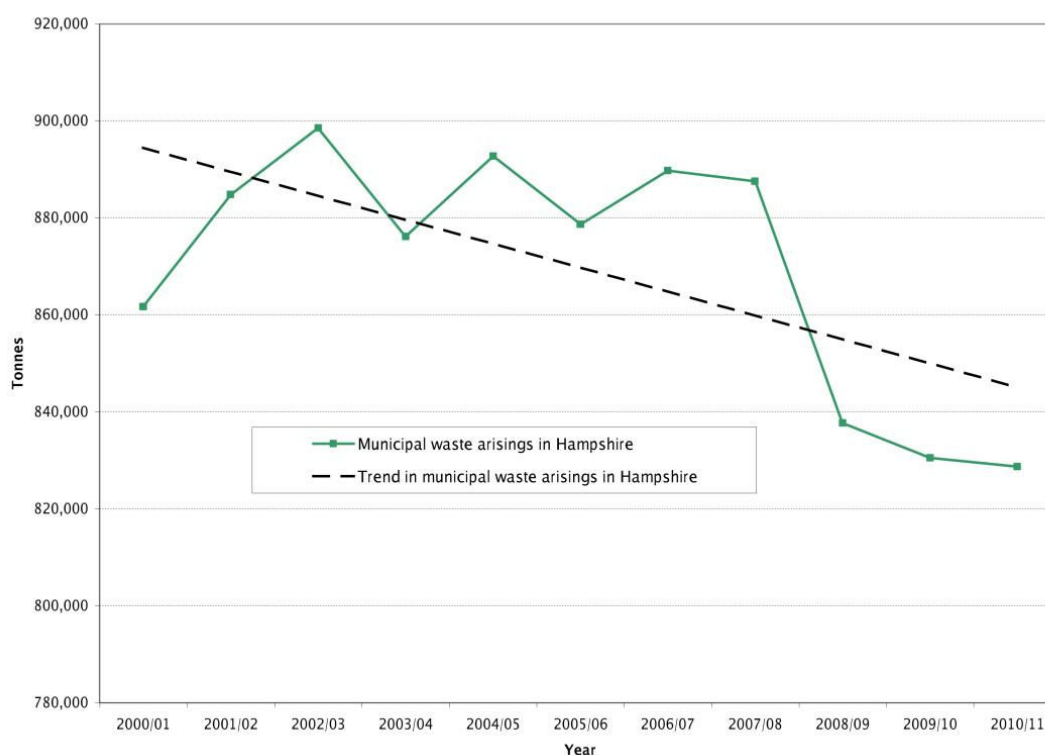
141 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011

142 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

**6.118** This Plan has a key role in encouraging increased recycling and recovery of materials to help transform waste material into reusable products. It goes beyond the European revised Waste Framework Directive (2008) and the National Waste Strategy (2007)<sup>(143)</sup> and aims for 60% recycling and 95% diversion of waste from landfill by 2020 of non-hazardous (household and similar) wastes.

**6.119** It is important to recognise that the growth in waste has been minimal or negative in some sources of waste in recent years<sup>(144)</sup>. However, it is prudent to plan for some growth in waste arisings to ensure any increase can be managed as this will inevitably have land-use implications. Hampshire plans to ensure it always maintains sufficient capacity to meet its waste arisings. The history of municipal waste arisings in Hampshire is shown in the following graph (Figure 10 'MSW arisings history in Hampshire (2001-11)').

**Figure 10 MSW arisings history in Hampshire (2001-11)**



Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report

**6.120** A reality of the waste management industry is the movement of certain wastes (particularly waste from businesses and industry) to different locations for management either into or out of Hampshire. The amount of 'exported' and 'imported' waste can vary each year<sup>(145)</sup> but it is important to ensure that enough facilities are provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste generated in Hampshire each year and that Hampshire is 'net self-sufficient' in terms of waste management capacity. This helps ensure that waste is managed in one of the nearest appropriate waste facilities and uses the most appropriate methods and technologies. It also helps limit the distance waste has to be transported.

143 The forthcoming National Waste Management Plan will replace Waste Strategy 2007 and is expected to contain an annexe which will replace national waste policy that is currently within Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Planning Policy Statement 10). This is due by the end of 2013.

144 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Chapter 8

145 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Annex 3

- 6.121** The Hampshire Authorities work with the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group for waste (SEWPAG) to review and share best practice, raise awareness, and encourage changes in practice. The Hampshire Authorities also work together as Waste Disposal Authorities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management services.
- 6.122** Hampshire's approach to sustainable waste management is to encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and promote its management at higher levels in the waste hierarchy. It will plan for an equivalent amount of waste management capacity to deal with its waste arisings and encourage proposals which reduce transporting waste.
- 6.123** Whilst much of the responsibility for delivering sustainable waste management lies with the Hampshire Authorities, all of Hampshire's local planning authorities have a role to play in driving waste up the hierarchy. Examples of this in the Plan include:
- ensuring the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management;
  - encouraging waste management improvements in the construction sector;
  - use of inert wastes in construction projects such as golf courses; and
  - promoting the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects.
- 6.124** Safeguarding waste infrastructure against redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment is another important role that Hampshire planning authorities will play. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure'.

## **Policy 25: Sustainable waste management**

**The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:**

- a. **encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and**
- b. **reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and**
- c. **be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and**
- d. **maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.**

**The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, and where it 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.**

**Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of achieving by 2020 at least:**

- **60% recycling; and**
- **95% diversion from landfill.**

- 6.125** As well as many industrial land uses, a number of other land uses are considered to be potentially compatible with waste management activities. These include active mineral working sites and in principle, land adjoining waste-water and sewage treatment works, subject to other policies in the Plan. Transport, operational and environmental benefits can often arise from co-locating such compatible activities which use shared infrastructure. Co-location can also assist the separation of waste for different types of recovery on one site. Development of sites that offer potential for the co-location of complementary waste facilities or co-locating facilities so more than one waste management function is carried out on the same or a nearby site will also be supported.
- 6.126** The expectation of a recycling rate reaching 60% and 95% diversion from landfill by 2020 (compared to 53% and 82% in 2009)<sup>(146)</sup> 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 waste is 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 vast majority, if not all, of inert waste that is disposed to land in Hampshire is for beneficial uses<sup>(147)</sup> and not considered landfill while the amounts of hazardous waste going to 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.
- 6.127** Preventing waste is a fundamental element of sustainable waste management and legislation, in the form of the European Union revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), and is a requirement on member states. The rWFD requires the production of waste prevention programmes and also has targets of 50% recycling of household (and similar non-hazardous) wastes and 70% recovery of inert wastes by 2020<sup>(148)</sup>.
- 6.128** The Government Review of Waste Policy in England (and its Action Plan)<sup>(149)</sup> has a number of initiatives including the development of a comprehensive National Waste Prevention Programme by the end of 2013 and 15 other actions to prevent waste.
- 6.129** The approach above will support 'net self-sufficiency' which means the equivalent amount of capacity for all waste arising within Hampshire will be provided, with the acceptance of limited cross boundary movements. It is expected that waste will continue to cross administrative boundaries due to market forces but this is not expected to result in significant over or under provision of waste management capacity in Hampshire.
- 6.130** 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.
- 6.131** 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 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 importer of that type of waste.

146 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 10

147 Most inert waste to disposed to land in Hampshire goes into development sites, quarry restoration, bunds in sporting venues and landfill engineering

148 Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

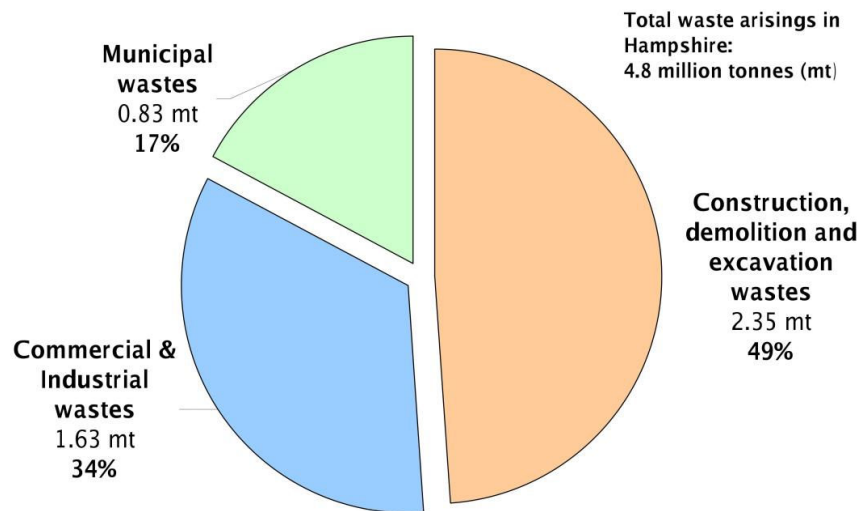
149 Government Review of Waste Policy in England (June 2011) - <http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.Pdf>

## Providing for waste management

**6.132** Hampshire is a leading authority in household waste management and has an established waste infrastructure. This includes an efficient and effective household waste recycling centre network, material recovery and composting facilities and energy recovery facilities in Hampshire. This means around 90% of municipal (mostly household) waste is diverted from landfill. Importantly, virtually no biodegradable municipal waste is sent for landfill ensuring that waste from Hampshire households does not contribute significantly to global warming through methane gas emissions.

**6.133** However, the Hampshire Authorities have to consider all sources of waste. Of the total waste arisings in Hampshire, municipal solid waste (MSW) contributes about 17%, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste about 34% and construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste about 49% of the total waste arisings (by weight) in Hampshire<sup>(150)</sup>. The non-municipal element is generally managed through a network of commercial waste transfer stations and materials recovery facilities which collect and sort commercial waste with the remainder going to landfill. This network will need to be maintained and enhanced to ensure as much business waste as possible can be recycled and recovered rather than landfilled in the future. The following chart (Figure 11 'Waste arisings in Hampshire by source') highlights Hampshire's estimated waste arisings in million tonnes (mt) by source in 2010.

**Figure 11 Waste arisings in Hampshire by source**



Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report

**6.134** The estimated tonnages (in million tonnes or mt) of waste arisings in Hampshire in 2010 defined by waste source and its properties (waste type) is shown in Table 6.4<sup>(151)</sup>.

150 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 3

151 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Table 3.1

Table 6.4 Estimated annual tonnages of waste arisings in Hampshire (in 2010) by waste source / type

Waste sources / type	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Commercial & Industrial (C&I) waste	Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE) waste	TOTAL
Non-hazardous	0.79	1.51	0.1	2.41
Inert	0.04	0	2.22	2.26
Hazardous	0.0003	0.11	0.03	0.14
<b>TOTAL (mt)</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>4.81</b>

Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – Table 3.1

### Safeguarding waste infrastructure

- 6.135** There is already an established network of waste management facilities providing a significant amount of capacity for handling waste in Hampshire. Many of these waste management facilities play a 'strategic' role in waste management and are considered critical to meeting Hampshire's long-term needs. It is important they are protected ('safeguarded') against competing land uses .
- 6.136** Whilst existing sites have planning permission they may be under pressure to be replaced by other forms of (non-waste) development. It is also important that existing and potential waste uses for the sites are not hindered by 'encroachment' of development near to the existing site. This may be inappropriate in close proximity to the existing site so there needs to be a suitable buffer zone around the site to minimise the impact of development that may be incompatible.
- 6.137** This strategic capacity can be provided at a smaller number of larger sized facilities such as a metal exporting wharf or a large number of smaller facilities such as Hampshire's network of household waste recycling centres.

#### Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure

**Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:**

- a. **the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or**
- b. **the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed; or**
- c. **the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered;**  
**or**
- d. **the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.**

**The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.**

- 6.138** The existing strategic waste management capacity is considered to include:

- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC);
- composting sites;

- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF);
- Waste Transfer Stations (WTS);
- metal recycling sites;
- Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF);
- waste water treatment sites;
- other specialist waste management uses; and
- landfill sites.

**6.139** Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Plan at the time of plan adoption and are set out in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan.

**6.140** New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they:

- i. provide individual capacity of, or over 50,000 tonnes per annum or are part of a network of similar facilities<sup>(152)</sup>; or
- ii. provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or
- iii. provide a specialist waste management function (including waste water treatment); or
- iv. are of regional or national waste management significance.

**6.141** As set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources', a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) covering the mineral resources within the MSA and infrastructure identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' has been published by Hampshire County Council to meet national planning policy<sup>(153)</sup>. The MCA includes waste infrastructure covered by *Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)*.

**6.142** In specific circumstances, such as where there are strong regeneration needs, these circumstances 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. Safeguarding waste infrastructure may also not be appropriate where there is a potential impact on nearby designated areas.

**6.143** It is recognised that some waste management sites are located in areas proposed for redevelopment which can bring about wider community benefits. Where the loss of a waste management site is proposed as part of a wider redevelopment for which there is a recognised need, the loss of the facility will need to be justified.

152 Some sites that operate individually at an annual processing capacity below 50,000tpa (typically 15-50,000tpa) are also safeguarded if they are part of a network of similar facilities.

153 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

## Waste management requirements

**6.144** 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.



**6.145** Hampshire has two sites for composting and there is no identified immediate need for new (open row) composting facilities. The Project Integra approach is to encourage composting at home where possible and this is considered more sustainable.

**6.146** The Project Integra infrastructure currently supports the management of commercial and industrial wastes via the three energy recovery facilities. This approach is encompassed in Action 13 from the Hampshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2006)<sup>(154)</sup>. The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (including updates 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.

**6.147** Due to the small volumes of municipal going to landfill, to divert more waste overall from landfill it is necessary to focus on the management of commercial non-hazardous wastes. This is required as the volumes currently landfilled are larger, and the potential impacts from landfilling of non-hazardous waste are 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.

**6.148** Provision of capacity for increasing recycling (including composting) and recovery of non-municipal waste should be made, not only to encourage waste arisings in Hampshire to move further up the waste hierarchy, but also minimise the remaining amount of waste for landfill. Provision aims to meet the national policy guidance as set out in Planning Policy Statement 10<sup>(155)</sup>, which is to be based on clear policy objectives, (set out in 2 'Vision and Spatial Strategy'), robust analysis of available data and information and appraisal of options. The remainder of this section provides a summary of the background evidence and references to the full evidence base. Options for provision are described in the assessment of sites and industrial areas<sup>(156)</sup>.

154 Action 13 - Opportunities for the co-processing/management of municipal waste and commercial material of a similar nature should be investigated.

155 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Waste Management (DCLG, 2006)

156 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire



- 6.149** In recent years there has been a declining overall trend in waste growth<sup>(157)</sup> and in the immediate future of the Plan period, growth is not expected to return to previous higher levels. However, a low growth in waste arisings of about 0.5% per annum was selected as suitably robust for planning purposes<sup>(158)</sup>. This is to avoid a scenario of ‘under provision’ of waste management capacity.
- 6.150** 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 them cost competitive. Although the use of landfill has continued to decrease, as the landfill tax escalator will continue to at least 2014, the opinion of leading observers in the waste industry is that there will always be a need for landfill, and the general view was about 5-7% of the UK’s residual waste would be managed in this way<sup>(159)</sup>.
- 6.151** To further increase the diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill, new investment in waste management facilities will be required. The baseline figure for the estimated diversion of waste from landfill in Hampshire is 82%<sup>(160)</sup>. To address the limited landfill life in Hampshire and settle on a realistic and achievable target by 2020 and sustain this until 2030, an increased diversion rate of 95% was selected<sup>(161)</sup>.
- 6.152** To divert 95% of non-hazardous waste from landfill, Hampshire’s recycling and recovery rates need to increase to 60% and 35% (from the current estimates of 53% and 29% respectively)<sup>(162)</sup>.
- 6.153** The estimated waste arisings and permitted capacity at the end of 2010 were used as the baseline to assess the need for waste management facilities in the Plan period. Using the estimated growth figures for waste arisings, the potential waste arisings in 2030 were calculated. The key criteria used to assess need are shown in Table 6.5, in million tonnes per annum (mtpa):

**Table 6.5 Key waste arisings, capacity and growth figures for Hampshire**

Waste Properties	Current Arisings (2010)	Waste Capacity	Estimated growth (per annum)	Estimated Arisings (2030)
Non-hazardous	2.41	2.11	0.25-0.5% <sup>1</sup>	2.62
Inert	2.26	3.38 <sup>2</sup>	0.50%	2.49
Hazardous	0.14	0.26	0.50%	0.16
	<b>4.81</b>	<b>5.75</b>		<b>5.27</b>

1) The estimated growth range for non-hazardous waste is based upon 0.25% for MSW and 0.5% for C&I wastes.

2) The total inert capacity includes an estimate of 1.1 mtpa which is material dealt with at sites exempt from an Environmental Permit.  
Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report.

157 See MSW arisings in Hampshire 2000/01 to 2010/11 and C&I waste arisings - Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Annex 1

158 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, section 8.

159 The Future of Waste – A Continuing Opportunity – section on The future for landfill in the UK (Tolvik Consulting/Norton Rose (November 2011))

160 The estimated diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill in Hampshire in 2009 was 82%

161 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 9.2

162 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 10

**6.154** The estimated arisings in 2030 identified a potential shortfall when compared with existing non-hazardous waste management capacity of about 0.5 million tonnes<sup>(163)</sup>. 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<sup>(164)</sup>.

**6.155** 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. These include:

- Inert capacity for the provision of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates could be increased with investment.
- Hazardous capacity for the landfill of asbestos waste is limited.

**6.156** For further information on these issues, please see the sections in this Plan on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes' and 'Specialist waste management'.

**6.157** The breakdown for the non-hazardous recycling, recovery and disposal (landfill void) capacity requirement for the Plan period is shown in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.6 Treatment of non-hazardous waste in Hampshire**

Waste Properties	Current Capacity (31.12.10)	Treatment method	Estimated current treatment method	Required treatment method	Capacity requirement (2030)
Non-hazardous	1.28	Recycling	53%	60%	0.29
	0.53	Recovery	29%	35%	0.39
	0.30 <sup>1</sup>	Disposal	18%	5%	1.4 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.11</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

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: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report

163 This potential capacity shortfall includes a set annual input of waste for landfill, which in reality does not exist as the landfill void already exists and the annual input of waste could be increased (subject to planning permission)

164 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 10

**6.158** The additional capacity requirement is mainly required in the first part of the Plan period in order to meet the 95% diversion of waste from landfill. The amount of capacity and when it is expected, is shown in Table 6.7.

**Table 6.7 Non-hazardous waste management capacity**

Waste treatment method	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total need (2011-2030)
Recycling	108,693	114,693	64,215	<b>287,000</b>
Recovery	260,904	89,904	37,459	<b>388,000</b>
Landfill	0	132,135	1,280,587	<b>1,413,000</b>

Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report

**6.159** The need for additional recycling capacity is, on average, about 22,000tpa over the 2011-2030 period. For recovery capacity, the need is about 52,000tpa between 2011-2015, decreasing to about 18,000tpa between 2016-2020.

**6.160** The need for additional non-hazardous landfill overall is estimated to be 1.8 million cubic metres, sufficient for approximately 1.4mt<sup>(165)</sup>. The requirement for additional capacity of 132,000 tonnes is required between 2016-2020 and 1.28mt 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.

**6.161** 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 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* will be regarded as a minimum requirement, consistent with such provision meeting *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*.

**6.162** It is estimated that Hampshire has a significant amount of inert recycling and recovery capacity<sup>(166)</sup>, including an estimate for capacity provided by sites exempt from an Environment Permit. Although there is no additional capacity requirement, support is given to specific types of recycling capacity and this is addressed in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.

165 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 42 (Scenario B)

166 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 43 (estimated at over 3 million tonnes (end of 2010))

## **Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development**

**In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2030 of:**

- **2.62mtpa of non-hazardous waste;**
- **2.49mtpa of inert waste;**
- **0.16mtpa of hazardous waste.**

**The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:**

- **0.29mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity;**
- **0.39mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity;**
- **1.4mt of non-hazardous landfill void.**

**Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:**

- a. **the use of existing waste management sites; or**
- b. **extensions to suitable sites:**
  - i. **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**
  - ii. **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**
- c. **extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development;**
- d. **new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 - Locations and sites for waste management).**

**6.163** 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 developments 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.

**6.164** Proposals to extend existing waste sites will only be supported where there is a good past performance of the existing operations.

**6.165** Recycling facilities typically refer to waste transfer/recycling 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.

**6.166** 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.

### Energy recovery development

**6.167** Commercial energy recovery development is expected to play an increasingly important role to ensure that the target to divert 95% of waste from landfill is met under *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)*. Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power (CHP), which can help address the challenge of energy security and climate change.

**6.168** Energy recovery can be achieved through combustion (with direct or indirect use of the energy produced), anaerobic digestion (AD), gasification, pyrolysis or other advanced technologies. Energy recovery in Hampshire is expected to be provided predominantly by energy from waste development but other forms of energy recovery may be proposed. Indeed, biomass is considered to be the renewable energy resource with some of the greatest potential for electricity and heat generation. However the location of AD plants in the countryside may make it impracticable to provide (CHP)<sup>(167)</sup> which can also be provided by energy crops (e.g. wood). There are a number of different technologies that involve some form of energy recovery from waste. Some of these are fairly well established, some are new, and others are still emerging. It is expected that all forms of energy recovery could have a role.

## Policy 28: Energy recovery development


### Energy 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.

**6.169** Proposals will be judged against all policies in the Plan. The Hampshire Authorities support the national aim of delivering a substantial increase in energy from waste through anaerobic digestion (AD) in the UK. AD uses waste for biogas production, which can be used to produce heat or electricity or cleaned to produce biomethane. This can either be injected directly into the national gas grid or used for transport fuels. AD also recovers valuable nutrients (in the form of 'digestate') for returning back to land. It is expected that AD facilities will generally be located in rural areas because of potential impacts arising from the process and proximity for disposal of residues to land.

- 6.170** Proposals for sustainable management of waste residues from energy generation should minimise, so far as possible, the amounts of waste 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<sup>(168)</sup> as defined by the Planning Act 2008<sup>(169)</sup> will be dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate.
- 6.171** Energy generation from waste or other low carbon fuels is an important component of Hampshire's strategy<sup>(170)</sup> for generating low carbon and renewable energy. The broad location of these new energy from waste facilities is indicated under *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management development)*.

### Locating waste management development

- 6.172** There are several different types of modern waste management facilities 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 in the Plan period. 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.
- 
- 6.173** 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.
- 6.174** A number of sites have been identified in Hampshire which are considered to be suitable, in principle, to host waste management activities<sup>(171)</sup>. Evidently, the opportunities are 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 Ministry of Defence (MoD) land.
- 6.175** Other site opportunities exist which have not previously been developed (i.e. greenfield), but are in well-screened locations away from residential areas, may provide opportunities for locating facilities which require countryside or more isolated location such as Anaerobic Digestion.

168 Defined as over 50mW of energy generation and large scale hazardous waste management plants

169 Planning Act 2008 - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/14>

170 Hampshire County Council - Towards a Hampshire Energy Strategy (April 2010)

171 Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire.

**6.176** This Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate any of the individual 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.

### **Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management**

**Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:**

- **Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire;**
- **Areas along the strategic road corridors; and**
- **Areas of major new or planned development.**

**Sites in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:**

- a. **is part of a suitable industrial estate; or**
- b. **has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or**
- c. **is previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or**
- d. **is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and**
- e. **is of a scale compatible with the setting.**

**Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that:**

- i. **the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and**
- ii. **a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified.**

**6.177** *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* is used to assess proposals for all types of recycling, recovery and treatment facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes and sets the general approach to considering the location and sites for 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. Disposal of waste is considered elsewhere in the Plan with reference to landfill.

**6.178** 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.

**6.179** 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<sup>(172)</sup>.

- 6.180** Recycling and recovery facilities enclosed in buildings are typically of an industrial nature and deal 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.
- 6.181** 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 larger industrial estates or suitable brownfield sites.
- 6.182** 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<sup>(173)</sup> (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.
- 6.183** 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.
- 6.184** Recycling and recovery activities which predominantly take place in the open (outside buildings) or involve 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 emissions, they are not easily assimilated in built-up areas. Sites within countryside locations are often more suitable for these types of activities.
- 6.185** 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.
- 6.186** Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor waste transfer stations or recovery centres, wharves and rail sidings for waste transshipment/ 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.



- 6.187** 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.
- 6.188** 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 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 businesses.
- 6.189** 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 the policies shown in sections 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' (Policies 2-14) 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 (*Protection of the designated landscape*), 5 (*Protection of the countryside*) and 6 (*South West Hampshire Green Belt*).

### Construction, demolition and excavation wastes

- 6.190** The objective in Hampshire is to reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.35mt of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that is generated in Hampshire each year. CDE waste is mostly made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils. Approximately 4% of CDE arisings are non-inert wastes such as wood and plastics that are dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities<sup>(174)</sup>.
- 6.191** As CDE waste consists of a range of materials, it can be used in a variety of ways. The harder inert 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 inert CDE 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<sup>(175)</sup>. Inert CDE materials can also be directed to mineral workings (quarries) for agreed restoration schemes and this is considered in more detail in the section on '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 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.

174 See Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5, figure 5

175 These are known as exempt sites and refer to those locations where an Environment Permit is not required

- 6.192** Aggregate recycling facilities accept hard inert material and crush and then 'screen' (or filter) the output to produce recycled and secondary 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 *Policies 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*, *18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates developments)* and *30 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development)*. These policies seek to encourage such investment, primarily within suitable existing CDE recycling sites, particularly those safeguarded under *Policies 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure)* and *26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)*. Such investment could alternatively be in new sites<sup>(176)</sup> meeting criteria in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*. Many of the facilities are co-located with other mineral or waste management facilities such as quarries, landfills or waste transfer stations. In addition to aggregate from CDE sources, Incinerator Bottom Ash from the three municipal energy recovery facilities in Hampshire is used to produce an aggregate.
- 6.193** The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA)<sup>(177)</sup> 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, in particular *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*.
- 6.194** It is estimated that there are sufficient development opportunities requiring inert CDE waste material in Hampshire to recover this material for beneficial uses over the Plan period. These locations include either previously or currently exempt sites<sup>(178)</sup>, existing and planned mineral voids that require restoration as well as non-hazardous landfills where inert waste is used for daily cover and/or engineering purposes. Inert restoration of existing mineral voids is estimated to require 3mt and planned quarries (as set out in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)*) are estimated to require an additional 9mt of inert wastes. If this 12mt of 'void' is filled at a rate of about 0.275mt a year<sup>(179)</sup>, it is evident that there is sufficient void capacity at existing quarries which are active or under restoration to last well beyond 2030<sup>(180)</sup>. As there are sufficient opportunities for beneficial uses of inert material in Hampshire, dedicated landfill provision for inert waste is not required.
- 6.195** Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates<sup>(181)</sup> 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 production of recycled and secondary aggregates is covered in the section on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates'.

176 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire, section 7

177 IBAA is defined in the glossary

178 Sites with are exempt from the requirement for an Environmental Permit and can include development sites

179 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, section 5.2

180 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, section 5.2

181 In line with the Aggregates Quality Protocol - [http://agggain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality\\_protocols/index.html](http://agggain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html)

- 6.196** 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<sup>(182)</sup>. The capacity of facilities capable of producing recycled and secondary aggregates, is estimated at 1.66mtpa<sup>(183)</sup>. Of this, approximately 1mtpa is at sites producing regular/mixed size specification which are considered capable of producing high quality recycled and secondary aggregates<sup>(184)</sup>. This assumption is based upon the surveyed capacity and sales of recycled and secondary aggregate from static sites in 2010 when sales reached 0.79mt<sup>(185)</sup>. Approximately 50% of those sales were of a regular/mixed size specification.
- 6.197** Although sufficient capacity appears to exist to deliver the requirement for delivery of 1mtpa of high quality recycled aggregates, if the production/ sales rate is lower than expected, suitable development to increase the annual production would be supported. It should also be noted a number of the aggregate recycling facilities in Hampshire are on temporary planning permissions so existing capacity will diminish if extensions to existing permissions are not forthcoming.

### **Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development**

**Where there is a beneficial outcome from the use of inert CDE waste in developments, such as the restoration of mineral workings, landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, the use will be supported provided that as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates should have been removed for recycling.**

**Development to maximise the recovery of (CDE) waste to produce at least 1mtpa of high quality recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.**

- 6.198** It is to be expected that local plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practices and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the Hampshire Authorities' long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.
- 6.199** The production of recycled aggregates for use in high quality recycled/secondary aggregates end products<sup>(186)</sup> such as concrete requires the removal of fines and organic matter from inert waste material, which is generally achieved by washing the recycled material. A British Standard<sup>(187)</sup> specifies the basic requirements for producers of concrete from primary or secondary (i.e. recycled materials) sources. To increase the management of inert waste further up the waste hierarchy, all inert waste elements capable of producing high quality (washed) recycled aggregate material should therefore be removed for recycling.
- 6.200** Mobile plants on development sites can contribute to the re-use and recovery of CDE waste and therefore will be supported. Where this falls outside 'permitted development rights' appropriate permission and non-planning consents (e.g. environmental permitting) will be required.

182 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5

183 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5.3

184 The estimate is based upon capacity and sales information supplied in the annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.

185 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, chapter 4.1.1, Table 4.4

186 For example, to British Standards as suggested in the Aggregates Quality Protocol.

187 British Standard BS8500-Part 2 - Concrete Complementary British Standard to BS EN 206-1 - Part 2: Specification for constituent materials and concrete (British Standards Institute, 2006)

## Liquid waste and waste water management

**6.201** There are a number of liquid wastes that, by their nature or due to hazardous properties, require specialist waste treatment facilities. These include waste water, landfill leachate and oil and water mixes.

**6.202** Waste water is a broad term describing a mixed liquid waste, and refers to both the liquids and solid. Liquids are relatively easily processed at waste water or sewage treatment works, however solids (biosolids/sludge) often require further treatment. The principal disposal route for treatment of sewage sludge in Hampshire is to recycle sewage sludge to agricultural land<sup>(188)</sup>. Hampshire's major waste water treatment sites are situated at Budds Farm (Havant), Peel Common (Fareham), Basingstoke (Chineham), Millbrook (Southampton) and Slowhill (Marchwood). Budds Farm includes advanced technology that allows for the creation of heat and power, whilst Millbrook offers a sub-regionally important site for the cleaning of the waste water.



**6.203** The forecast long term increase in population and housing will lead to growth in demand for waste water treatment in Hampshire. The provision of sewage treatment works is a Waste Planning Authority responsibility as set out in the Town and County Planning (Prescription of County Matters) Regulations 2003<sup>(189)</sup>. 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 with waste water 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<sup>(190)</sup> and it is understood that the majority of existing capacity is considered to be sufficient by the water companies which manage them. The requirement for facilities in rural communities and in areas of planned development needs to be kept under review throughout the Plan period.

**6.204** 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<sup>(191)</sup>. 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 and can limit the potential for spreading the treated sludge or digestate.

**6.205** Treating landfill leachate normally entails collection of the liquid leachate in a lagoon or holding tank either within or adjacent to the landfill, before being removed from site by road tanker, for treatment at either a specialist leachate treatment facility, or more commonly a waste water treatment works.

188 The spreading of sewage sludge on land resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement is specifically regulated by the 1989 Sludge Use in Agriculture Regulations (SUAR), supported by the 1996 Code of Practice.

189 This is referenced in Annex A of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10

190 Assessment of Need for Waste Management in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, Chapter 7

191 Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990)

**6.206** Other 'liquid' wastes include oil and oil/water mixes which similarly have unique waste management requirements. About a third of hazardous waste deposits in the wider region are oil and oil/water mixtures and Hampshire generates around 0.04mt tonnes of waste oil and oil and water mixes a year. Hampshire currently has facilities for the storage, treatment and disposal of liquid waste (including specialist leachate treatment plants and three facilities which deal with oil waste).

### **Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste water management**

**Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste water or sewage treatment plants where:**

- a. 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**
- b. they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards; and**
- c. where possible (subject to relevant regulations), they make provision for the beneficial co-treatment of sewage with other wastes and biogas is recovered for use as an energy source in accordance with Policy 28 (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.**

**6.207** Permission for such proposals will not be granted unless it is demonstrated that development will not cause an unacceptable degree of nuisance or negatively affect the environment in any other way.

## Non-hazardous waste landfill

- 6.208** The disposal of waste to land to fill a void is commonly known as landfill. Historically, this method of waste management used to be the most common form of waste management before the significant increase in recycling and recovery that occurs now. It was and still is, the least preferable type of waste management as it provides very little benefit apart from the disposal of waste.
- 6.209** Landfill in Hampshire is considered ‘disposal’ except if the waste is inert and has a significant beneficial use. Inert wastes which are used to restore mineral workings, in civil engineering developments or for other beneficial uses are not considered disposal (landfill), but recovery. This is because the land is restored to the desired levels and it can also provide other environmental and amenity benefits.
- 6.210** Hampshire is the best performing area for 'diverting' household waste<sup>(192)</sup> from landfill. Although waste minimisation measures and diversionary waste management activities will reduce the amounts of waste going into landfill, it is still important to plan for any additional (non-hazardous) landfill capacity requirements in the short to medium term. This need for capacity is in addition to that in existing permitted landfill sites which will continue to play a limited role in managing Hampshire's waste. It is important to identify suitable areas to ensure there is enough landfill capacity to dispose of Hampshire's waste which cannot yet be reused, recycled or used to generate energy (i.e. Hampshire's residual waste) and where possible avoid transporting waste outside Hampshire.
- 6.211** About 90% of household waste is currently diverted (recycled or recovered) which means only a very limited amount of Hampshire's household waste (which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered) is disposed of at landfill sites<sup>(193)</sup>. Whilst the remaining amount of household waste still landfilled is relatively small, this ‘residual’ amount represents the most difficult challenge, and its future treatment away from landfill may rely on technological solutions that are delivered over the long term. Sufficient landfill capacity must be provided to landfill both the small amount of municipal wastes and the larger quantities of non-municipal wastes in the near future, and for waste that cannot practicably be recovered. The requirement for landfill over the Plan period is shown in Table 6.8.

**Table 6.8 Landfill capacity requirements over the Plan period**

	2011-2015	2016-2020	2021-2030	Total need (2011-2030)
<b>Void Capacity (current and estimated)</b>	2,500,000	0	267,865	-
<b>Projected shortfall</b>	0	132,135	1,280,157	1,412,292
<b>Surplus/ deficit</b>	+2,500,000	-132,135	-1,012,285	
<b>New Provision (estimated)</b>		<b>+400,000*</b>	<b>+&gt;1,000,000**</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>

\* - Includes allocated provision at Squabb Wood  
 \*\* - Includes allocated provision at Purple Haze  
 Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report

192 About 90% of municipal waste in Hampshire is household waste – the remainder is that from areas such as public parks, street sweepings, etc.

193 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 9

- 6.212** Some existing landfill sites can also be extended or surcharged which can help avoid the need to open new landfill sites. Both can create extra void capacity, by increasing the site area horizontally (extension) or vertically (surcharging). Any proposal should be sustainable and operationally satisfactory, avoiding significant environmental and community impacts. Restoration of landfill sites can assist in delivering other environmental objectives, such as habitat re-establishment and biodiversity targets, new woodland and the provision of public amenity and recreational space.
- 6.213** 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.
- 6.214** Apart from the specific development identified in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*, the Hampshire Authorities do not expect new non-hazardous landfills to be proposed in Hampshire over the Plan period. This is due to the move away from this form of waste management, the environmental constraints<sup>(194)</sup> and associated lack of suitable land<sup>(195)</sup>. The use of remaining capacity<sup>(196)</sup> at existing sites does not imply support for any further development, except where the site is included in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*. Impacts on the environment and local communities should be avoided at any extensions or new landfills.

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194 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 6 and 7

195 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 10

196 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 10

## **Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill**

**Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order:**

- 1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:**
  - **Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood**
  - **Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey**
  - **Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch**
- 2. proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**
  - i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8)**
- 3. 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, provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**
  - i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12)**
- 4. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:**
  - i. 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**
  - ii. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and**
  - iii. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and**
  - iv. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and**
  - v. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and**
  - vi. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.**



- 6.215** The landfill site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. The identification of sites in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* 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<sup>(197)</sup>, the Habitats Regulation Assessment<sup>(198)(199)</sup> and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment<sup>(200)</sup> as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.
- 6.216** *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* 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<sup>(201)</sup> 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.
- 6.217** It is expected that the cross boundary movement of waste to and 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 continues to fall. Waste may also move to and 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 (Sustainable waste management)*.

### Specialist waste management

- 6.218** The smallest amount of Hampshire's waste is classed as hazardous and comes from a range of everyday activities and sources including industry (for example, oils, chemicals and paints), the healthcare sector (for example, clinical wastes), and households (for example, batteries). Most of this waste is treated in specialist recycling, recovery or treatment facilities, however currently some has to be disposed to land.
- 6.219** Some types of waste are classed as hazardous because they have unique characteristics and often require specialist treatment technologies. One of the largest sources of waste arisings in Hampshire requiring specialist waste management is that from oils or oil/water mixes such as machine, engine, gear, heating, sludge, hydraulic and oily sludges. In 2009, the total arisings were estimated as about 47,000 tonnes, of which about 90% was classified as hazardous<sup>(202)</sup>.
- 6.220** Hampshire has a number of hazardous waste recycling and recovery facilities which provide an important role in managing this form of waste. Significantly, the Fawley Thermal Treatment Centre plays a national role in the disposal of many hazardous waste materials through incineration while the non-hazardous landfill at Pound Bottom provides disposal capacity for hazardous waste in the form of asbestos only.
- 6.221** Most energy recovery facilities or specialist incinerators produce a fly-ash or Air Pollution Control (APC) residues which are hazardous and require pre-treatment and then disposal at hazardous landfill sites. Hampshire currently has three energy recovery facilities for municipal waste, another for commercial wastes as well as a high temperature incinerator specifically for hazardous wastes. Total APC residues in 2009 were 12,900 tonnes<sup>(203)</sup>.

197 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, sections 6.2.1.6, 6.2.2, 6.3, 6.4 and appendices 9 and 20

198 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report

199 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record

200 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

201 Land raising - waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels to create raised areas

202 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, section 3.2

203 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, section 3.14

**6.222** Other hazardous waste produced in Hampshire includes 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<sup>(204)</sup>. Industrial residues such as those from drilling muds 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. 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.



**6.223** The existing hazardous waste management capacity in Hampshire is estimated to be 520,000 tpa which is higher than the total estimated hazardous waste arisings in 2030 of 155,000 tpa<sup>(205)</sup>. However, about half of this capacity is for waste transfer and very little is currently recycled. The majority of hazardous waste management capacity is from: recovery - oil treatment or incineration with energy recovery facilities (200,000tpa); and disposal - high temperature incineration (60,000tpa). Between 2006 and 2009 approximately 24,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste was imported while a declining amount has been exported. In 2009, 68,000 tonnes<sup>(206)</sup> was expected. The amount of hazardous waste that was managed in Hampshire in 2010 was approximately 118,000 tonnes<sup>(207)</sup>.

**6.224** 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. Specialist facilities for recycling, recovery or treatment of hazardous waste should be located where they meet other Plan policies and in particular the criteria set out in *Policies 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* and *29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*.

**6.225** During the Plan period, existing or future non-hazardous landfill sites may apply to receive other types of waste, including some specific hazardous wastes. The amount of hazardous waste produced in Hampshire and requiring landfill is approximately 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 identified because of the low quantities involved.

**6.226** There are a number of facilities outside Hampshire which 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 regularly<sup>(208)</sup>.

204 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, chapter 3.4

205 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Findings 25, 26, and 37

206 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, Annex 2

207 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 6.1

208 Including the planning permission end date or other limit on its continued use, or any geographic restriction of waste inputs.

**6.227** The provision of hazardous waste landfill capacity is a priority in the wider area, particularly to serve the needs of the south of England. Other identified priorities for the wider region include treatment facilities for hazardous air pollution control residues (from energy from waste recovery facilities or other combustion facilities) and dedicated landfill cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous wastes such as asbestos waste<sup>(209)</sup>. Managing hazardous waste is likely to change significantly in future, as European Directives increasingly direct hazardous waste away from landfill.

### **Policy 33: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste**

**Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and low level radioactive waste will be supported, subject to:**

- a. **no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or**
- b. **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;**
- c. **it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).**

**6.228** There are some forms of hazardous waste whereby there are no acceptable or alternative forms of treatment further up the waste hierarchy, and therefore disposal (in the form of landfill) is the only viable option.

**6.229** 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.

**6.230** Radioactive wastes are not generally classified as hazardous wastes as they do not come under the EU Waste Framework Directive. The lowest level of radioactive 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.

**6.231** Any proposals to manage significant volumes of hazardous or LLW from outside Hampshire would have to demonstrate that the local social and economic benefits outweigh other sustainability criteria and that their environmental impact is acceptable. The disposal of intermediate and high level radioactive and nuclear waste in Hampshire will not be permitted. Very Low Level radioactive Waste (VLLW) is a sub category of low level radioactive waste, which contains very little radioactivity. Landfill and incinerator operators do not need special authorisation to dispose of this waste.

## Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

**6.232** As set out in the policies on aggregate supply, Hampshire's existing minerals infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2030<sup>(210)</sup>. 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 and the need of areas outside of the Plan. These matters are considered in more detail in the sections on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure', 'Aggregate supply', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure'. Monitoring the Plan will ensure that potential trends which may impact on wharf and rail capacity are identified and allow a timely assessment of the consequences on the Plan's objectives. This is set out in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. Relevant issues for monitoring include:

- Navigational and/or marine access constraints;
- physical capacity of quays;
- lack of rail access;
- inability of existing aggregates wharves to meet modern and potentially future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry or to expand;
- regeneration opportunities in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and elsewhere; and
- Hampshire's influence over wider economies.

**6.233** In the event that further wharf or rail depot proposals come forward within the Plan period, criteria against which they will be considered are set out in the section on 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots'.

**6.234** National planning policy<sup>(211)</sup> requires 'mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential wharves and rail heads (rail depots) and associated storage, handling and processing of facilities for the bulk transport by rail and sea of minerals'. Safeguarding potential infrastructure, like that for mineral resources (as set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources') would not in itself presume in favour of future development. 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 *Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)*, within or beyond the Plan period.

210 Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire, section 7 (Land & Mineral Management Ltd)

211 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

### **Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure**

The following areas are safeguarded, so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals or waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses:

- a. land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and
- b. land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and
- c. Marchwood military port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre); and
- d. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and
- e. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.

The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.

- 6.235** The National Policy Statement for Ports<sup>(212)</sup> encourages sustainable port development to cater for long-term forecasted growth in volumes of imports and exports by sea. It states that a competitive and efficient port industry should be 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.
- 6.236** National policy<sup>(213)</sup> also recognises the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea gateway port with significant global and economic importance.
- 6.237** The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan<sup>(214)</sup> is considered by Associated British Ports (ABP) to be the only location for accommodating significant port expansion. ABP also consider that this site 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 were to be developed. The site is also identified in the New Forest District (Outside the National Park) Core Strategy DPD (2009) as the only area of land physically capable of accommodating significant expansion of the Port of Southampton. However, 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 and is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar site and a 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 development in this location must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

212 National Ports Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)

213 Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, paragraph 4.10 (Department for Transport, 2008)

214 Port of Southampton Masterplan (2010-2026) (Associated British Ports, 2010)

**6.238** Expansion of the Port of Southampton may not be the only option for future wharf capacity. Investment in modern infrastructure may provide further opportunities. In addition, with the changing economic and defence properties, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport. For instance, opportunities may arise through the current review of the use of the Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre). The existing commercial docks at Southampton, as operated by ABP, are identified in other elements of the development plan as operational port land where the growth of general port uses is encouraged<sup>(215)</sup>. The existing naval base and commercial docks at Portsmouth are also identified in other elements of the development plan for employment and port uses<sup>(216)</sup>. Were areas of such land to be released from port or port related uses by the relevant port authority, this may provide further opportunities for minerals and waste wharf infrastructure.

215 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)

216 The Portsmouth Plan (Portsmouth's Core Strategy), PCS11 employment land, page 87-88

## 7 Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review

- 7.1** The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>(217)</sup> and Planning Policy Statement (PPS10)<sup>(218)</sup> 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 and to identify whether there are concerns or issues that need to be addressed.
- 7.2** The policies and proposals in 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 to determine whether a legal agreement is required.
- 7.3** Monitoring is an important element in the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste developments. Hampshire County Council will monitor all minerals and waste developments granted by the authority proportionate to the type and nature of the development. The Hampshire Authorities will use appropriate compliance measures, if these are required, to ensure compliance with minerals and waste permissions granted. This may include enforcement action.
- 7.4** 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.
- 7.5** In preparing this Plan, a number of issues for sustaining aggregate supply and managing waste have been raised. Although these issues are not currently considered to be relevant to this Plan up to 2030, they will need to be considered through monitoring and as part of any review of the Plan as they may have an impact on aggregate supply and the management of waste within or beyond the end of the Plan period. These include:
- 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 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;
  - 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; and
  - Hampshire's influence over wider economies.
- 7.6** 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 strategic priorities. Options for addressing the above issues should form part of any review of the Plan that will take place (programmed for approximately five years' time subject to monitoring of the Plan).

217 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 153 (DCLG, 2012) 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.

218 In relation to monitoring, paragraphs 39 - 41 refer "Effective monitoring and review is essential to securing sustainable waste management".

**7.7** 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:

- Hampshire Authorities (including the Highway Authorities) and local planning authorities;
- government and relevant government agencies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England;
- 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.

**7.8** The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is designed to monitor the policies against the Plan's strategic priorities. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan will be used to monitor the delivery of the Plan. This is considered in more detail in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.



## 8 Glossary and Abbreviations

**Aftercare:** Action necessary to bring restored land up to the required standard for an agreed after-use such as agriculture, forestry or amenity.

**Aerodrome Safety Exclusion Zone:** An area identified where mineral and waste development may be impacted by its location. Landfill and mineral 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.

**Air Quality Management Area (AQMA):** A designation made by a local authority where an assessment of air quality results in the need to devise an action plan to improve quality of air.

**Amenity:** Something considered necessary to live comfortably.

**Anaerobic Digestion (AD):** A biological process making it possible to degrade organic matter by producing biogas, which is a renewable energy source and a sludge, used as fertilizer.

**Ancient Woodland:** Woodland that is believed to have existed from at least medieval times.

**Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR):** An index to the known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, designed and historic landscapes, parks and gardens and industrial monuments in the county.

**Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):** Areas of countryside considered to have significant landscape value, and protected to preserve that value. Originally identified and designated by the Countryside Commission under Sections 87 and 88 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Natural England is now responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management and upkeep.

**Back up grazing land:** Enclosed pasture land which forms an integral part of the commoning economy, particularly in and around the New Forest National Park. Generally it is located close to a commoner's holding. Its uses include overwintering of stock, raising store cattle, making hay or silage, tending sick animals and young stock, finishing ponies for riding, and preparing stock for market.

**Best and most versatile agricultural land (BMV):** The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choice to be made about its future use in the planning system. It helps underpin the principles of sustainable development. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by Government policy guidance. This is the land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass.

**Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP):** The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and sets out a framework for action in two parts:

- A Strategic Plan – sets out the objectives of the Partnership, describes Hampshire's biodiversity, and identifies habitats and species of priority concern. It also presents a strategy for information, data and raising awareness of biodiversity;
- Individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity.

**Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA):** Specific geographical areas with the best opportunity to restore and create habitats of regional importance. They are defined entirely on the basis of identifying those areas where conservation action is likely to have the most benefit for biodiversity based on existing biodiversity interest and opportunities for enhancement. The purpose of BOAs is to guide support for land management as they represent those areas where assistance for land management and habitat restoration would have particular benefit.

**Biomass:** A renewable energy source made of biological material from living, or recently living organisms. As an energy source, biomass can either be used directly, or converted into other energy products such as biofuel.

**Bird strike:** Risk of aircraft collision with birds, which are often attracted to landfill sites containing organic waste.

**Borrow Pit:** Where minerals are required for a particular major local construction project, temporary borrow pits can sometimes be developed to obtain very local sources of sand, gravel, chalk or clay. Production from borrow pits is normally limited to use for a specific project, and usually has direct access from the pit to the construction site.

**Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Standards:** A design and assessment method for sustainable buildings.

**Brownfield:** Land which has been previously developed.

**Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>):** The most important greenhouse gas produced by human activities.

**Climate change:** The significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years.

**Composting:** Aerobic decomposition of organic matter to produce compost for use as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

**Co-location:** The placement of several activities in a single location.

**Combined heat and power (CHP):** Heating technology which generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source.

**Commercial and industrial waste (C&I):** Waste generated by business and industry.

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):** A new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges will be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the charge to the size and character of the development paying it. The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.

**Community Strategy:** Community Strategies outline the local community's wishes and priorities, they can be used as a tool to ensure local government and other services meet local needs.

**Conservation areas:** Designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

**Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CDE):** Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil but can also include timber, metals and plastics.

**Core Strategy:** The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2007. The strategy included an 'over-arching' strategic approach to development. It was produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest National Park Authority.

**Corridor of disturbance:** An area located on land surrounding a specific construction project where aggregate is extracted as part of the development. The corridor of disturbance relates to 'borrow pits' and indicates the area which aggregate can be extracted for specific projects.

**Countryside:** Areas that are not urbanised.

**Cumulative impact:** Impacts that accumulate over time, from one or more sources.

**Curtilage:** The enclosed area of land around a dwelling.

**Development Plan Document (DPD):** Spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination, at which those making representations have a right to be heard.

**Development Scheme:** A project plan for the development of statutory and other planning documents.

**Disposal:** Any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

**Dormant sites:** A site where planning permission for mineral extraction was granted and implemented prior to, and on or subsequent to, the 1 July 1948 and respectively, at which no mineral working has been carried out to any substantial extent. It is unlawful to carry out mineral working on a dormant site until full modern planning conditions have been approved by the relevant Minerals Planning Authority.

**Eco-town:** A government-sponsored programme of new towns to be built in England, which are intended to achieve exemplary standards of sustainability.

**Energy from waste (EFW):** is the process of creating energy - usually in the form of electricity or heat but also potentially biofuels - from the thermal treatment of a waste source via technologies such as incineration, Anaerobic Digestion, Gasification or Pyrolysis.

**Energy Recovery Facility (ERF):** A facility at which waste material is burned to generate heat and/or electricity.

**Energy security:** The uninterrupted availability of energy at an affordable price.

**Environment Agency (EA):** A public organisation with the responsibility for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. Its functions include the regulation of industrial processes, the maintenance of flood defences and water resources, water quality and the improvement of wildlife habitats.

**Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA):** Systematic investigation and assessment of the likely effects of a proposed development, to be taken into account in the decision-making process under the Town and Country Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. The process is undertaken for a proposed development that would significantly affect the environment because of its siting, design, size or scale.

**Environmental Permit:** Anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of waste is required to have a permit. The permitting system is administered by the Environment Agency and is separate from, but complementary to, the land-use planning system. The purpose of a permit and the conditions attached to it are to ensure that the waste operation which it authorises is carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.

**Flood Risk Zones (FRZ):** Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood-risk. Flood-risk zones are defined by the Environment Agency.

**Gardens of Special Historic Interest:** Gardens which appear on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

**Gasification:** A waste-treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.

**Green Belt:** An area designated in planning documents, providing an area of permanent separation between urban areas. The main aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important quality of Green Belts is their openness. There is one Green Belt located in Hampshire, in the south west of the county.

**Green economy:** An economy which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive.

**Greenhouse gas (GHG):** Gases resulting from various processes which, when emitted into the atmosphere, trap heat from the sun causing rises in global temperatures – a process often referred to as the greenhouse effect.

**Green waste:** Compostable garden waste.

**Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GPZ):** Geographical areas, defined by the Environment Agency, used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

**Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA):** Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans on designated European Sites in Great Britain. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European Sites (collectively termed 'Natura 2000' sites). The Natura 2000 sites comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). SPAs are classified under the European Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC; Birds Directive) for the protection of wild birds and their habitats (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).

**Hampshire County Council (HCC):** The county council that governs the county of Hampshire in England. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**Hazardous waste:** Waste that contains hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous wastes are listed in the European Waste Catalogue (EWC).

**Health and Safety Executive (HSE):** The national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.

**Health Impact Assessments:** An assessment of the impacts of policies, plans and projects on health in diverse economic sectors using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

**Heavy goods vehicles (HGV):** A vehicle that is over 3,500kg unladen weight and used for carrying goods.

**Highways Authority:** The organisation responsible for the administration of public roads.

**Historic Environment Record (HER):** A public record of all aspects of the historic environment of the county.

**Household waste:** Waste arising from domestic property which have been produced solely from the purposes of living, plus waste collected as litter from roads and other public places.

**Household waste recycling centre (HWRC):** A facility provided by the Local Authority which is accessible to the general public to deposit waste which cannot be collected with the normal household waste, such as bulky items, garden waste and engine oil (formerly known as civic amenity sites).

**Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA):** The coarse residue left on the grate of waste incinerators.

**Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA):** Processed IBA to standardise the material and remove contaminants so that it can be used as an aggregate.

**Incompatible development:** Development which prejudices current or prevents future minerals and waste development.

**Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC):** The independent body that examines applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects until April 2012.

**Inert waste:** Waste that does not under go any significant physical, chemical or biological changes.

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA):** An appraisal process, which fulfils the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. (See *Sustainability Appraisal* ).

**In-vessel composting:** Composting within a sealed chamber where environmental parameters are optimised (temperature, moisture, mixing and air flow), resulting in the production of higher quality finished compost within a shorter time.

**Joint Baseline Report:** Outlines the baseline information on the main sustainability issues for Hampshire and supports the Sustainability Appraisal.

**Land bank:** A measure of the stock of planning permissions in an area, showing the amount of un-exploited mineral, with planning permissions, and how long those supplies will last at the locally apportioned rate of supply.

**Landscape character:** A combination of factors such as topography, vegetation pattern, land use and cultural associations that combine to create a distinct, recognisable character.

**Land-won aggregates / minerals:** Mineral/aggregate excavated from the land.

**Landfill:** The deposit of waste into voids in the ground.

**Landfill Directive:** The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) was adopted by the European Union in 1999. This directive introduced stringent technical requirements for landfills to prevent or reduce as much as possible their negative impact on the environment particularly on surface and ground water, soil, air and human health.

**Landfill tax:** An environmental tax introduced in October 1996 to discourage the disposal of controlled waste to landfill.

**Landraise:** Waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels.

**Leachate:** Water which seeps through a landfill site, extracting substances from the deposited waste to form a pollutant.

**Listed Buildings and Sites:** Buildings and sites protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

**Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRM):** A statutory plan detailing the strategy for local flood risk management.

**Local Nature Reserves (LNR):** A statutory designation made (by principal local authorities) under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. They are places of local, but not necessarily national, wildlife or geological importance and also often have good public access and facilities. Local Nature Reserves are almost always owned by local authorities, who often pass the management of the Local Nature Reserves onto County Wildlife trusts.

**Local Transport Plan (LTP):** A statutory plan detailing the future transport approach in a given area.

**Low-level radioactive waste (LLW):** Low Level Waste (LLW) is the lowest activity category of radioactive waste. Overall, the major components of LLW are building rubble, soil and steel items such as framework, pipework and reinforcement from the dismantling and demolition of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities and the clean up of nuclear sites. However, at the present time most LLW is from the operation of nuclear facilities, and this is mainly paper, plastics and scrap metal items. A sub-category of LLW is Very Low Level Waste (VLLW).

**Major development (except for Policy 4 – Protection 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.

**Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS):** A system of addressing the spatial imbalances in supply and demand, used by government to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy without irreversible damage, within the limits set by the environment and assessed through sustainability appraisals.

**Marine-won aggregates:** Sand and gravel that is suction-dredged from the sea bed.

**Material considerations:** A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. Material considerations can include (but are not limited to); overlooking/loss of privacy, loss of light or overshadowing, parking, highway safety, etc. Issues such as loss of view, or negative effect on the value of properties are not material considerations.

**Materials Recovery Facility (MRF):** A facility where elements of the waste stream are mechanically or manually separated before recycling and/or are bulked, crushed, baled and stored for reprocessing, either on the same site or at a material reprocessing plant.

**Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT):** Various processes used to treat waste further before final disposal. The aim of MBT is to minimise the environmental impact of end disposal by removing as much recyclable, organic and toxic material as possible. This produces a reduced volume of relatively inert, stabilised end product which may be landfilled. It also means further value from the waste can be gained by recovering recyclables and, in some cases, energy.

**Ministry of Defence (MoD):** The Government department responsible for implementation of the government defence policy and the headquarters of UK armed forces.

**Minerals Consultation Area (MCA):** An area identified to ensure consultation between the relevant district or borough planning authority, the minerals industry and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined. The Hampshire Mineral Consultation Area covers the same areas as the Mineral Safeguarding Area.

**Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA):** The MSA is defined by minerals and waste planning authorities. They include viable resources of aggregates and are defined so that proven resources of aggregates are not sterilised by non-mineral development. The MSA does not provide a presumption for these resources to be worked.

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities:** The local planning authorities (County and Unitary Councils) responsible for minerals and waste planning. In Hampshire, Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, the New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority are minerals and waste planning authorities.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):** Solid waste collected by waste collection authorities, predominantly household waste.

**National Nature Reserve (NNR):** A nationally important biological or geological site declared by Natural England and managed through ownership, leasehold or a nature reserve agreement.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF):** Published in March 2012, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

**National Register of Parks and Gardens:** The English Heritage register of historic parks and gardens of national importance.

**Natura 2000 sites:** Designated land including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites.

**Nature Improvement Areas (NIA):** Large, discrete area that will deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their residential environment. The partnership will plan and discuss significant improvements for wildlife and people through the sustainable use of natural resources, restoring and creating wildlife habitats, connecting local sites and joining up local action. ([http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/images/nia-criteria\\_tcm6-26964.pdf](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/images/nia-criteria_tcm6-26964.pdf))

**New Forest National Park:** The New Forest National Park was created in March 2005. The National Park lies mainly in south-west Hampshire – from east of the Avon Valley to Southampton Water and from the Solent coast to the edge of the Wiltshire chalk downs.

**New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA):** The New Forest National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2006. Its purposes are to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the park, to promote opportunity for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities and to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities within the park. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**Non-hazardous landfill:** One of the three classifications of landfills made by the Landfill Directive, taking non-hazardous waste.

**Non-hazardous waste:** Waste permitted for disposal at a non-hazardous landfill. It is not inert or hazardous and includes the majority of household and commercial wastes.

**Open windrow composting:** Involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, by hand or mechanically.

**Other recovery:** Any operation meeting the definition for 'recovery' but failing to comply with the specific requirements for preparation for re-use or for recycling e.g. Incineration where the principal use of the waste is as a fuel or other means to generate energy.

**Permitted capacity:** Mineral reserves with planning permission for future extraction.

**Permitted development rights:** Permitted development rights grant automatic planning permission to proposals for development that is a physical operation, or a material change of use, or both.

**Planning Policy Statements (PPS):** Previous planning policy statements issued by the government on planning. The majority of PPSs relevant to the Minerals and Waste Plan have been superseded by the NPPF. However, Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) on sustainable waste management still remains.

**Policies Map:** A map on an Ordnance Survey base showing spatial application of appropriate policies from the Development Plan.

**Pollution Prevention Control (PPC):** The aim of the PPC directive is to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution by prioritising efforts on the most significant industrial and agricultural activities.

**Portsmouth City Council (PCC):** The city of Portsmouth is administered by Portsmouth City Council, a unitary authority. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**Preparing for re-use:** Checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

**Prevention:** Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:

- a. the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- b. the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- c. the content of harmful substances in materials and products.

**Primary Route Network (PRN):** A network of regionally significant highways, or routes for longer distance travel.

**Pyrolysis:** Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.



**Rail depot:** A railway facility where trains regularly stop to load or unload passengers or freight (goods). It generally consists of a platform and building next to the tracks providing related services.

**Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance):** Sites of international importance for waterfowl protected under the Ramsar Convention of the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, ratified by the UK Government in 1976.

**Re-use:** Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for either the same purpose for which they were conceived or other uses.

**Recovery:** Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

**Recycled aggregates:** Products manufactured from recyclables or the by-products of recovery and treatment processes, e.g. recycled concrete aggregates from CDE waste.

**Recycling:** The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products. Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

**Regeneration:** Investment in capital in the review of urban area by improving what is there or clearing it away and restoring.

**Regeneration of waste oils:** Any recycling operation whereby base oils can be produced by refining waste oils, in particular by removing the contaminants, the oxidation products and the additives contained in such oils.

**Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS):** Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important sites for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** Prepared by the regional body, the RSS sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region. The South East Plan was adopted in 2007 but was revoked in 2013. Policy NRM6 in relation to the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area has been saved following the revocation and is relevant to the plan area although this relates to housing developments.

**Renewable energy:** Energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat, which are naturally replenished.

**Restoration:** The process of returning a site to its former use, or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as agriculture or forestry.

**Rights of Way (RoW):** Paths which the public have a legally protected right to use.

**Safeguarding:** The method of protecting needed facilities or mineral resources and of preventing inappropriate development from affecting it. Usually, where sites are threatened, the course of action would be to object to the proposal or negotiate an acceptable resolution.

**Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM):** Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

**Secondary aggregate:** Materials that do not meet primary aggregate (e.g. sand/gravel and crushed rock) specifications but which can be used instead of them. Secondary aggregates are by-products of other processes, including the production of primary aggregates.

**Section 106 agreement (S106):** The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a local planning authority (LPA) to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner when granting planning permission. The obligation is termed a Section 106 Agreement. These agreements are a way of dealing with matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. They are increasingly used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing.

**Section 278 agreement (S278):** A legal agreement between developers or other interested parties and the Local Authority for changes and improvements to highways.

**Sensitive Receptors:** 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.

**Sensitive Human Receptors:** Locations where people live, sleep, work or visit that may be sensitive to the impact of minerals and waste activity on health, well-being and quality of life. Examples include houses, hospitals and schools.

**Sharp sand and gravel:** Coarse sand and gravel suitable for use in making concrete.

**Shoreline Management Plans (SMP):** A large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, which helps reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environments. Coastal processes include tidal patterns, wave height, wave direction and the movement of beach and seabed materials.

**Silica sand:** Also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is used for applications other than as construction aggregates.

**Sites:** Specific sites are identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

**Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC):** A local designation conferred on an area of particular interest in Hampshire for its biodiversity by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre according to criteria agreed with Natural England and the Hampshire Wildlife Trust. These sites may be designated for a range of ecological interests and may be of national importance.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI):** A national designation for an area of special interest because of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features, selected by Natural England and notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

**Sites and Monuments Record (SMR):** The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) is a resource and repository of information about the archaeology and historic landscapes under National Trust care.

**Soft sand:** Fine sand suitable for use in such products as mortar, asphalt and plaster.

**Source Protection Zone (SPZ):** Geographical areas defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

**Southampton City Council (SCC):** The city of Southampton is administered by Southampton City Council, a unitary authority. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**South Downs National Park:** The National Park was formally established on 1 April 2011 and includes areas in the Hampshire County Council boundary.

**South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA):** The South Downs National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2011 and is responsible for all planning in the South Downs National Park. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**South East Plan (SEP):** See Regional Spatial Strategy

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC):** Areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

**Special Protection Area (SPA):** An area of importance for the habitats of certain rare or vulnerable categories of birds or for regularly occurring migratory bird species, required to be designated for protection by member states under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EC).

**Special Waste:** Any waste with hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment, also referred to as hazardous waste.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** A Local Development Document which sets out the standards the Planning Authority intends to achieve when involving the community in preparing Local Development Documents, or when making a significant development control decision. It also sets out how the Authority intends to achieve these standards. A consultation statement must be produced showing how the Authority has complied with its SCI.

**Sterilisation:** When a change of use, or the development, of land prevents possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes and part of European Union Policy. It is sometimes referred to as strategic environmental impact assessment and is intended to highlight environmental issues during decision-making about strategic documents such as plans, programmes and strategies. The SEA identifies the significant environmental effects that are likely to result from implementing the plan or alternative approaches to the plan. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) includes the SEA of the Plan alongside Sustainability Appraisal.

**Strategic Facilities:** Generally large-scale waste facilities with a production or processing of over 50,000 tonnes per annum. The term can also be used for smaller facilities that are considered to be critical to waste management in a locality (e.g. they provide the only waste management treatment option) or they play a strategic role such as hazardous waste management.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA):** An assessment of the potential flood risk such as from groundwater and fluvial floods, undertaken at the appropriate level (county or district).

**Strategic and Local Gap:** Strategic gaps and local gaps are defined to maintain the separate identity of settlements.

**Strategic Route Network (SRN):** The National Primary Route Network in the county and other roads designated by the County Council as being of more than local importance in Hampshire.

**Strategic Waste Sites:** Essential to the delivery of the plan's objectives but in any case are sites above 50,000 tonnes per annum with permanent planning permissions or have at least ten years of their planning permissions remaining (temporary).

**Surcharge:** Raising the level of the land above the existing landfill levels using waste.

**Sustainability Appraisal:** In United Kingdom planning law, an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process, to allow decisions that are compatible with sustainable development. Since 2001, sustainability appraisals have had to conform to the EU directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

**Sustainability Report:** A report complying with the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (see above).

**Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS):** A sequence of water-management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a more suitable way than the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.

**Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space:** Name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation within the Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Dorset Heaths SPA.

**Sustainable Waste Management:** The management of waste in a sustainable way to help conserve valuable natural resources, prevent the unnecessary emission of greenhouse gases and protect public health and natural ecosystems.

**Thermal Treatment:** Incineration and other high-temperature waste-treatment systems.

**Time-limited development:** Development which has a time limit imposed when the development must be completed.

**Townscape:** The appearance of a town or city; an urban scene.

**Treatment:** 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.

**Urban Areas:** An area characterised by higher population density and vast human features in comparison to areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations.

**Use Classes:** The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as Use Classes. This includes B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage or Distribution).

**Void Capacity:** Available capacity for waste at a landfill/ land raising site.

**Waste:** The Waste Framework Directive 75/442 (as amended) defines waste as “any substance that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

**Waste Arisings:** Waste generated within a specified area.

**Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities:** Local Authorities responsible for waste collection (e.g. District, Borough and City Councils) and waste disposal (e.g. County and City Councils).

**Waste Framework Directive (WFD):** A framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It defines certain terms, such as ‘waste’, ‘recover’ and ‘disposal’ to ensure that a uniform approach is taken across the EU.

**Waste Hierarchy:** The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive introduces a changed hierarchy of options for managing waste. It gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, followed by recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and finally disposal (for example landfill). The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 apply the requirements for the waste hierarchy.

**Waste management licencing/permitting:** Enables the deposit, recovery and disposal of Controlled Waste.

**Waste Residual:** Material that remains following the treatment of waste.

**Waste Transfer Station (WTS):** A location where waste can be temporarily stored, separated and bulked after being dropped off by domestic waste-collection lorries and before being carried off by larger vehicles for subsequent treatment or ultimate disposal.

**Waste water Treatment Works (WWTW):** A facility where sewage volumes are reduced by de-watering and aerobic and anaerobic biological treatment.

**Wharf:** A landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload.





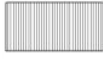





**Zero waste:** A term adopted to describe a culture in which all waste is seen as a resource having a value.

## Appendix A - Site allocations

- 1 The following appendix provides information on those mineral and waste sites that are being defined as site allocations within the Plan in sections 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots', 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)', 'Clay' and 'Non-hazardous waste landfill'. It also includes information on Whitehill & Bordon which is safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.
- 2 Although the proposed rail depot, mineral (sand and gravel and brick-making clay) and landfill sites have been assessed to be the most acceptable options for meeting the requirements identified in the Plan, it is inevitable that their operation will have an impact.
- 3 The delineation of an allocated site, **shown by the red boundary and cross hatching, indicates the area within which development is expected to occur**. This is based on the site identified or nominated for consideration. In the case of mineral extraction sites, it does not mean that working would extend to the site boundary as the allocation needs to include provision for buffer zones and mitigation measures. These will be determined through detailed site investigation, taking account of the development considerations for each site. Such measures will be covered by the planning permission, including relevant conditions and / or legal agreements. It may also include provision for ancillary works such as plant, offices, access and weighbridges.
- 4 **Development considerations** are identified in the text accompanying each inset map in this appendix. They should be addressed alongside the other policies of the Plan. Development should be designed with appropriate mitigation measures, where applicable, to avoid or mitigate its impact on the environment and local communities. Development considerations apply to minerals and waste developments in Hampshire, but may also include impacts that may extend beyond Hampshire.
- 5 **Development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of European protected sites**. The development requirements for maintaining this integrity are identified with an asterisk (\*) in the text and must be addressed.
- 6 **At this stage it is too early to specify exactly how the development considerations may be addressed. That will be done at the planning application stage**, which should present the most appropriate responses, which are likely to include detailed site appraisals and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These will identify what effects the development will have, and how to tackle them. All assessment information and suggested mitigation measures should be clearly identified and form part of pre-application discussions and consultation with the local community.
- 7 There is national planning guidance<sup>(219)</sup> which considers the potential impacts of mineral working. This has been developed through the Plan, and the policies outlined in this Plan ensure that all possible impacts are kept to a minimum through the use of measures such as noise attenuation mounds, tree planting/screening, traffic management requirements, dust minimisation and hydrological monitoring. With regard to water management and pollution control generally, the Environment Agency have responsibility for such matters and provide expert advice and additional controls.
- 8 **All elements of the Plan need to be considered as well as the site-specific development considerations outlined in this Appendix.**

- 9 The following is the legend for the Inset Maps in this appendix.

**Legend for Inset Maps**

	Allocated site
	Safeguarded site (Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources)
	Active site
	Plan area
	South Downs National Park
	New Forest National Park
<b>Mineral Safeguarding Area</b>	
<b>Mineral</b>	
	Clay
	Sharp Sand and Gravel
	Silica sand
	Soft Sand

- 10 Please note:

- 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.

## **Basingstoke sidings**

**Location:** Central Basingstoke

**Grid reference:** SU 627 524

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Not applicable

**Area:** 2.4 hectares

**Existing land use:** Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

**Proposed land use:** Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

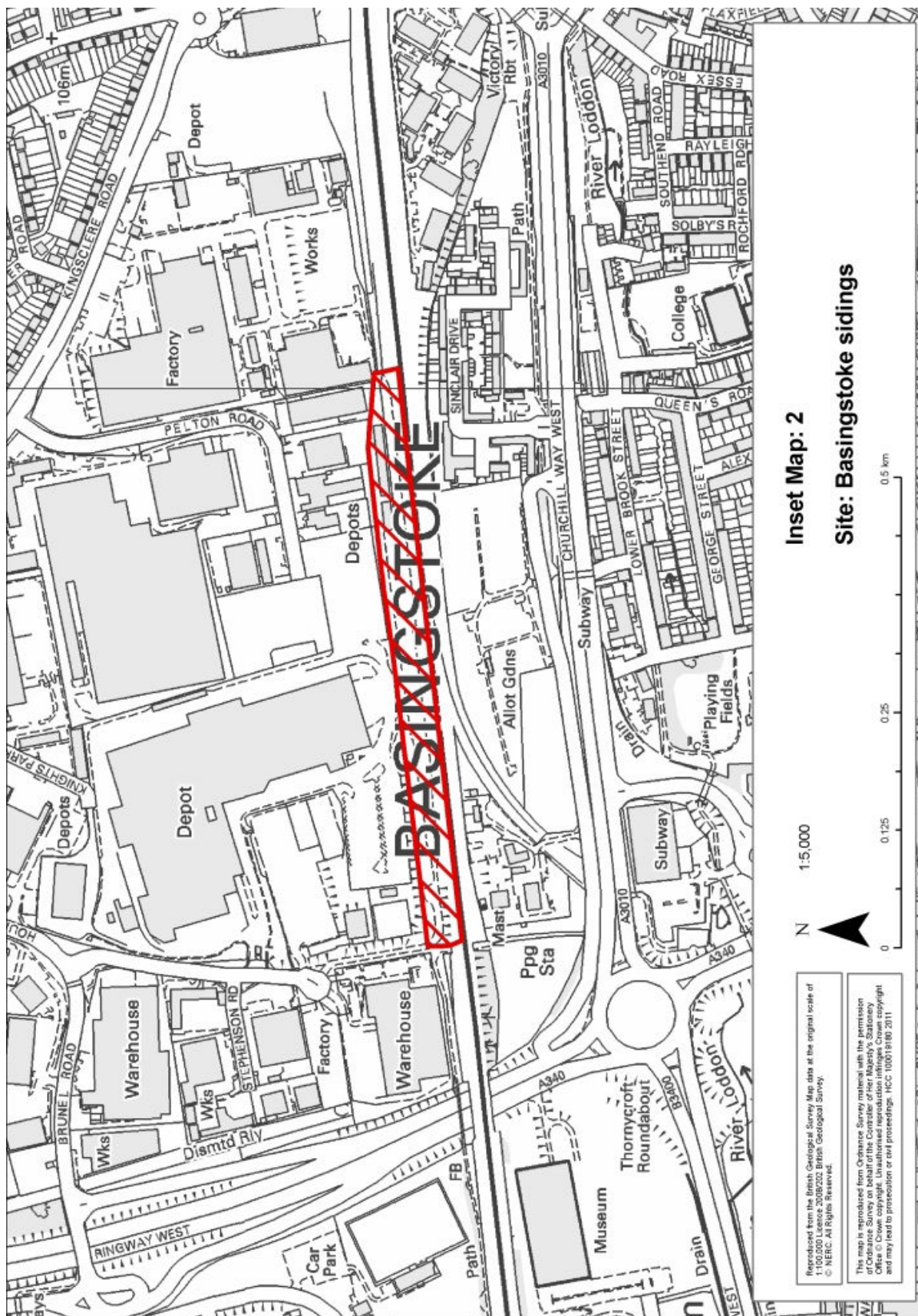
**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire.

### **Development considerations:**

- The impact on local businesses and residents.
- Protection of recharge and water quality of the underlying aquifer.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.





## **Bleak Hill Quarry extension**

**Location:** North east of Ringwood Forest, on Harbridge Drove

**Grid reference:** SU 130 113

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

**Area:** 10.5 hectares

**Existing land use:** Agriculture

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel / soft sand (if reserves are found) as an extension and continuation to the existing Hamer Warren (Bleak Hill) Quarry site, located immediately south of this site.

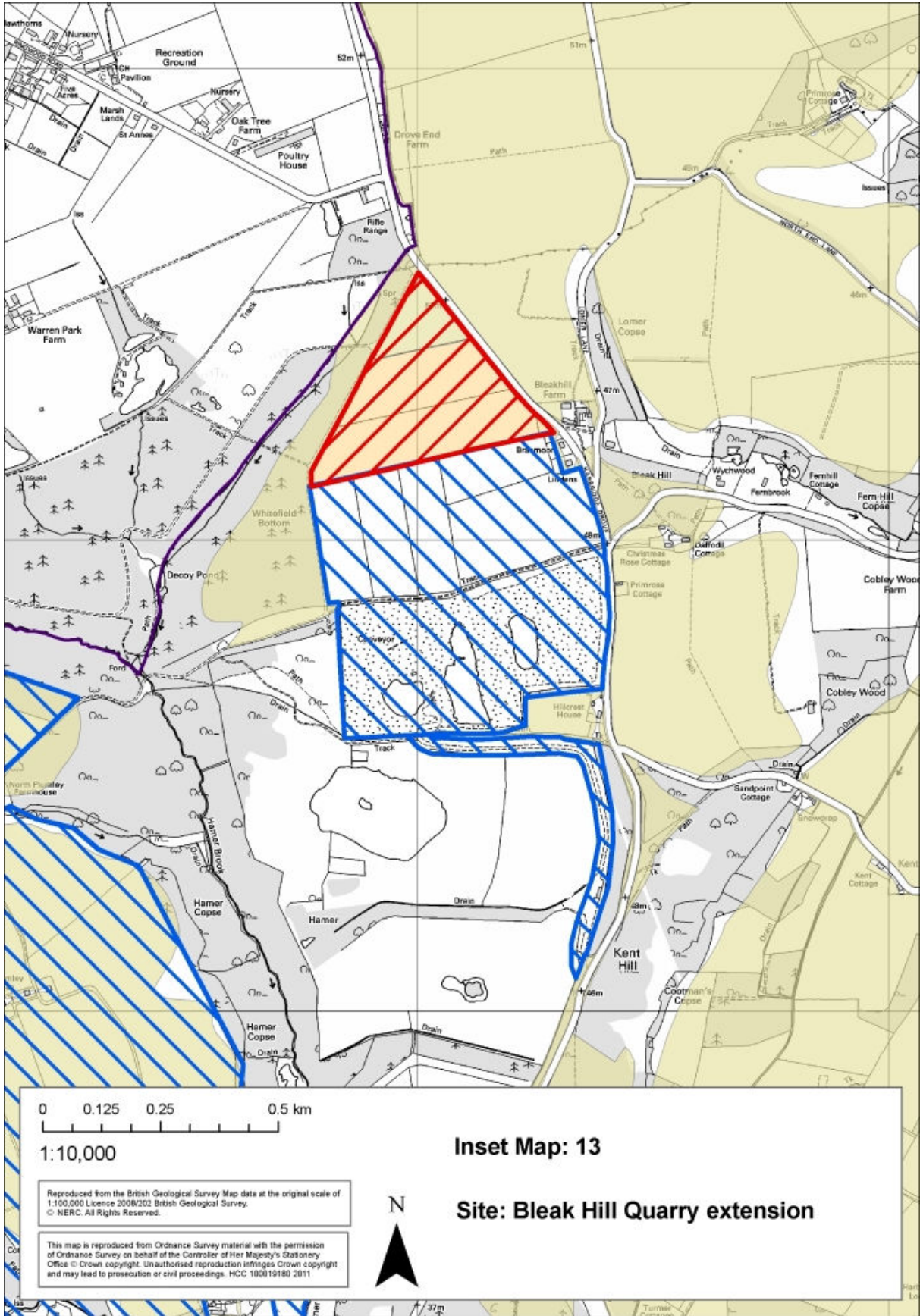
**Total mineral resource:** 0.5 million tonnes

**Restoration:** Restoration through inert fill for agriculture, public access and biodiversity after-uses.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable and sustainable extension to an existing site and would help contribute to meeting the requirement for sharp sand and gravel in Hampshire. The site was previously identified in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) as a preferred area for sand and gravel extraction.

### **Development considerations:**

- The impact on the offsite foraging or breeding areas of qualifying bird species of nearby Special Protection Area/Ramsar\*.
- The impact on the adjacent Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Conservation of the hedgerows on site.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water\*.
- Traffic issues, including cumulative impacts.



## **Bramshill Quarry extension**

**Location:** Yateley Heath Wood, south of Blackbushe Airport

**Grid reference:** SU 805 585

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Hart Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Hartley Wintney Parish Council and Blackwater and Hawley Town Council

**Area:** 52 hectares

**Existing land use:** Commercial forestry and open heathland

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to and continuation of the existing Bramshill Quarry site, located immediately west of this site.

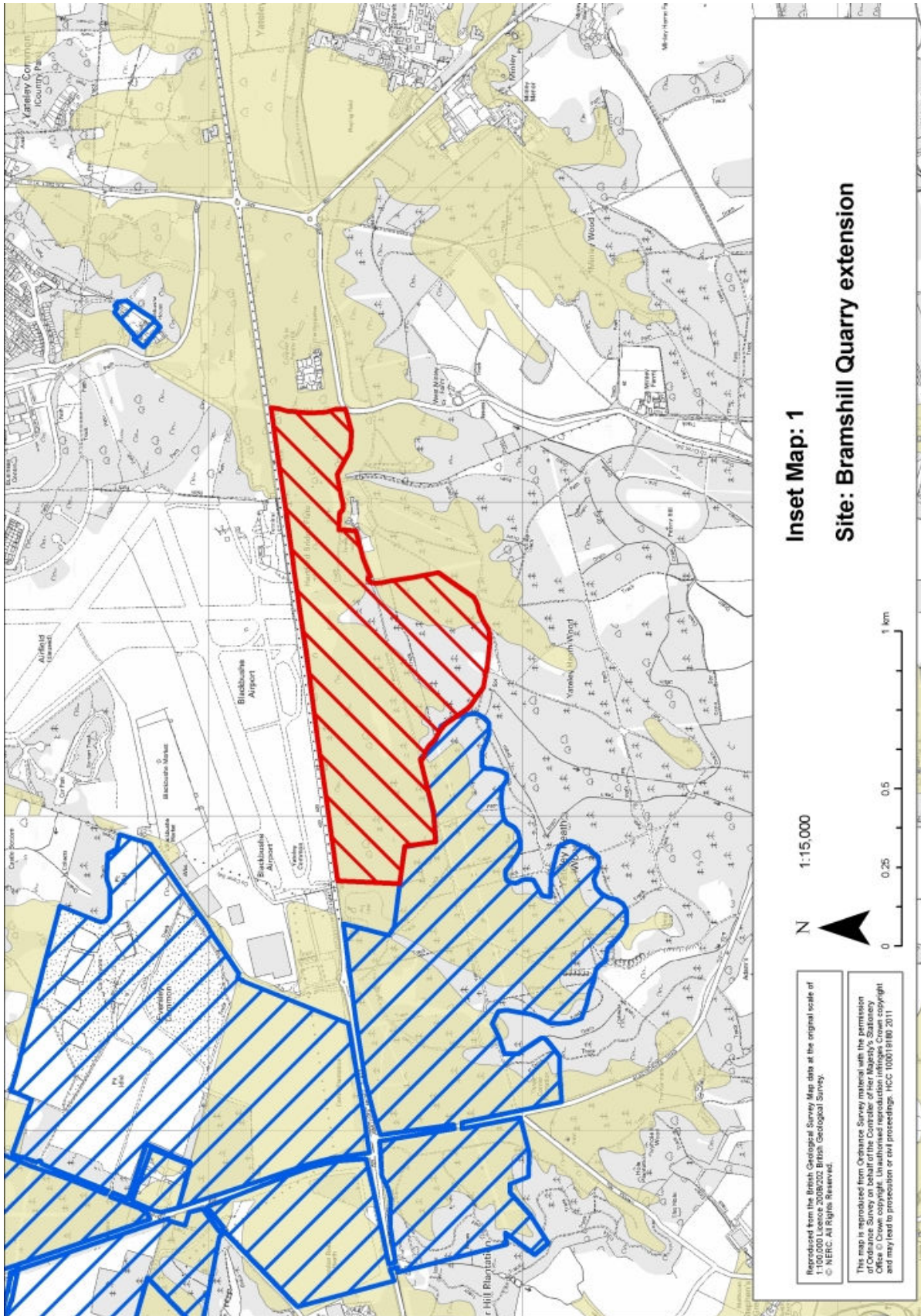
**Total mineral resource:** 1.0 million tonnes

**Restoration:** Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits reflecting the qualities of the Special Protection Area (SPA).

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the most suitable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from north-east Hampshire.

### **Development considerations:**

- The impact on Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Site of Special Scientific Interest\*.
- Ensure no net loss of foraging and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the SPA\*.
- Site contains areas of higher nature conservation value, including the Hartfordbridge Flats management area which requires exclusion and buffering from extraction and associated operations\*.
- Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
- Protect the amenity of rights of way users.
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use\*.
- Protect the setting of the nearby listed building.
- Protect the amenity of nearby homes, recognising the special considerations for homes on the adjacent travellers site.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the aquifer, groundwater and surface water\*.
- Traffic issues.



## Cutty Brow

**Location:** West of Longparish and north of A303

**Grid reference:** SU 413 445

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Longparish Parish Council

**Area:** 36.7 hectares

**Existing land use:** Agriculture

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

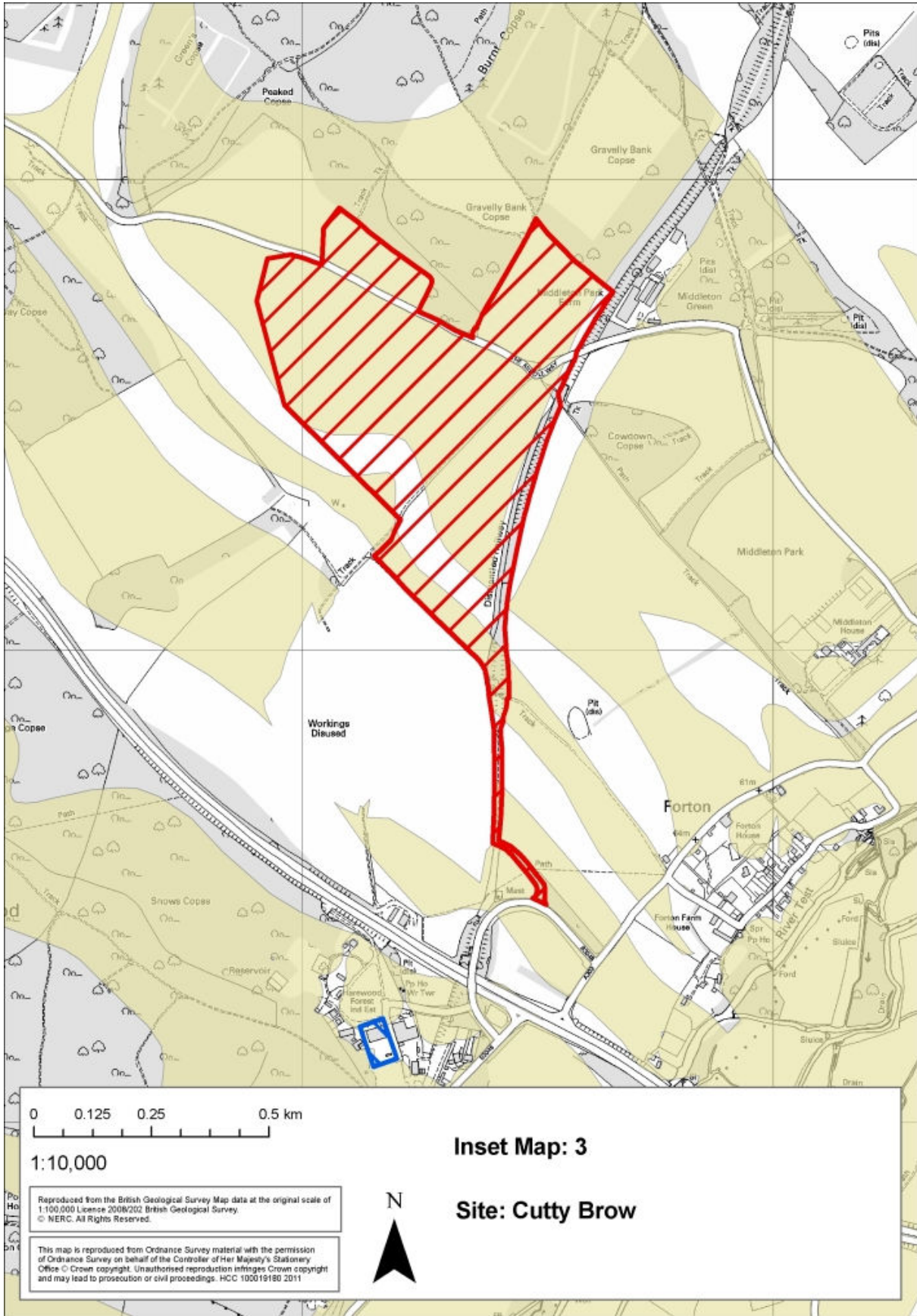
**Total mineral resource:** 1.0 million tonnes

**Restoration:** To agricultural uses.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of north Hampshire. Mineral extraction has previously occurred in the surrounding area.

### Development considerations:

- The impact on Harewood Forest and Cowdown Copse Site of Importance for Nature Conservation which lie adjacent to the northern and easterly boundaries of the site.
- Safeguarding of public rights of way (footpath no. 44).
- Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath no. 42) and other nearby public rights of way (no. 27a).
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Protection of the recharge and water quality of underlying aquifers and groundwater.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.



## 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.

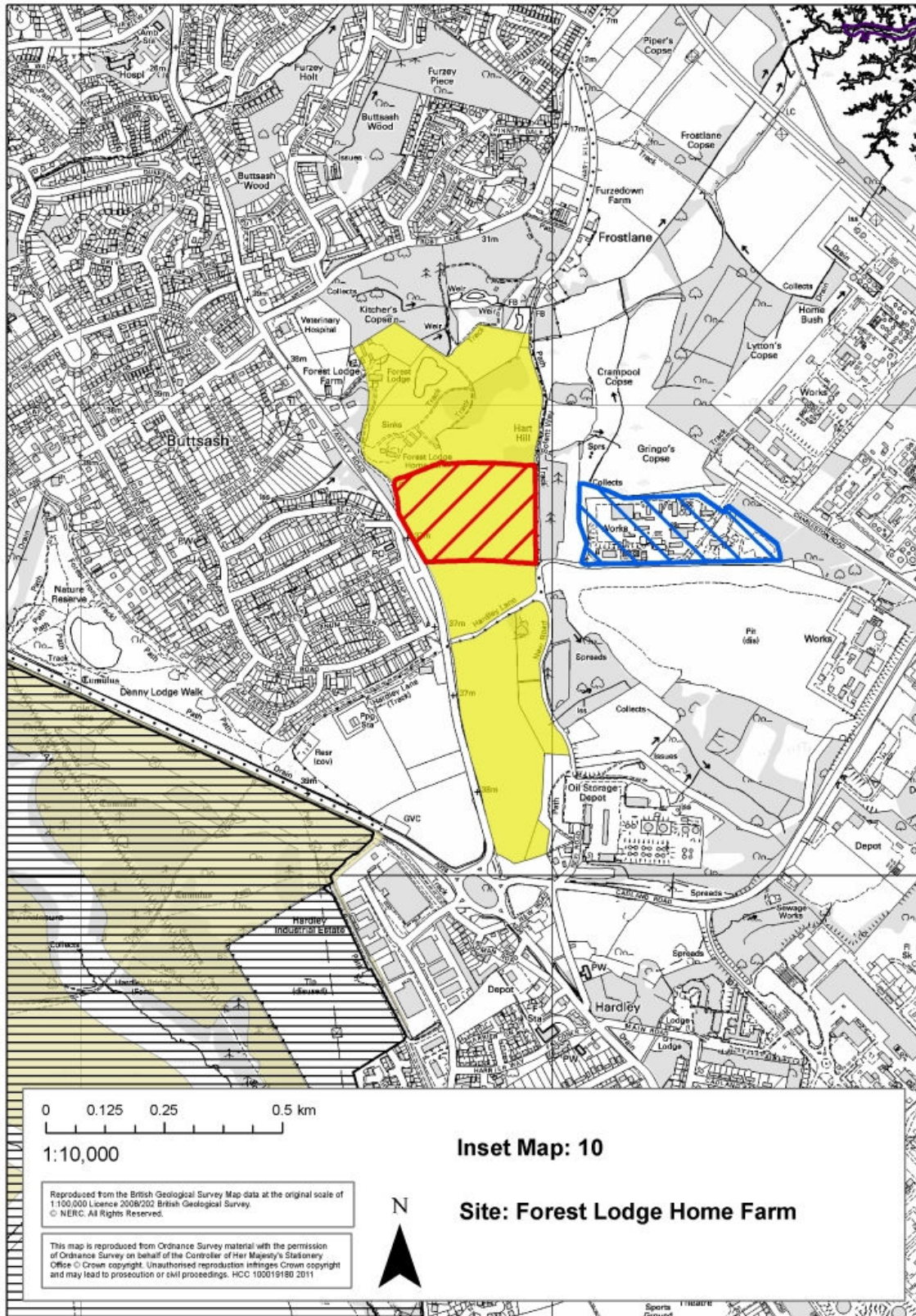
**Restoration:** Restoration of the site to original levels, using inert fill. Combination of grazing and nature conservation interests / restored for informal daily recreation.

**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.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and Solent Maritime SAC\*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by Brent Geese or other qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar\*.
- Protection of New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The impact on Gringo's Copse and Crampool Copse Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Protection of the setting of the New Forest National Park.
- Safeguarding of the Solent Way public rights of way (footpath no. 3a).
- The restoration scheme should take into consideration the historic parkland of Forest Lodge.
- Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of nearby residents.
- Safety of pedestrians should be protected.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water\*.
- Safe and suitable access.





## Hamble Airfield

**Location:** Former airfield, north of Hamble-le-Rice

**Grid reference:** SU 477 078

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Eastleigh Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Hamble-le-Rice Parish Council

**Area:** 62 hectares

**Existing land use:** Scrub vegetation and rough grazing

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

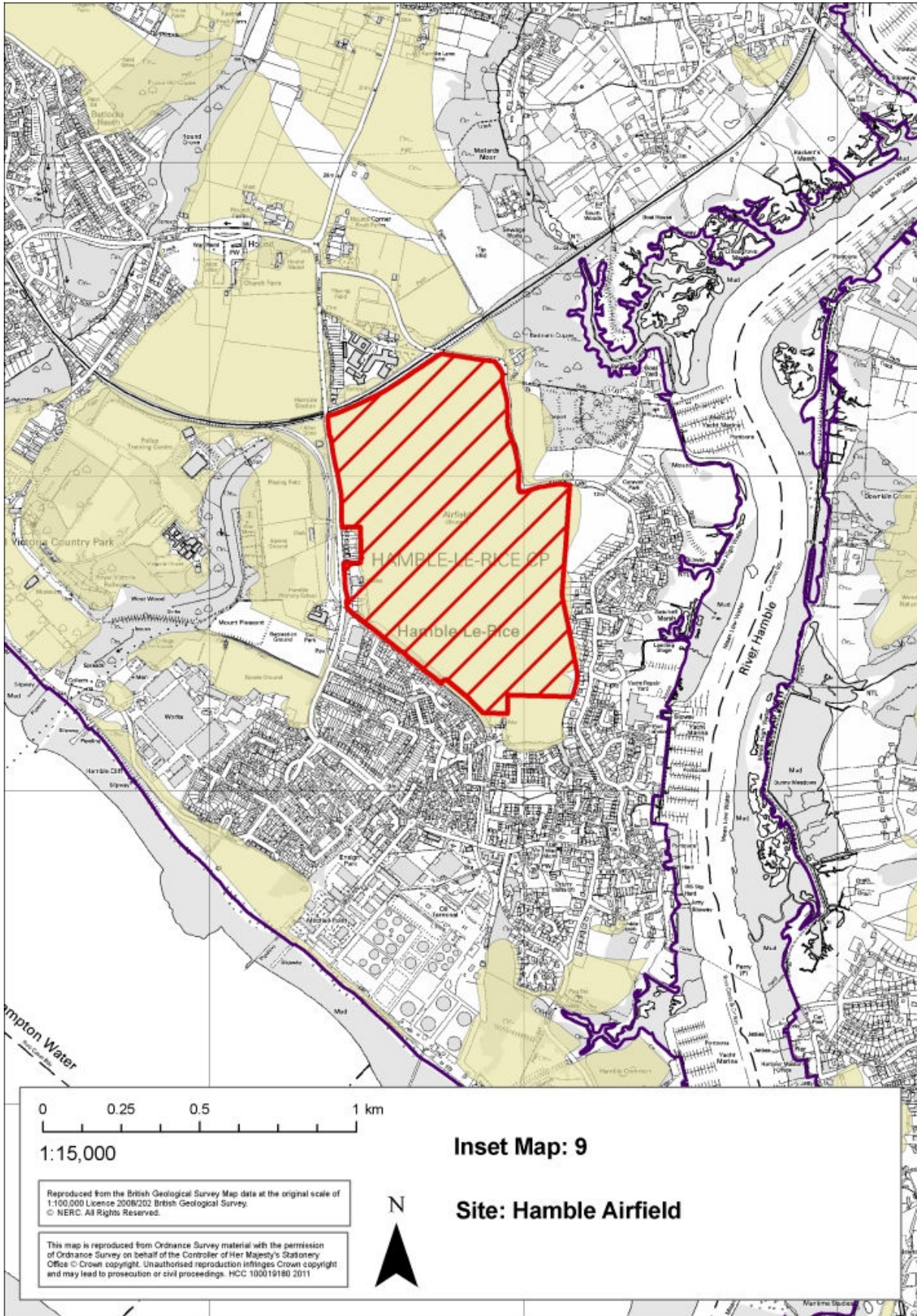
**Total mineral resource:** 1.25 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

**Restoration:** Combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the best option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar and Solent Maritime SAC\*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar\*.
- Protection of the Lee on Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Safeguarding of adjacent public rights of way (footpath no. 1).
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use of the site.
- Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity of local residents.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water\*.
- Safe and satisfactory access to ensure provision is made for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including consideration of school traffic and pedestrians, particularly at Hamble Community Sports College and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.



## Micheldever sidings

**Location:** Micheldever Station, immediately south of A303

**Grid reference:** SU 518 433

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Winchester City Council

**Parish Authority:** Micheldever Parish Council

**Area:** 7.2 hectares

**Existing land use:** Rail siding and adjacent railway land

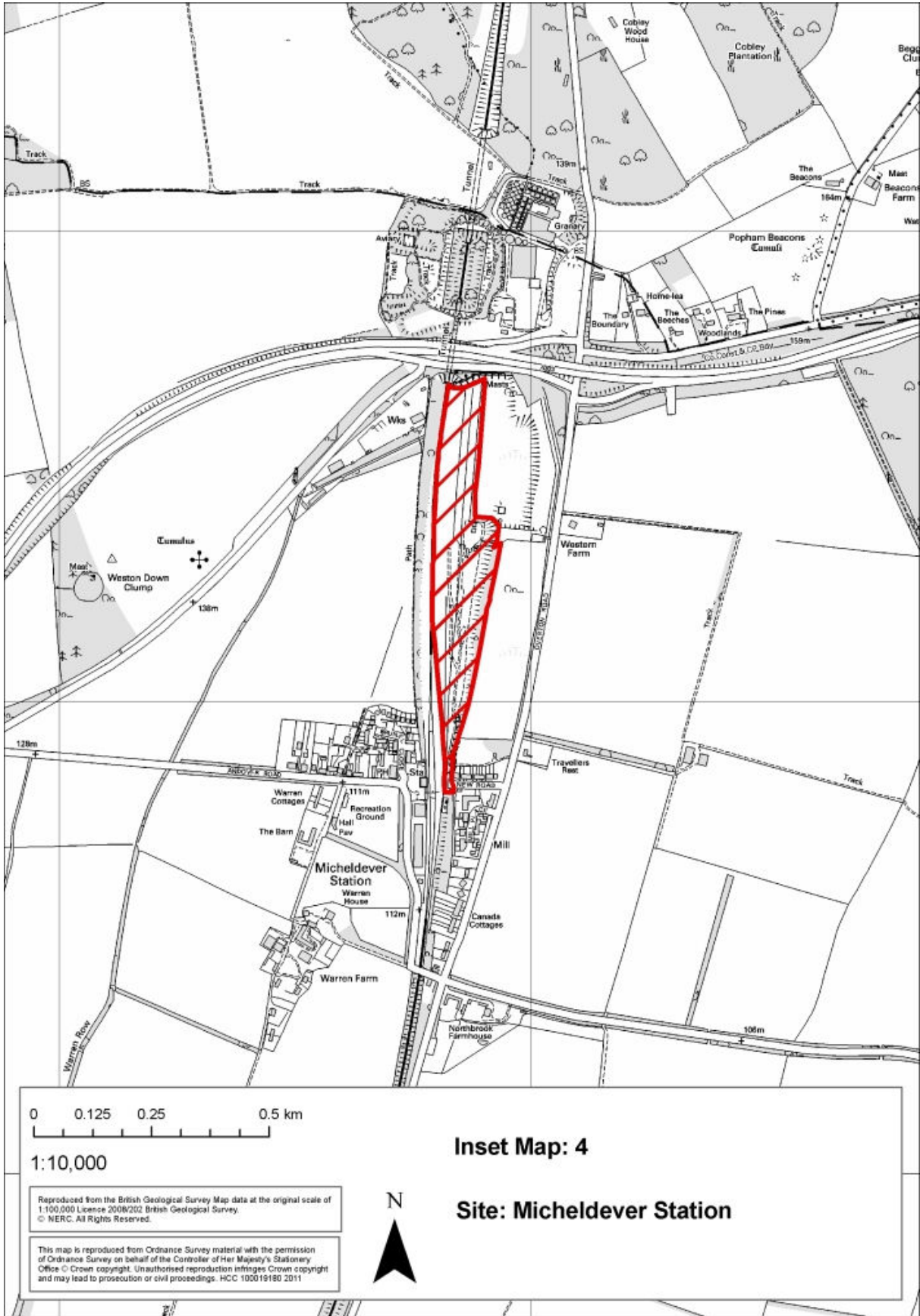
**Proposed land use:** Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the Micheldever oil terminal Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (2A) and nearby Micheldever spoil heaps Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer and groundwater.
- Safe and satisfactory egress onto the local highway, through the provision of a new vehicular access.
- Traffic issues and impact.



## Michelmersh Brickworks

**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:** 6.2 hectares

**Existing land use:** Predominantly agriculture

**Proposed land use:** Brick-making clay extraction to support Michelmersh Brickworks

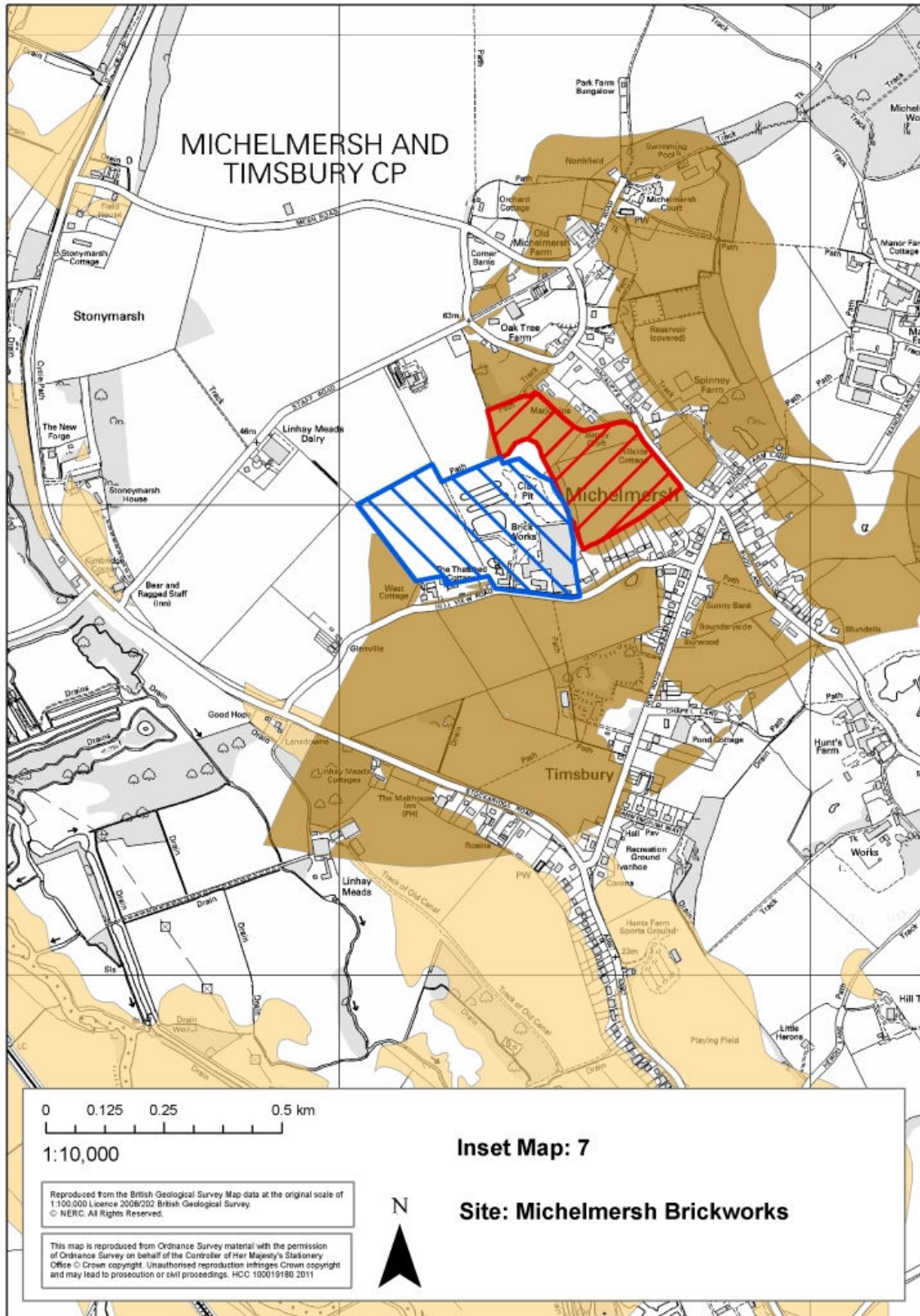
**Total mineral resource:** Approximately 18.4 years

**Restoration:** Agriculture, biodiversity and amenity uses. School House Field should be restored at a low level due to the location of the Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing a local supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh Brickworks.

### Development considerations:

- The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont Special Area of Conservation bats\*.
- Loss of any hedgerows, commuting or foraging areas used by the Mottisfont bat population should be avoided within the extraction site, or replaced above or beyond the length or area lost.
- Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath nos. 8 and 20).
- Visual impact, setting of listed building, Michelmersh conservation area and deer park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Appropriate light suppression measures to reduce light pollution from the site, and control the use of lighting at the site in order to minimise the impact on bats.
- Protection of sewer pipelines.
- Protection of the water quality, recharge of the aquifer, groundwater source and Timsbury public water supply\*.
- No development shall take place within the area identified as a SPZ I and appropriate buffering will be required for any development adjacent to the SPZ.
- The restoration of the site will need to be compatible with the re-designated Source Protection Zone status of the site following excavation, as advised by the Environment Agency.
- No importation of material to restore School House field will be permitted due to the status of the site changing to a SPZ I. Only limited soil restoration would be acceptable provided that a risk assessment shows that the activity would not cause pollution to groundwater.
- Hydrological Impact Assessment to be undertaken.
- Method of working for School House field should include consideration of the change in status from SPZ2 to SPZ I as soon as clay has been extracted from School House Field.
- Method of working for Hillside field.
- Access between the existing site and new sites.
- Traffic issues and impact.



## Purple Haze

**Location:** Ringwood Forest, south east of Verwood and north of Ashley Heath

**Grid reference:** SU 115 069

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

**Area:** 70 hectares

**Existing land use:** Coniferous plantation

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel. Reserve site option for subsequent landfilling of non-hazardous wastes to original ground levels. It is unlikely that the landfill and restoration of this site will be completed within the Plan period.

**Total mineral resource:** 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. A maximum of 4.0 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period.

**Restoration:** If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed levels. The site will eventually be used for a combination of deciduous woodland planting, heathland, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park.

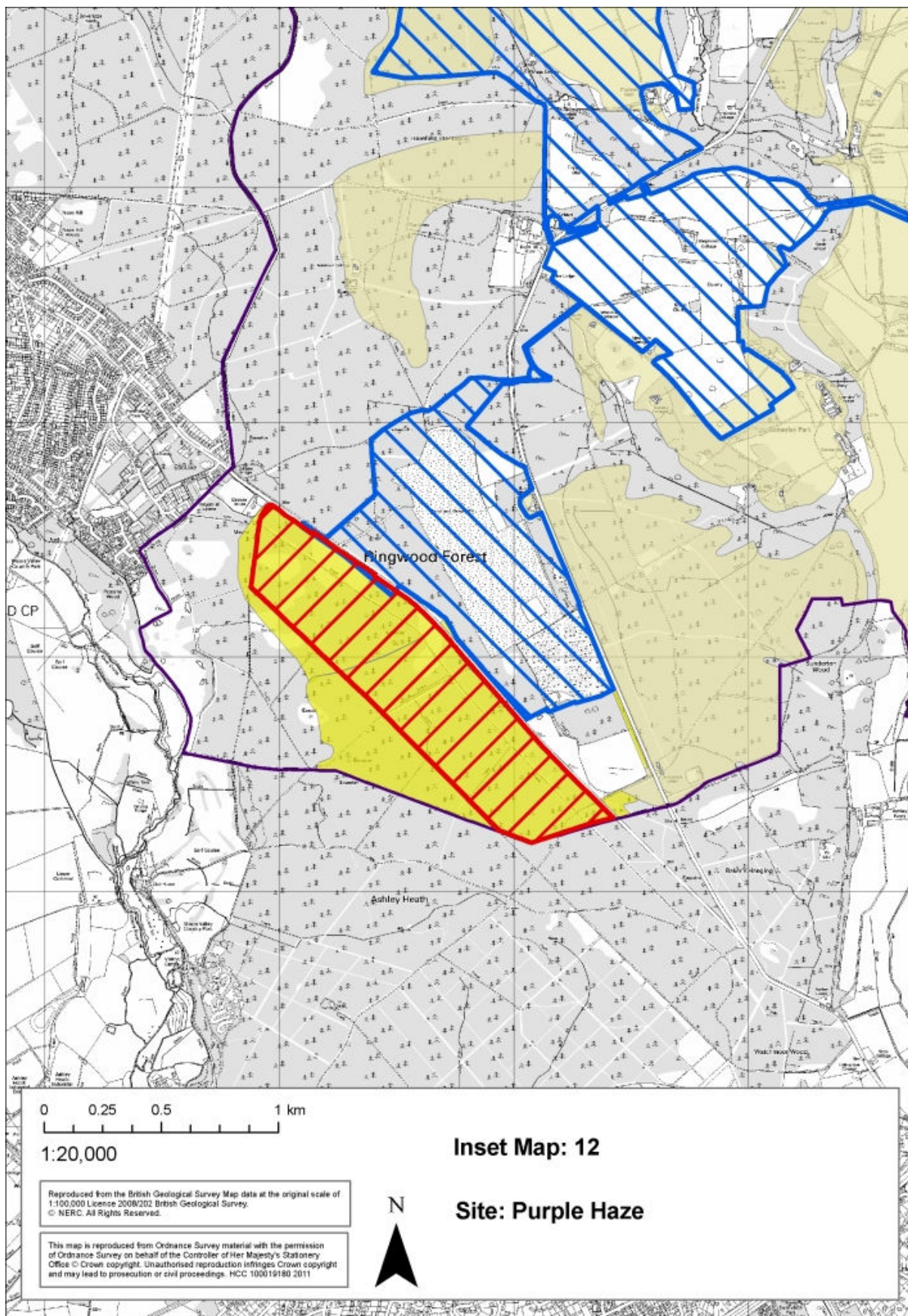
**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel for this part of west Hampshire. The site may also contribute to meeting Hampshire's landfill requirements up to and beyond 2030 if required.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the Dorset Heathland Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, the Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site and the River Avon SAC\*.
- The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsar\*.
- The impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents.
- Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081\*.
- Protection of the nearby cycle paths and footpaths.
- Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
- Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site.
- The impact on the Bronze Age burial mound and its preservation.
- Protection of the amenity of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses.
- Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents\*.



- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard the hydrological regime of Ebblake Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest\*.
- Safe and satisfactory access including alternatives to access off the B3801 to ensure provision for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral workings and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic.



## Roeshot

**Location:** North of Highcliffe and the railway line, south of Waterditch and west of Burton Common

**Grid reference:** SU 187 484

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Bransgore Parish Council

**Area:** 87 hectares

**Existing land use:** Agriculture

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

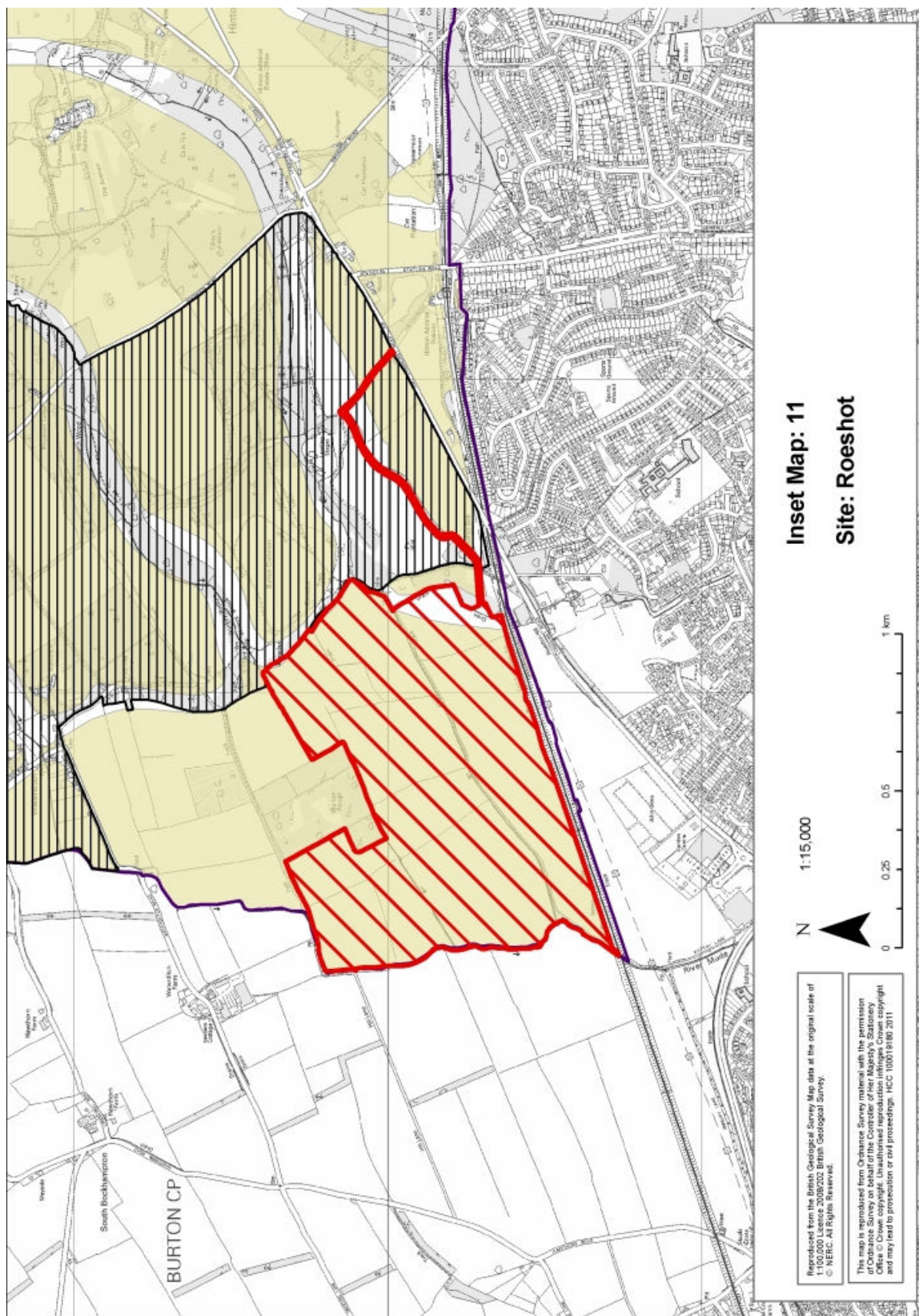
**Total mineral resource:** 3.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel.

**Restoration:** Restoration will be to agriculture with access and biodiversity elements linking the site to the New Forest National Park.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of west Hampshire.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the Avon Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, the River Avon SAC, the New Forest Special Area of Conservation, 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 Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (byways no. 736, 737, 734a).
- The impact on the openness of the South West Hampshire Green Belt and landscape character of the adjacent New Forest National Park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residents properties.
- Protection of pipelines located within the allocated site.
- The processing of aggregate extracted from the site should only take place within the boundaries of the site shown on Inset Map 11.
- 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.



## Selborne Brickworks

**Location:** Honey Lane, approximately 1.5km north west of Blackmoor, 2km east of Selborne and 1km south of Oakhanger

**Grid reference:** SU 765 343

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** South Downs National Park

**District Authority:** East Hampshire District Council

**Parish Authority:** Selborne Parish Council

**Area:** 11.6 hectares

**Existing land use:** Agriculture

**Proposed land use:** Brick-making clay extraction to support Selborne Brickworks

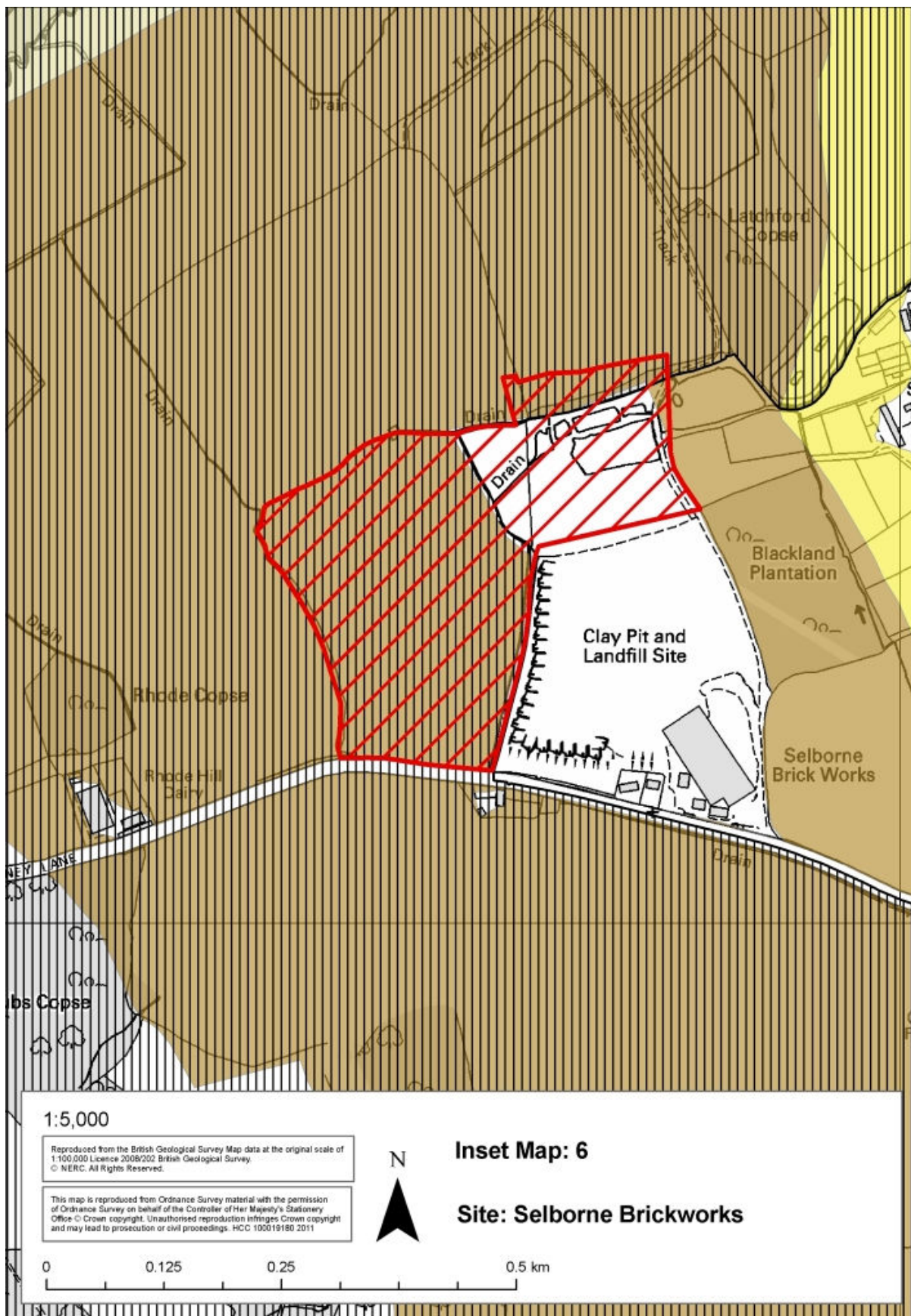
**Total mineral resource:** Unknown

**Restoration:** Agriculture, reinstated with inert fill material, with some water and wetland features for nature conservation.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing the local supply of brick-making clay for Selborne Brickworks.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of Great Crested Newts on the site.
- The impact on the landscape character of the South Downs National Park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Traffic issues.
- Safe and suitable access and haul road.



## Squabb Wood landfill

**Location:** South east of Shootash and immediately north of the A27

**Grid reference:** SU 330 214

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Romsey Extra Parish Council

**Area:** Exact area yet to be fully determined

**Existing land use:** Non-hazardous landfill

**Proposed land use:** Provision of additional sustainable and operationally satisfactory non-hazardous landfill capacity

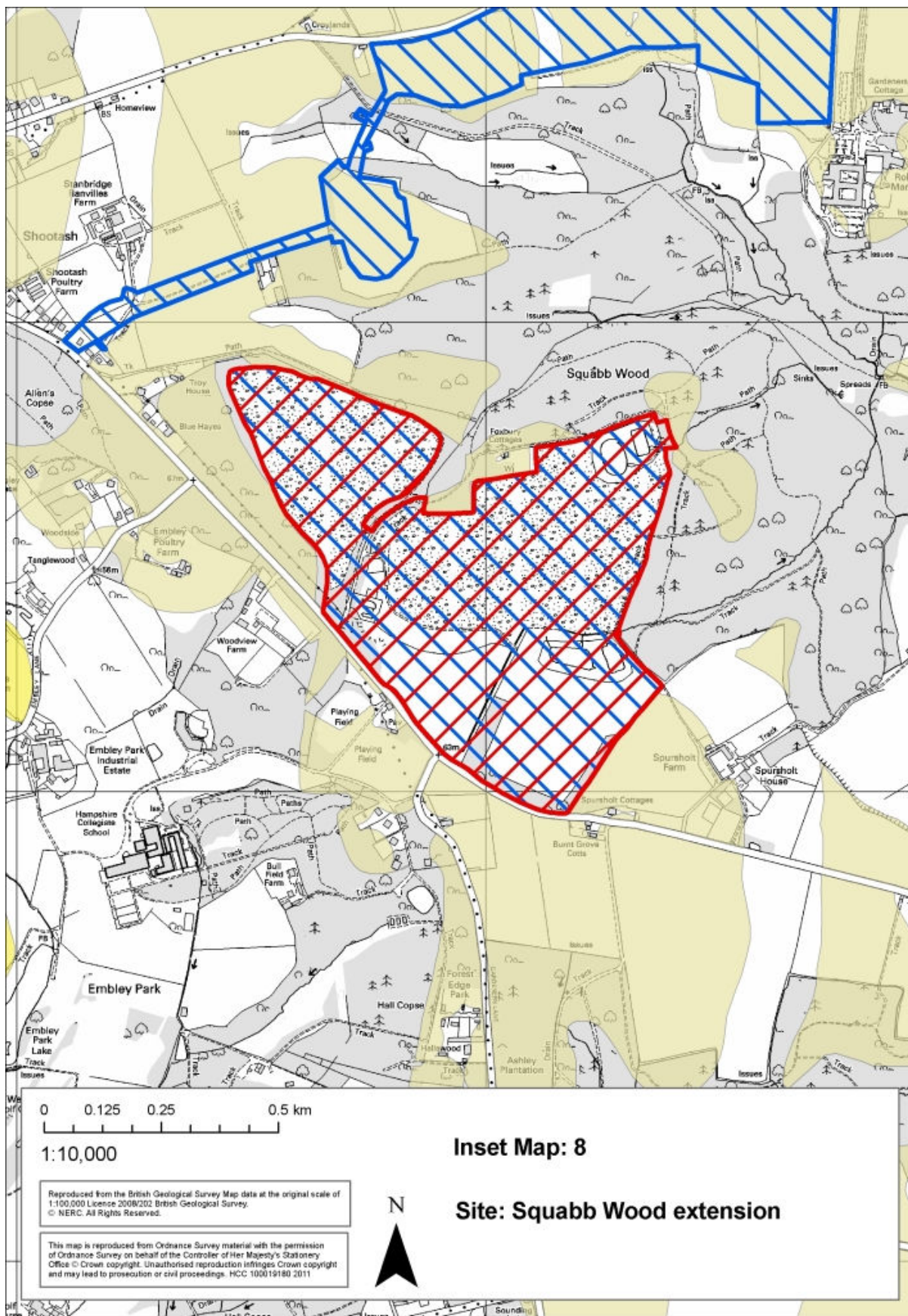
**Total void:** About 0.4 million tonnes, yet to be fully determined

**Restoration:** Agriculture and biodiversity features.

**Reason for allocation:** The site would contribute to meeting Hampshire's landfill requirements up to 2030. The site is expected to be completed before the end of the Plan period.

### Development considerations:

- The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont Special Area of Conservation bats\*.
- The continuation of appropriate measures to protect the Squabb Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Additional capacity, particularly surcharging, should avoid any adverse visual impacts within or beyond the site, including the setting of the nearby listed buildings, the historic Embley Park and the wider landscape of the Test Valley.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (footpath no. 5).
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Access should be from the existing access to the A27.
- Traffic issues, including the cumulative impact of other mineral workings.
- Protection of the underlying aquifers, water quality and flow regime of River Test\*.
- Enabling beneficial afteruse of the site.





## **Mineral Safeguarding Area - Whitehill & Bordon**

**Location:** East Hampshire, within the footprint of the proposed Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town

**Grid reference:** SU 790 360

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** East Hampshire District Council

**Parish Authority:** Whitehill Town Council

**Area:** Up to 250 hectares - though highly dependent on the level and location of prior extraction

**Existing land use:** Ministry of Defence land (Bordon Garrison and Prince Philip Barracks)

**Proposed land use:** Prior extraction of soft sand

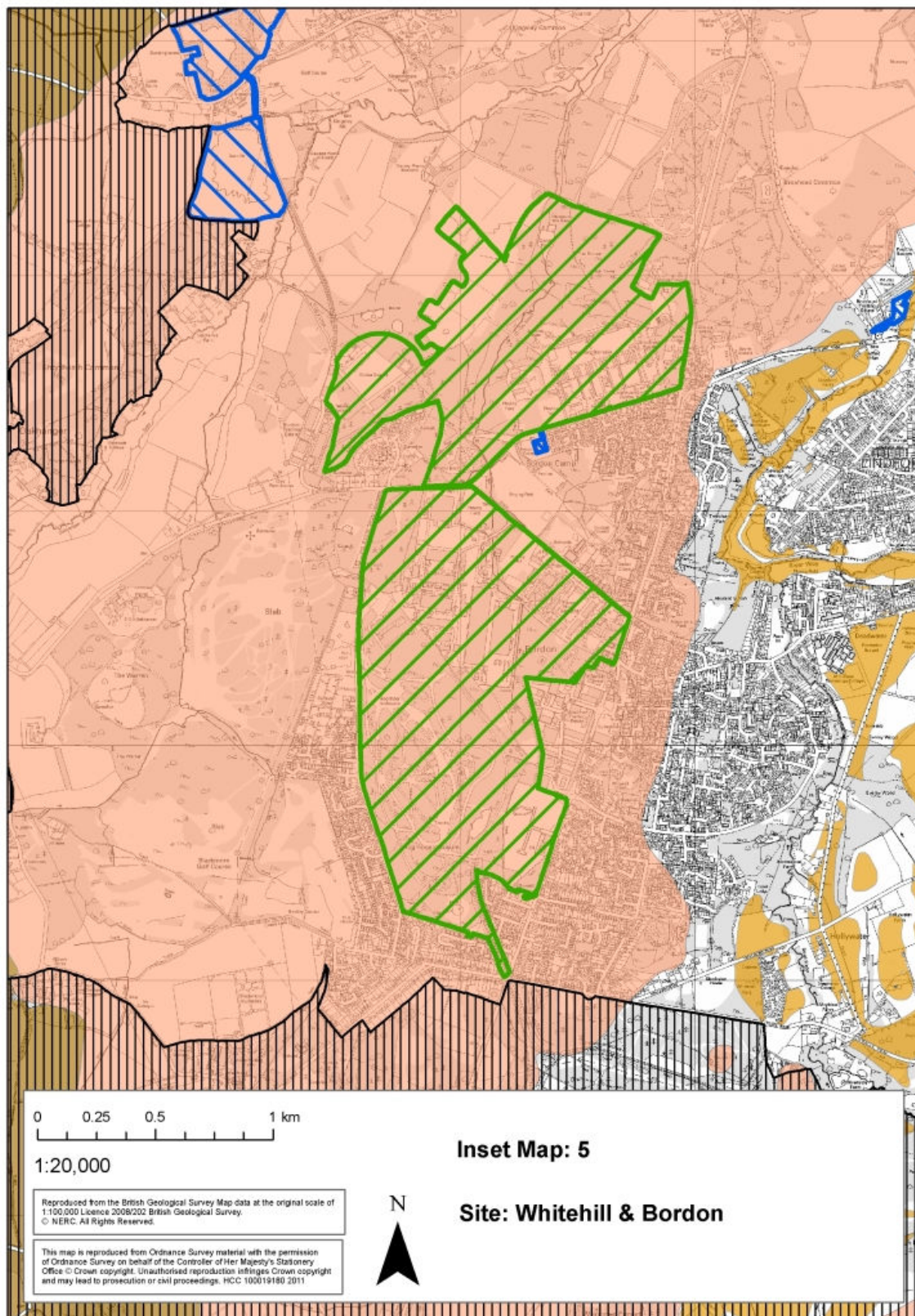
**Total mineral resource:** Unknown - would depend on level of prior extraction.

**Restoration:** Development of the proposed Eco-town would be incorporated into these plans.

**Reason for safeguarding:** Safeguarding of important soft sand reserves to prevent their sterilisation before developing the planned Eco-town.

### **Development considerations:**

Development considerations are not appropriate.



## Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites

The following table sets out the minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded within the Plan area, under Policies 15 ( 'Safeguarding mineral resources'), 16 ( 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'), 25 ( 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure') and 34 ( 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'). It must be noted that the list shown below is only correct at time of adoption of the Plan. The Safeguarding List will be updated regularly (at least annually) through the monitoring of the Plan as set out in 7 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. All minerals and waste development granted planning permission following the adoption of this Plan and fitting the criteria for safeguarding will be safeguarded.

The table below shows 'planning status' which describes whether the site has a permanent or time limited permission. Permanent permission for a particular activity can be obtained via approval of a planning application (granting planning permission) or a Certificate of Lawful Development (CLU), including that for proposed development (CLUpd).

Where 'no planning history' is referred to in the following table, this relates to sites which have not been granted planning permission by one of the Hampshire Authorities i.e. planning permission may have been granted for the use by a district or borough council.

Portsmouth and Southampton Docks have Permitted Development rights which encompasses mineral or waste related development.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
<b>Quarries</b>						
NF232	Avon Tyrrell	Ringwood	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	30/09/2014	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Extraction of minerals to cease by 30/09/13.
NF161	Badminton Farm	Fawley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	15/01/2014	None	Site is mothballed. Application for postponement of the period review for a period of 5 years (to 15/11/2019) received April 2013.
NF255	Blashford Quarry (including Nea Farm and Plumley Wood)	near Ringwood	Sharp sand and gravel / soft sand quarry	31/12/2026	Tarmac	Includes Nea Farm and Plumley Wood via a conveyor link. Also aggregates recycling and concrete batching plant. The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site.
NF091	Bleak Hill Quarry	Somerley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2018	Cemex	Site also used for recycling aggregates and inert landfill. Restoration to be completed within 6 months of development ceasing.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
HR042	Bramshill Quarry	Bramshill	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2013	Cemex	Site also used for recycling aggregates (see details below).
HR038	Chandlers Farm	Eversley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2014	Cemex	Remaining reserves are under the processing plant (site currently mothballed). Concrete batching plant.
NF177	Downton Manor Farm	Downton	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	21/06/2018	New Milton Sand and Ballast	The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site
HR040	Eversley Quarry	Eversley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2016	Lafarge UK	Includes concrete batching plant. The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site
EH121	Frith End Quarry	Bordon	Silica sand quarry	31/12/2018	Grundon	The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site
EH025	Kingsley Quarry	Kingsley	Silica sand quarry	31/12/2018	Tarmac	Site also used for recycling aggregates and soil/sand blending for sports pitches (31/12/2018).
BA054	Manor Farm	Basingstoke	Chalk quarry	31/12/2021	GB Foot/ Basingstoke Skip Hire	Adjacent waste transfer station.
NF172	Marchwood Quarry	Marchwood	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	30/06/2012	Marchwood Aggregates	Site also used for recycling aggregates (end date 31/08/2012, or when minerals and tipping ends). Planning applications to extend both permissions to 31/12/2025 received in August 2012.
TV111	Michelmersh Brick Works	Michelmersh	Clay quarry	30/06/2015	Michelmersh Brick and Tile Ltd	Clay used for the brick works only.
BA060	Mortimer Quarry	Mortimer West End	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	30/09/2023	Hanson UK	Possible extension at Benyon's Enclosure (for which the legal agreement is yet to be issued).
TV226	Roke Manor	Romsey	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	11 years from commencement	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Mineral extraction has not commenced.
TV116	Somborne Chalk Quarry	Winchester	Chalk quarry	22/02/42	Somborne Chalk Quarry	Includes concrete manufacturing plant.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
<b>Mineral resources (Policy 15 - Safeguarding - mineral resources)</b>						
	Whitehill & Bordon	Whitehill & Bordon	Safeguarding of mineral resources	N/A		Area is safeguarded under the provisions of policy 15 (safeguarding – mineral resources) due to known mineral resources in this location and the potential development of the Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town.
<b>Oil and Gas</b>						
WR186	Matterley Farm	Avington	Oil exploration well-site	01/03/2013	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	Temporary exploration / appraisal well. Restoration within 6 months. Application for extension of time (received Feb. 2013).
HV047	Havant	Leigh Park	Oil exploration well-site	11/2012	Northern Petroleum (GB) Ltd	Temporary exploration for well- drilling. Application to extend the time for development from the permitted 36 months to 60 months received Oct. 2012.
EH066, EH067, EH058	Horndean	Horndean	Oilfield	31/01/2020	Star Energy Weald Basin Ltd	Oilfield in production.
EHI33, BA105, BA106, HR073, HR091	Humbly Grove	Lasham	Oilfield	30/09/2025	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	Oilfield in production, including gathering station and gas storage.
WR157	Folly Farm	Stockbridge	Oilfield	31/12/2016	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	Oilfield in production.
<b>Wharves and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure</b>						
HV026	Bedhampton Wharf	Havant	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Tarmac	Concrete batching plant.
SN038	Burnley Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Tarmac	
SN070	Dibles Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf (inactive)	Permanent		Site not active as an aggregates wharf. Concrete batching plant.
FA054	Fareham Wharf	Fareham	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Lafarge UK	
PT027	Kendalls Wharf	Portsmouth	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Kendal Bros (Portsmouth Ltd)	Concrete batching plant.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
SN035	Leamouth Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Cemex	Concrete batching plant.
NF222	Marchwood Wharf	Marchwood	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Lafarge UK	Concrete manufacturing.
SN040	Supermarine Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf (inactive)	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Site not active as an aggregates wharf. Concrete batching plant.
N/A	Land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan	Hythe	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land which if developed may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
N/A	Marchwood Military Port	Marchwood	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land which if released from present uses may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
N/A	Land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as safeguarded in the Portsmouth Core Strategy	Portsmouth	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land, which if released from present military or port uses by the Port Authority, may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
N/A	Land safeguarded in the Southampton Core Strategy for port use	Southampton	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land which if released from present uses by the Port Authority may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
<b>Rail depots</b>						
WR081	Botley Rail Depot	Botley	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Includes coated roadstone (asphalt) plant.
EA046	Eastleigh Rail Depot	Eastleigh	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Site also used for recycling spent railway ballast. Concrete batching plant.
FA048	Fareham Rail Depot	Fareham	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Hanson UK	
EHI33	Holybourne Rail Depot	Hook	Oil transport rail depot	30/09/2025	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	
N/A	Basingstoke Sidings	Basingstoke	Potential rail depot	N/A	N/A	Site allocated for potential rail depot through Policy 19 (Aggregates wharves and rail depots).

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
N/A	Micheldever Station	Micheldever	Potential rail depot	N/A	N/A	Site allocated for potential rail depot through Policy 19 (Aggregates wharves and rail depots).
<b>Aggregates Recycling sites</b>						
TV066	Bunny Lane	Romsey	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	RFSF Recycling	Other uses include commercial and industrial MRF.
NF002	Caird Ave	New Milton	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Waste transfer station, mineral processing and concrete batching.
EA 101	Eastleigh Rail Sidings	Eastleigh	Aggregates recycling (spent rail ballast)	Permanent	Frimstone Ltd	Site is used to re-process spent rail ballast. Local Distribution Centre for Network Rail.
HR085	Eversley Haulage Park	Eversley	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	R Collard Ltd	Concrete batching plant (mobile).
HV017	Farlington Redoubt	Havant	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	
WR205	Four Dell Farm	Otterbourne	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Hazardous Waste Management Ltd	
RM015	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Skip hire site with mixed waste imports.
HR042	Land at Warren Heath	Bramshill	CDE Aggregates recycling	31/12/2013	R Collard Ltd	Planning permission end date could be sooner if mineral extraction on adjacent site (Bramshill quarry) is completed. Application received in Mar. 2013 to request permanency.
TV231	Land off A303	Andover	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Includes other material recovery (MRF) and Foamix plant for manufacturing road making materials from recycled asphalt planings.
TV055	Lee Lane	Nursling	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Also contains a small concrete plant.
NF042	Manor Farm	Lymington	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Other uses include commercial and industrial Materials Recycling Facility and Composting.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
FA032	Rookery Farm	Swanwick	Aggregates recycling	31/12/2021	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Site also used as an inert landfill permitted until 31/07/2026.
TV009	Thrupton Airfield	Andover	Aggregates recycling	30/11/2016	Earthline Ltd	Site also a major landscape project (Inert Fill and permitted until 30/05/2016) and as a waste transfer station.
TV188	Yokesford Hill	Romsey	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Ace Liftaway	Skip hire site with mixed waste imported and concrete batching.
EHI56	Waterbrook Road	Alton	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Hutchings & Carter Ltd	Concrete batching.
<b>Concrete Manufacturing, Batching or Coated Roadstone Plants (220)</b>						
	Area 6, Marchwood Industrial Estate	Marchwood	Depot	No Planning History	Lafarge	Concrete batching.
WR004	Botley Road	Bishops Waltham	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	BR Freight Depot, Imperial Rd,	Southampton	Depot	No Planning History	Lafarge	Concrete batching.
EHI38	Borough Road	Petersfield	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Chandlers Ford	Eastleigh	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
NFI01	Christchurch Road	Ringwood	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Easton Lane, Winnall	Winchester	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching.
	Fareham Road	Gosport	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
	Gresley Road (off Swing Swang Lane)	Basingstoke	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching (in Daneshill Industrial Estate).

220 Concrete manufacturing, batching or coated roadstone plant facilities located within the Hampshire County Council administrative area are unlikely to be subject to planning permissions granted by Hampshire County Council unless they are associated with a minerals and waste use.



HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
NF229	Jacob's Gutter Lane	Totton	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Lynchford Lane	Farnborough	Depot	No Planning History	Tarmac	Concrete batching.
	M3 Motorway Compound	Hook	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Nutwood Way	Totton	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching.
	Picketts Hill, Sleaford	Bordon	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
	School Lane, Chandler's Ford	Eastleigh	Depot	No Planning History	Tarmac	Concrete batching.
WR197	Stockbridge Road, Micheldever Station	Micheldever	Depot	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Concrete batching. Adjacent Highways maintenance depot.
	Shepherd Spring Lane	Andover	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
	Sutton Scotney Road	Micheldever	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Walton Road	Portsmouth	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching.
	Waterbrook Road, off Mill Lane	Alton	Depot	No Planning History	Kendall Bros / KRM	Concrete batching.
	Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate, Belbins	Romsey	Depot	No Planning History	Kendall Bros / KRM	Concrete batching.
<b>Energy Recovery Facilities (including specialist incineration)</b>						
BA161	Armstrong Road	Basingstoke	Biomass facility using waste wood	Permanent	Basingstoke Skip Hire and Southern Waste Management	
BA123	Bushywarren Lane	Herriard	Anaerobic Digestion	Permanent	Barfoot Energy Projects Ltd	
BA019	Chineham	Chineham	Energy Recovery facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
BA170	The Carousel	Farleigh Wallop	Anaerobic Digestion using food and agricultural slurries	Permanent	Carousel Renewables Limited	Food and agricultural slurries.
NF001	Fawley Incinerator	Fawley	Incinerator/energy recovery facility	Permanent	Tradebe Ltd	1 x energy recovery, 1 x disposal (high temp for hazardous waste).
NF260	Gore Road	New Milton	Biomass facility	Permanent	Double H Nurseries	
NF018	Marchwood	Marchwood	Energy Recovery facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	
PT031	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Energy Recovery facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Mixed use site including a MRF and transfer station.
EH015	Selborne Brickworks	Selborne	Anaerobic Digestion	Permanent	Mr Patrick Benham-Crosswell	
WR192	Units D and E, Pegham Industrial Estate, Laveys Lane	Titchfield	Biomass facility	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	
<b>Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)</b>						
EH141	Alton MRF	Alton	MRF	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	MSW MRF and WTS.
GP021	Cranbourne Road	Gosport	MRF (inactive?)	Permanent (CLU)	DS Smith Recycling Ltd	Commercial MRF.
-	Dundas Lane	Portsmouth	MRF	Permanent (CLU)	DS Smith Recycling Ltd	Commercial MRF.
PT057	Quartremaine MRF	Portsmouth	MRF	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	MSW MRF.
HR034	Starhill MRF	Hartley Wintney	MRF	Permanent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Commercial MRF.
NF257	Totton MRF	Totton	MRF (inactive?)	Permanent	DS Smith Recycling Ltd	Commercial MRF.
<b>Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) &amp; End of Life Vehicles (ELV) sites</b>						
SN065	7 Ashley Crescent	Southampton	MRS	Permanent	James Huntley & Sons	
WR200	Botley Road	Shedfield	ELV	Permanent	Silverlake Automotive Recycling	

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
EHI48	Broxhead Trading Estate	Bordon	ELV	Permanent	Safety Autos	
TV246	Bullington Cross	Sutton Scotney	MRS & ELV	Permanent	Bryan Hirst Ltd	
-	Buriton	Petersfield	MRS & ELV	No planning history	John Huntley (Petersfield) Ltd	
BA160	Crockford Lane	Chineham	MRS & ELV	Permanent	Bryan Hirst Ltd	
-	Dundas Spur	Portsmouth	MRS & ELV	Permanent	EMR	
WR220	Garfield Road	Bishops Waltham	ELV	Permanent (CLU)	Dase Engineering Ltd	
HV044	Hayling Island	Hayling Island	ELV	Permanent	Howard's Car Spares	
-	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	MRS & ELV	No planning history	Sims Metal Management	
RM023	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	ELV	Permanent	Aldershot Car Spares	
-	Hurstbourne Station	Andover	MRS	No planning history	J Hirst & Sons	
BA122	Ivory Farm	Burghclere	MRS	Permanent (CLU)	Newbury Reclaim	
-	Lovedean	Waterlooville	ELV	No Planning History	Ring and Bring Ltd	
-	Old Reservoir Road	Portsmouth	MRS	Permanent	Tilbury Metals Ltd	
SN074	Princes Street	Southampton	MRS and Metal Exporting	Permanent	EMR	
-	Quay Lane Hardway	Gosport	MRS	No planning history	A.W.Smith (Gosport) Ltd	
HR032	Vigo Lane	Yateley	MRS & ELV	Permanent	Sims Metal Management	
<b>Composting sites</b>						
TV183	Chilbolton Down	Stockbridge	Composting facility	30/06/2023	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	
BA103	Little Bushy Warren Copse	Basingstoke	Composting facility	31/12/2025	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	
BA121	Southerly Farm	Overton	Composting facility	Permanent	Laverstoke Park Farm	

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
<b>Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRCs)</b>						
RM004	HWRC Aldershot	Aldershot	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
WR008	HWRC Alresford	Alresford	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EHI37	HWRC Alton	Alton	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
TV234	HWRC Andover	Andover	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
BA018	HWRC Basingstoke	Basingstoke	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Also adjacent waste transfer station.
WR072	HWRC Bishops Waltham	Bishops Waltham	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EH049	HWRC Bordon	Bordon	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
TV024	HWRC Casbrook	Romsey	HWRC	31/12/2015	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
SN071	HWRC City Depot and Recycling Park	Southampton	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Located at Dock Gate 20.
EA019	HWRC Eastleigh	Eastleigh	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EA011	HWRC Fair Oak	Fair Oak	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
RM002	HWRC Farnborough	Farnborough	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Also adjacent waste transfer station.
GP001	HWRC Gosport	Gosport	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
HR008	HWRC Hartley Wintney	Hartley Wintney	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
HV004	HWRC Havant	Havant	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Site to be relocated (but will remain under same site code).
HV010	HWRC Hayling Island	Hayling Island	HWRC	31/12/2015	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EA012	HWRC Hedge End	Hedge End	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
NF018	HWRC Marchwood	Marchwood	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
NF042	HWRC Milford Road	Pennington	HWRC	31/12/2020	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EA027	HWRC Netley	Netley	HWRC	30/04/2014	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Also an adjacent waste transfer station.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
PT001	HWRC Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EHI23	HWRC Petersfield	Petersfield	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
FA069	HWRC Segensworth	Segensworth	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
NF021	HWRC Somerley	Somerley	HWRC	31/12/2019	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
WR183	HWRC Winchester	Winchester	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
<b>Waste Transfer Stations (including sorting for recycling)</b>						
SN072	229 Ashley Crescent	Southampton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	Commercial & Industrial.
TV228	Ashfield Tyre Depot	Romsey	Tyre recycling facility	Permanent	Pure 8 Tyre Tech	
FA070	Broadcut WTS	Fareham	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Zebra Waste Disposal Services Ltd	Commercial & Industrial.
NFI05	Blue Haze	New Forest	Waste Transfer Station	22/3/2020	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
RM002	Eelmoor Road WTS	Farnborough	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste. Also an HWRC.
SN060	Empress Road	Southampton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Sita UK	Commercial & Industrial.
TV177	Harewood Transfer Station	Andover	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
HV039	Harts Farm Way	Havant	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	Commercial & Industrial.
RM025	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Waste Transfer Station	31/12/2018	Chambers Waste Management Ltd	Commercial & Industrial.
RM031	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Commercial & Industrial.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
PT060	Howards Yard	Portsmouth	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Bridge Skips Ltd	Commercial & Industrial.
EHI71	Lasham	Alton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Waste Care	Commercial & Industrial - hazardous waste (WEEE).
NIF215	Lymington WTS	Lymington	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
RM033	Lynchford Lane	Farnborough	Waste Transfer Station (Material Recovery Facility)	Permanent	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Waste Transfer, Recycling and Biomass Plant.
NIF018	Normandy Road, Marchwood	Marchwood	Waste Transfer Station	28/2/2015	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
EA027	Netley WTS	Netley	Waste Transfer Station	31/07/2023	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal Waste.
WR018	Otterbourne WTS	Winchester	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste (including WEEE storage).
PT053	Quartermaine Road	Portsmouth	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Sita UK	Commercial & Industrial.
NIF261	Unit 2C, North End	Marchwood	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent (CLUUpd)	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Commercial & Industrial.
WR196	Units D & E Pegham Industrial Estate	Titchfield	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	Also carry out recycling and are constructing a combined heat and power plant (biomass) on site.
FA064	Wallington Depot	Fareham	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Sita Solent Ltd	Commercial and industrial waste, also recycling operations on site.
FA025	Warren Farm	Fareham	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Also acting as a MRF to produce solid recovery fuel.
<b>Landfills</b>						
NFI05	Blue Haze Landfill	Somerley	Non-hazardous landfill	22/03/2020	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Subsidiary operations: HWRC, Waste Transfer (22/03/2020) and IBA recycling (31/12/2015).

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
NFN001	Pound Bottom	Redlynch	Non-hazardous and hazardous landfill	No end date	CSG Ltd	Specific hazardous waste (asbestos) can be deposited.
TV072	Squabb Wood	Romsey	Non-hazardous landfill	30/04/2018	Viridor Ltd	
<b>Liquid and Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)</b>						
RM028	Aldershot Garrison Sewage Treatment Works	Aldershot	WWTW	Permanent	MoD	
NF224	Ashlett Creek Waste Water Treatment Works	Fawley	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF216	Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate	Marchwood	Liquid treatment	Permanent	Veolia Environmental Services	MARPOL (Marine pollution) reception and treatment and liquid waste treatment facility.
TV233	Barton Stacey Waste Water Treatment Works	Barton Stacey	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF234	Beaulieu Waste Water Treatment Works	Beaulieu	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EH153	Bentley Sewage Treatment Works	Bentley	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
NFN002	Brockenhurst Waste Water Treatment Works	Brockenhurst	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV227	Chilbolton Waste Water Treatment Works	Chilbolton	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
BA125	Basingstoke Sewage Treatment Works	Chineham	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
HV040	Budds Farm Waste Water Treatment Works	Havant	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EAI00	Chickenhall Waste Water Treatment Works	Eastleigh	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV211	Dean Hill MOD Site	West Dean	WWTW	Permanent	Defence Estates	
NF244	East Boldre Waste Water Treatment Works	East Boldre	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV199	East Dean Waste Water Treatment Works	Lockerley	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
PT055	Eastney Pumping Station	Portsmouth	Pumping Station	Permanent	Southern Water	
HR097	Fleet Sewage Treatment Works	Fleet	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
TV178	Fullerton Sludge Treatment Works	Stockbridge	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
WR195	Harestock Waste Water Treatment Works	Winchester	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
HR099	Hartley Wintney Waste Water Treatment Works	Hartley Wintney	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
BA123	Highclere Waste Water Treatment Works	Highclere	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
TV230	Kings Somborne Waste Water Treatment Works	Kings Somborne	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF241	Lyndhurst Waste Water Treatment Works	Lyndhurst	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	



HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
TV212	Oval Road/Butlers Close Waste Water Treatment Works	Lockerley	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV235	Middle Wallop Station Sewage Treatment Works	Stockbridge	WWTW	Permanent	Defence Estates	
SN061	Millbrook Waste Water Treatment Works	Southampton	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
WR125	Morestead Waste Water Treatment Works	Winchester	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	Within South Downs National Park boundary.
WR206	New Alesford Waste Water Treatment Works	Alesford	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
FA074	Peel Cottage Waste Water Treatment Works	Peel Common	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EH117	Petersfield Waste Water Treatment Works	Petersfield	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
-	Portswood Waste Water Treatment Works	Portswood	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NFNP04	Rye Dale	Ashurst	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV217	Romsey Waste Water Treatment Works	Romsey	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF223	Slowhill Waste Water Treatment Works	Marchwood	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV214	Stockbridge	Stockbridge	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF237	Sway Waste Water Treatment Works	Sway	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
TV216	West Wellow Waste Water Treatment Works	West Wellow	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EA103	Woodhouse Lane	Botley	Liquid treatment	Permanent	CSG Ltd	

## Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan

- 1 The overarching delivery of minerals and waste development will be carried out through Development Management. In particular decisions on:
  - planning applications;
  - compliance monitoring of mineral and waste developments, and;
  - unauthorised development.
  
- 2 There may also be other planning decisions made by other authorities. This may include Compulsory Purchase Orders, other associated developments and major infrastructure projects which may also contribute towards delivery. Provisions within other local development plans (not prepared by the Hampshire Authorities) may also contribute.
  
- 3 Applicants for minerals and waste development 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.
  
- 4 The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies (such as the Hampshire Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) in conjunction with mineral and waste operators and other bodies.
  
- 5 The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is intended to deliver the aims of the 'Spatial Strategy'. The following table shows the links between the implementation and monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Plan policies. The terms used in the header of the table shown below are:
  - **Policy:** This is the Policy number and name in the Plan;
  - **Implementation:**
    - Proposed outcome (or limitation) - this is the intended outcome of the policy
    - Considerations/Mechanism - this is how the outcome is to be achieved;
    - Stakeholder and/or Statutory consultee - bodies that can have an impact on the outcome; and
    - Stakeholder Action - this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out by the stakeholder.
  - **Monitoring Indicator:** This is what is to be measured and compared and acts as a baseline for the monitoring of year on year changes.
  - **Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review:** This is the point which signifies there is an issue with a policy which may require a review.
  
- 6 The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is shown below.

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder action and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</b>	<p>Protect Hampshire's environment, maintain Hampshire's communities and support Hampshire's economy</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 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"> <li>● necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;</li> <li>● directly related to the proposed development; and</li> <li>● fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.</li> </ul> <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>	<p>Hampshire Authorities Environment Agency Natural England</p> <p>Mineral and Waste developers</p>	<p>Promote pre-application discussions, engagement and liaison between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate.</p> <p>Timely decisions on planning applications.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted.</p>	<p><b>Applications processed within 13 weeks or the Planning Guarantee</b></p> <p><b>60% within 13 weeks or the Planning Guarantee (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</b></p>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>offices, portacabins and other buildings occupied by workers on developments associated with minerals and waste development; and</li> <li>waste-transfer stations or material recovery facilities.</li> </ul> <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>			
<b>Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation</b>	Minimise contribution to the causes of climate change		Hampshire Authorities	<p>Seek to locate minerals and waste development in the most suitable location.</p> <p>Encourage low carbon technologies (reducing GHG emissions).</p> <p>Propose development with low carbon technologies.</p> <p>Provision of water data and advise to MPA/WA.</p> <p>Advice on good practice and/or publications.</p>	<p>Planning permissions against Environment Agency advice</p> <p>Number of planning permissions against EA advice &gt; 0</p>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species</b>	Protect and/or enhance (no net loss in) biodiversity  <i>Limitation: waste development in urban areas</i>	The statutory, non-statutory and other important habitats within Hampshire (along with such initiatives as Green Infrastructure) provide a network of natural places that creates a strong and robust environment not only for the protected or important species that they support, but also for communities and for economic benefit. It is a priority that this network should be maintained, enhanced and restored, and that legal constraints are enforced in a way that does not hinder planned development, by ensuring that features of interest are avoided, incorporated within the design, or mitigated/compensated according to the principles and constraints to decisions affecting nature conservation as set out within <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> and its supporting text.	Natural England Hampshire & loW Wildlife Trust Other environmental bodies	Attendance at liaison meetings.	
			Hampshire Authorities Mineral and Waste developers Natural England Environment Agency Hampshire & loW Wildlife Trust	Encourage delivery of local BAP targets. Propose developments with minimal impact on habitats and species. Advice on good practice and/or publications. Attendance at liaison meetings.	<b>Number of planning permissions against NE advice &gt; 0</b>  <b>Number of planning permissions granted within designated sites &gt; 0</b>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
		<p>It is essential that pre-application discussions consider the existing biodiversity interest in sufficient detail to inform design and clearly demonstrate how impacts have been addressed. Best available data should be based on up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using the most up-to-date survey, assessment and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all relevant data relevant to the proposal. Relevant planning applications will be expected to present an account of impacts on biodiversity and the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate those impacts. Assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects. In addition, provision of measures that enhance biodiversity where possible, over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects, will be required by a planning application.</p> <p>An <i>ecological assessment</i> should take into consideration not just obvious impacts to the species and habitats on a development site, but also the more subtle or wider ranging impacts on ecosystems, as these are likely to be more permanent.</p> <p>In cases where a 'likely significant effect' to <i>European site(s)</i> can be identified, the proposals and planning process needs to consider whether 'no adverse effect on integrity' of these designations can be proven. There will be a need to follow the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, the detail of which should be proportionate to the scale and location of development, and ensure that ALL elements of development, and all internationally designated sites physically or functionally connected to the development area are initially scoped in to the assessment and adequately considered.</p> <p>The strict protection of <i>European Protected Species</i> (as listed within Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive) is a material consideration of the planning process.</p>	<p>RSPB</p> <p>Other relevant environmental bodies</p>	<p>Advice on good practice and / or publications.</p> <p>Attendance at liaison meetings.</p>	

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>The 'derogation tests' that allow development which might otherwise be considered illegal, must be considered by the planning authority before a decision is made. The development must demonstrate a clear public need that is proportional to the impacts on the protected species, AND that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development as it is proposed. Furthermore, where such derogation is to be sought by an applicant, they must provide evidence to demonstrate that the conservation status of the species is able to be maintained in a favourable status in its natural range. This will require a level of detail similar to that required by the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority in the licensing process that supports such derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the lists of 'Activities Likely to Damage', and other potential impacts for SSSIs physically or functionally connected to a development site. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority must be provided to support an application to demonstrate that this has been adequately considered and addressed within an application. The Hampshire Authorities must consult the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority on all such applications.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities have a duty to try to ensure that where possible such sites are enhanced through their decisions, and therefore any such opportunity (beyond that required for mitigation) will be sought.</p> <p>All planning applications should give due regard to the species protected within national legislation as part of their submission, and all identified impacts should be avoided or adequately mitigated by the design of the project. This should be based on scientifically robust data and/or assessment.</p>				



Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>Local Sites (SINCs in Hampshire) are sites of substantive nature conservation value. Although they do not have any statutory status, many are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory SSSIs. All such habitats <b>MUST</b> be retained within the design of the development, unless it is judged that mitigation or compensation is appropriate when considered against the merits of the development. No overall net loss of habitat or loss of network of natural green space should result from development.</p> <p>All development which is likely to affect <i>habitats and species of principal importance in England</i> must give sufficient regard to any potential impacts within submission documents. Any planning application likely to result in impacts to such sites or species will be expected to provide a full assessment of such impacts and proposed avoidance and mitigation measures where necessary.</p> <p>In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in <i>significant harm which cannot be avoided or mitigated</i>. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensation habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats or ecological networks. These should be located either within or in close proximity 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 <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i>.</p> <p>Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation and/or compensation, or that enhancement is possible, full details of the mitigation and/or compensation/enhancement measures to be implemented should be incorporated into the design of the proposal. Applicants should make provisions for the need for long-term aftercare and management of the site. The ecology of the site should be properly assessed at an early stage, so that mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures can be presented as part of the planning application.</p>				

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
		Enhancement measures will be sought through the planning process.				
<b>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</b>	Protection of the designated landscape		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from designated landscapes.	<b>Planning permissions against Natural England advice</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions against NE advice &gt; 0</b>
	Restoration of designated landscape where development occurs (subject to exceptions)		Minerals and Waste developers	Take into account any local or community landscape character assessments or similar.		

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</b>	Protection of the countryside Restoration of countryside where development occurs (subject to exceptions)		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from countryside locations.	Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy  Restoration in exceptional developments <sup>(21)</sup>	Number of planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy > 0  For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions with restoration conditions = 100%
			Minerals and waste developers	Ensure the maintenance or improvement of all Rights of Way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as practicable.  Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.		
<b>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</b>	Minimise impact on the Green Belt		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from the Green Belt.	Planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy	Number of planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy > 0
			Minerals and Waste developers	Propose suitable mitigation plan and indicate positive impacts where development is necessary.		

221 Exceptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policies 20 and 29. These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases.

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</b>	<p>Minimise impact upon or enhance historic environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>Reference should be made to the <i>Historic Environment Record (HER)</i> / <i>Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)</i> / <i>Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)</i> which identify the known heritage assets and can form the basis for understanding the archaeological potential of a site. Relevant HERs, SMRs and AHBRs for Hampshire are maintained by Hampshire County Council, and Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester City Councils.</p> <p>An applicant will need to undertake an <i>assessment of significance</i> to an extent necessary to understand the potential impact (positive or negative) of the proposal and to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the asset whose fabric or setting is affected. Given the obvious burden of the process, local planning authorities will be careful to only ask the applicant for what is genuinely needed to satisfy the policy requirement. Although there is no limit on the sources of information that might be consulted or the exercises that might be carried out to fulfil that requirement, the most common steps an applicant might take are as follows (the <i>first three steps must be undertaken in almost every minerals or waste development</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Check the development plan, main local and national records including the relevant Historic Environment Record, statutory</li> </ul>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Minerals and Waste developers</p> <p>English Heritage</p>	<p>Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from historic environment and heritage assets.</p> <p>Undertake an assessment of the potential impact of a proposal.</p> <p>Propose suitable mitigation plan and indicate positive impacts where development is necessary.</p> <p>Advice on good practice and publications.</p>	<p>Restoration in exceptional developments<sup>(22)</sup></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 &gt; 0</p>	

222 Exceptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policies 20 and 29. These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases.

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>and local lists, the Heritage Gateway, the National Monuments Record, and other relevant sources of information that would provide an understanding of the history of the place and the value the asset holds for society;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Examine the asset and its setting;</li> <li>● Consider whether the nature of the affected significant asset requires an expert assessment to gain the necessary level of understanding;</li> <li>● Consider whether there are any special techniques that need to be employed because of the type of asset;</li> <li>● Seek advice on the best means of assessing the nature and extent of any archaeological interest e.g. geophysical survey, physical appraisal of visible structures and/or trial trenching for buried remains;</li> <li>● Consider, in the case of certain buildings, whether physical intervention such as the removal of plaster may be needed to reveal important details hidden behind later additions and alterations;</li> <li>● Carry out additional assessment where the initial research has established an architectural, historic, artistic and/or archaeological interest but its extent, nature or importance needs to be established more clearly before safe decisions can be made about changes to the site. This may require a desk-based assessment and/or on-site evaluation of issues such as the type of asset, including buildings, areas and wreck sites. Where applicants are to commission assessment or evaluation they are advised to discuss the scope of the work with the local planning authority in advance and to agree a written scheme of investigation, if necessary, before commencement; and</li> <li>● Consider and, if necessary, confirm whether any investigative work may itself require planning permission or other consent.</li> </ul>	Other environmental bodies	Attendance at liaison meetings.		

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 8: Protection of soils</b>	<p>Minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Decisions will need to take into account sufficient information about such interests and may include the findings of preliminary site investigations, or other information relevant to a design statement. Developers and other relevant parties are advised to contact Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist (or relevant Local Authority Archaeological Adviser in the New Forest National Park, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester) at an early stage for advice.</p>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Minerals and Waste developers</p>	<p>Seek to minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils through appropriate restoration proposals.</p> <p>Soils displaced for mineral developments must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development.</p> <p>Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</p>	<p><b>Amount of BMV land in Hampshire</b></p> <p><b>Planning permissions against Natural England advice</b></p>	<p><b>No net loss in the amount of BMV land in Hampshire</b></p> <p><b>Number of planning permissions against NE advice &gt; 0</b></p>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
			<p>Natural England</p> <p>DEFRA</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Hampshire &amp; loW Wildlife Trust</p> <p>RSPB</p> <p>Other relevant environmental bodies</p>	<p>Advice on good practice and publications.</p> <p>Attendance at liaison meetings.</p>	
<b>Policy 9: Restoration of quarries and waste developments</b>	Restoration of quarries and waste developments	<p>All restoration schemes and conditions associated with existing mineral planning permissions will be reviewed. This is a requirement of the <i>Environment Act 1995</i>. Landfills associated with mineral extraction sites may also be covered by the provisions of the 1995 act in some instances.</p> <p>For restoration and aftercare schemes to be successful, it is essential that <i>partnerships</i> are forged between the relevant minerals and waste planning authorities, minerals and waste operator, local communities and other environmental organisations who have an interest in restoration and aftercare. The minerals and waste planning authorities support and encourage early discussions on restoration and aftercare with relevant environmental organisations with an interest in restoration and expect to see evidence of this taking place as part of pre-application discussions.</p>	Hampshire Authorities	<p>Ensure development on high quality agricultural land is restored to at least its previous agricultural land condition in almost all cases.</p> <p>Ensure suitable aftercare period (at least 5 years).</p> <p>Request restoration plans where appropriate.</p>	<p><b>Relevant planning permissions have restoration and aftercare conditions</b></p> <p><b>All relevant permissions have restoration and aftercare conditions = 100%</b></p>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
		<p>The type and extent of restoration needs to take account of both the <i>initial cost of the scheme and the ongoing costs of its maintenance</i>, 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● an assessment of underlying conditions of existing habitats types as well as the wider environment of the local area;</li> <li>● type and quality of the land before extraction takes place;</li> <li>● existing hydrological conditions;</li> <li>● existing geomorphological conditions;</li> <li>● presence of important habitats and species;</li> <li>● presence of important landscape areas;</li> <li>● presence of aquifers, groundwater source protection zones and flood risk zone etc;</li> <li>● order and timings of phases of mineral and landfill working;</li> <li>● show how the scheme is in keeping with the local areas' environment (for example biodiversity and landscape), as appropriate;</li> <li>● where appropriate, restoration schemes should contribute to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks;</li> <li>● where minerals and waste sites fall within or adjacent to European sites, the statutory nature conservation body and other related bodies need to be involved in the development of restoration proposals;</li> <li>● the overall aims for restoration schemes will need to consider the proximity of European Sites;</li> <li>● where European sites are within, adjacent to or hydrologically/ecologically connected to a development, only those objectives that are compatible with European site objectives should be considered;</li> </ul>	<p>Minerals and Waste developers</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>DEFRA</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Hampshire &amp; loW Wildlife Trust</p> <p>RSPB</p> <p>Other relevant environmental bodies</p>	<p>Supply restoration plan which is in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development.</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>	



Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● consideration of aerodrome safeguarding, if appropriate to the location;</li> <li>● where on-site top and sub soils are to be used as part of the restoration of a site, the restoration schemes will need to make provision to ensure that adequate soils or soil-making materials are available to restore the site satisfactorily. The details, management, storage, timings and means of soils movements should therefore be clearly set out with restoration schemes:</li> <li>● where restoration schemes require the importation of other materials (such as non-hazardous and inert wastes), it must be demonstrated that there will be an adequate and timely supply of suitable material to ensure that the restoration of a site can proceed on schedule;</li> <li>● consideration of other financial investment made towards the conservation of habitats and species of interest on the development land, as appropriate;</li> <li>● plans for the final main after-uses of the site;</li> <li>● plans for the long-term aftercare and maintenance of the site; and</li> <li>● Proof that the minerals or waste operator can deliver the restoration scheme. Minerals and waste operators must be able to demonstrate that they are technically available to deliver the restoration and aftercare of sites required. This is a vital consideration when delivering restoration schemes, especially when sites are being restored to specialist habitats such as heathland.</li> </ul>					

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a <i>public right of way</i> <i>footpath network</i>, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This is considered under <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)</i>. The provision of alternative public access where relevant should not prejudice any mitigation land provided or planned to off set impacts on European sites. Where nearby European sites are sensitive to pressure from public access, improving public access through restoration should be carefully considered because although it may produce a benefit for people, it could significantly affect European sites. It may be inappropriate to allow public access across landfills and in areas where there are vulnerable plant, machinery or other infrastructure associated within minerals and waste development.</p> <p><i>Biodiversity restoration</i> may involve restoration to a single type of habitat or to a number of different types of habitats (mosaic restoration). The type of restoration needed will depend on the location of the site and the biodiversity features associated with it and its surrounding area. Biodiversity restoration priorities will therefore be considered on a case-by-case basis. Some biodiversity objectives are compatible with other aims, and opportunities to include biodiversity that can be incorporated in most schemes can also contribute to conservation objectives for European sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restoration schemes for biodiversity should be designed to maximise meeting UK and Hampshire BAP targets as well as those in other relevant BAPs for the greatest biodiversity gains and benefits;</li> <li>all schemes must also take into account a sites wider biodiversity context with links to surrounding areas of nature conservation;</li> <li>if a site is located in proximity to a Hampshire Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOAs), restoration schemes must demonstrate the restored site's potential links to the site, to maximise the enhancement of the wider area, as appropriate;</li> </ul>				

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any opportunities presented through linking restoration to BOAs should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation;</li> <li>it is also important that financial investment by other environmental bodies and non-government organisations for the previous or current management of land, is taken into consideration; and</li> <li>where other restoration priorities are identified, such as water storage or agricultural land, appropriate design principles that are sensitive to biodiversity should also be utilised. Biodiversity can also have a role to play in the creation of multifunctional areas of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure is the network of green spaces and natural elements that intersperse and connect towns, cities and villages. It is the open spaces, waterways, gardens, woodland, green corridors, wildlife habitats, street trees, natural heritage and open countryside which are a feature in Hampshire.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p> <p>Where minerals and landfill sites fall within 'bird-strike' zones or other areas of designation for public safety, restoration and aftercare schemes must address the issues associated with these designations. 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. Public safety is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)</i>.</p>				

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of restoration schemes for <i>climate change mitigation and adaptation</i>.</p> <p>Any opportunities presented through links to <i>Shoreline Management Plans</i> should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation.</p> <p>There will be a preference against restoration to other <i>non-agricultural</i> uses when sites are located on <i>agricultural land</i>, to ensure that Hampshire's important agricultural land is protected and land is not permanently lost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minerals and waste development on high-quality agricultural (best and most versatile) land will be required to return the site to at least its previous agricultural land condition, if not improved, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative after-uses outweigh this need. The protection of soils in these locations is considered under <i>Policy 8 (Protection of soils)</i>. These issues will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land; and</li> <li>appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of agricultural, grazing and forestry restoration schemes.</li> </ul>				

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>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 before moving on to the next stage.</p> <p>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"> <li>Restoration to heathland will require a longer aftercare period due to the length of time heathland usually takes to establish;</li> <li>nature conservation management may require an aftercare period of up to or in excess of 20 years (depending on the scheme); and</li> <li>restoration to agriculture may only need a five-year aftercare period.</li> </ul> <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>				

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity</b>	Minimise impact on public health, safety and amenity	<p>All minerals and waste development will need to consider the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The consideration of emissions to air should include the proximity of proposals to areas which already require air-quality improvement. This includes Air Quality Management Areas; the consideration of emissions to air and dust should consider the proximity of habitats and designated sites sensitive to increased loading;</li> <li>assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects;</li> <li>any undue adverse pollution, public safety or amenity impacts must be avoided or minimised by sensitive design, layout, construction, adequate screening, buffer zones where relevant, and effective operating solutions aimed at managing noise, air, odour, flooding and visual impacts;</li> <li>avoiding impacts on pedestrian safety is a key consideration of highways amenity. This is considered in <i>Policy 12 (Managing traffic)</i>;</li> <li>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 <i>Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments)</i>;</li> <li>proposals within public-safety safeguarding zones will be scrutinised in the light of potential risks notified by the Health and Safety Executive, aerodrome operators and Ministry of Defence;</li> <li>applicants may be required to submit a Health Impact Assessment where health impacts or potential health impacts are identified. The relevant health and pollution control authorities will be consulted on proposals which may give rise to pollution and health issues;</li> <li>all minerals and waste developments must take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of coastal, surface and</li> </ul>	Hampshire Authorities	Ensure all development proposals minimise their impacts.  Ensure appropriate management and monitoring.	Planning permissions against Environment Agency advice  Number of planning permissions against Environment Agency advice > 0
			Minerals and Waste developers	Carry out suitable assessments on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.  Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.	Planning permissions against Environment Health Officer advice  Number of planning permissions against Environment Health Officer advice > 0
		Environmental Health  Health & Safety Executive  Ministry of Defence  Aerodrome operators	Advice on good practice and publications.  Attendance at liaison meetings.		

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>groundwater resources. There is also a need to protect the quality and yield of potable water resources. Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on water resources and due regard is given to water conservation and efficiency. Non-hazardous landfill developments should not impact a principal aquifer and should be located outside Groundwater Protection Zones I, II and III. Mineral extraction and inert landfill will not be permitted in areas that overlie a principal aquifer and Groundwater Protection Zone I unless it can be demonstrated to the Hampshire Authorities and relevant governing authorities (Environment Agency) that there would not be an impact as a result of the development. Landfill 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 for landfill sites is 250 metres. The location of minerals and waste development in flood-risk zones is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 11 (Flood-risk and prevention)</i>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the potential for cumulative impacts, as a result of previous and existing minerals and waste management activities, must also be considered. Measures may be applied to avoid or reduce cumulative impacts by: controlling the number and timing of planning permissions; the phasing of working; the phasing of restoration; and by attaching conditions to planning permissions;</li> <li>where public rights of way are directly affected by minerals and waste development, arrangements must be put in place for their protection or for temporary or permanent diversion, as appropriate. Measures should be put in place to ensure the maintenance or improvement of all rights of way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as is practicable. This is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)</i>; and</li> <li>all minerals and waste developments should be operated to the highest environmental standards, and in accordance with the planning permissions granted.</li> </ul>	<p>Environment Agency</p> <p>Other relevant environmental and health bodies</p>			

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy II: Flood risk and prevention</b>	Improvement to flood protection or no net increase in flood risk	<p>Developments under consideration in identified areas of flood risk will need to demonstrate that the development of the site will be safe and not result in increased flood risk. Such developments will require the Sequential Test and, where appropriate the Exception Test, to be carried out together with site-specific Flood Risk Assessments. Where a flood risk is identified, development should occur only in exceptional circumstances where the Exception Test in national guidance is met. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment, where one is required, will usually not be supported.</p> <p>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>	Hampshire Authorities	Resist development in areas liable to flooding or which would increase flood risk in nearby areas.	<p><b>Number of planning permissions against Environment Agency advice &gt; 0</b></p>
			Minerals and 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>Supply flood risk data to MPA/WMPA.</p> <p>Advice on good practice and publications.</p>	



Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 12: Managing traffic</b>	No significant impacts on safety of highways and pedestrians	The <i>method for transporting waste</i> to and from a waste facility should be in accordance with the guidance in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10, which encourages new waste facilities to be located as close to their main source of waste as possible, in order to reduce the distance that waste is transported and hence reduce the carbon impact from waste transportation.	Hampshire Authorities	Support water/rail transport of materials where possible.	<b>Number of planning permissions against Highway Authority advice &gt; 0</b>
	No significant impacts on highway capacity or environment and amenity	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.  The <i>provision of adequate and safe access to sites and facilities is paramount</i> . In particular sites should have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● safe access and an acceptable route to the strategic road network, which avoids or minimises impacts on sensitive landscapes, habitats, species and communities; and</li> <li>● may need to sign-up to a section 106 agreement for a staff travel plan, where the minerals and waste development generates significant amounts of vehicle movements.</li> </ul> This will be of particular importance to larger facilities, such as mineral extraction sites and large scale waste facilities, which are likely to generate higher traffic numbers than smaller facilities. The use of both the SRN and PRN, alongside suitable local strategic roads (LRN) should ensure that the impacts on communities and sites of historic or ecological importance are kept to a minimum. If necessary, traffic routing agreements will be implemented to ensure that access is restricted to the lowest impact route. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered.	Highway authorities	Carry out suitable assessments (including access, emissions and congestion in the case of road transportation) on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.  Consult with MPA/WPA and supply.	
			Minerals and Waste developers	Promote water/rail transport of materials where possible.	

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>Furthermore, the development of infrastructure to encourage the most appropriate transport of minerals and waste resources is supported, in particular highway developments that would improve access to quarries and waste facilities, thus mitigating the impacts of existing or future traffic on the environment and communities. Appropriate improvements to the highway network to help with this will be supported, especially if it can provide access to resources that would otherwise have to remain unused. It is important to note that in some instances, sites may not have adequate access to the SRN. This is particularly the case for rural minerals and waste sites, which may often be poorly located. In such instances, the suitability of roads will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Where a proposal requires the use of road transportation, the applicant must demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● safe and suitable HGV access and egress for the site;</li> <li>● suitable HGV access to either the SRN, PRN or other strategic route (LRN), which does not cause unacceptable levels of congestion and has minimal impact on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● residential areas, and quiet urban areas;</li> <li>● sites of historic importance;</li> <li>● sites of ecological importance;</li> <li>● sensitive amenities, such as schools and hospitals;</li> <li>● measures to avoid impacts on pedestrian safety; and</li> <li>● consultation with the relevant Highway Authority to ascertain the requirement for a Transport Assessment to be undertaken.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● The consideration of emissions to air, associated with road transportation, should include the proximity of proposals to areas which already require air quality improvement. This includes Air Quality Management Areas.</li> </ul>				

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>Air quality and disturbance from noise and vibration will be most significant where sensitive areas, such as European designated sites, lie within 200m of roads down which minerals and waste traffic pass.</p> <p>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"> <li>● transport impact assessment; or</li> <li>● freight management plan; or</li> <li>● sustainable work travel plan.</li> </ul> <p>Hampshire has a number of cross-country oil and gas pipelines which help to transport the resources across the county. This includes a pipeline which runs through the New Forest National Park, from the Wych Farm Oilfield in Dorset. Likewise internal or private site haul roads between sites can perform the same function. Alternative access arrangements may allow for the extraction of mineral resources which are currently inaccessible because they are located in areas which do not have roads capable of supporting direct access to HGV traffic. It is expected that both mineral and waste resource operations should make recourse to these forms of transport.</p> <p>Any site resulting in an increase in multi-modal trip generation will be subject to a transport contribution in line with Hampshire County Council's Transport Contribution Policy (current), or the policy of the relevant authority, and CIL regulations (post-April 2014).</p> <p>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>				

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder action and/or statutory consultee			
<b>Policy 13: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</b>	<p>No significant visual impacts.</p> <p>Maintain or enhance landscape / townscape</p>	<p>All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that the design of the development is of the <i>highest quality and in accordance with the latest guidance</i> on national, regional or local modern design standards.</p> <p>The design and layout of all minerals and waste development should be <i>sensitive to and take into account the present landscape and townscape character</i> of the area in which it is located, as well as <i>taking into account any stated objectives for the future of the area including any planned new development or regeneration plans.</i></p> <p>Applicants should use <i>Landscape Character Assessment</i> 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><i>Large minerals and waste development or developments in prominent locations should create positive architectural statements.</i> 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 <i>appropriate screening and stand-offs</i> from sensitive receptors. This is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).</i></p> <p><i>New minerals and waste development should, as far as practicable and reasonable, demonstrate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● energy efficient design, maximising the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of renewable resources;</li> <li>● water efficient design, including, where possible, water recycling and sustainable drainage measures; and</li> <li>● the use of recycled and secondary materials (construction and demolition wastes) in the construction of the development and associated transportation infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<p>Hampshire Authorities</p> <p>Minerals and 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 material where possible.</p>	<p>Planning permissions in the view of MWPA are of satisfactory design</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions of satisfactory design = 100%</p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		<p>The design of minerals and waste development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● minimise waste production. If demolition needs to take place before construction, demolition wastes should be recovered, recycled and reused preferably on-site, as far as possible;</li> <li>● consider the end of the facility's life and seek to minimise the disposal of waste and maximise recovery and recycling of waste; and</li> <li>● maximise the recycling and re-use of water and heat throughout the process. If excess heat is produced, this should be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.</li> </ul> <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 <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i>.</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"> <li>● be 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;</li> <li>● have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructures; and</li> <li>● not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.</li> </ul>				

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
Policy 14: Community benefits	Negotiated agreements between developers/operators and communities		Hampshire Authorities	Encourage negotiated agreements between developers/operators and communities.	Major applications with community benefits	Major applications with community benefits > 50%
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.		
			Local communities inc Parish and Town councils	Highlight areas of concern and propose suitable mitigation measures.  Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources</b>	Identify MSA and MCA (on MPA and LA Proposals / Policies Maps)  MPA consulted by relevant LPA on significant non-mineral extraction development	In terms of <i>prior extraction</i> , a realistic judgement about the likelihood of the mineral being worked in an environmentally acceptable way will be made in areas where development is proposed within the MSA. The minerals planning authority will not seek to prevent development where it is unlikely that extraction of the mineral would occur in the future.  Where mineral deposits are believed to exist but detailed geological information is not available, the existence or otherwise of a potentially workable resource may need to be established by the developer before any application for development that might sterilise the potential deposit is determined.	Hampshire Authorities	Supply district and borough LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral resources.	<b>Amount of sand/gravel sterilised by development by LPA permission, against MPA advice.</b>
			Local Planning Authorities (District / Borough)	Consult with MPA.	
<b>Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure</b>	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded		Minerals and construction Industry	Advice on good practice and publications.	<b>Number of sites developed for non-mineral uses by LPA permission, against MPA advice.</b>
			British Geological Society	Supply MPA with mineral reserve data.	
			Hampshire Authorities	Supply LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure.	
			Network Rail	Advise on rail transport of materials.	
			Associated British Ports	Advise on water transport of materials.	
			Local Planning Authorities	Consult with MPA.	
			Minerals and Waste developers	Notify MPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.	

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
				Supply capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.	
<b>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</b>	Aggregate supply maintained during Plan period	Hampshire Authorities	Encourage the maintenance of capacity through supporting extensions of time on temporary sites or permanent permission.	<b>Strategic capacity is maintained to ensure aggregate production stays at 5.56mtpa</b>	<b>Aggregate production capacity reduced by more than 10%</b>
		Minerals and Waste developers	Propose development on allocated sites or extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites.		
			Supply capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.	<b>Land-won aggregate sales</b>	<b>Land-won aggregate sales exceed 1.56mtpa</b>
<b>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</b>	High quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity increased	Hampshire Authorities	Encourage provision of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity.	<b>Production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates</b>	<b>Year on year decrease in the production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates</b>
		Minerals and Waste developers	Promote suitable locations for recycled and secondary aggregates production.		



Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</b>	Maximise aggregate wharf and rail depot capacity	Existing wharf and rail depot capacity will be subject to robust monitoring of wharf and rail depot capacity. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demands. It will also consider whether the existing wharves meet modern operational needs and whether the relocation or replacement opportunities to provide new wharf capacity (as identified under Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure) have arisen which enable the regeneration of some wharf sites.	Hampshire Authorities  Network Rail  Associated British Ports  Minerals and waste developers	Resist development which would reduce capacity.  Support replacement rail capacity if required.  Support replacement wharf capacity if required.  Promote replacement capacity if required.  Promote water/rail transport of materials.	<b>Rail depot capacity is maintained</b>  <b>Wharf capacity is maintained</b>	<b>Rail depot capacity reduced by more than 10%</b>  <b>Wharf capacity reduced by more than 10%</b>
<b>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregate</b>	Maintain a landbank of at least 7 years of permitted reserves	<i>The maintenance of the landbank will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction.</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 3 (Protection of habitats and species).	Hampshire Authorities  South East England Aggregates Working Party  Minerals and Waste developers	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.	<b>Landbank exceeds 7 years worth of aggregate supply</b>  <b>Landbank falls below 7 years worth of aggregate supply</b>  <b>(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</b>	

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 21: Silica sand development</b>	Maintain a landbank of at least 10 years at silica sand sites	<p>The maintenance of the landbank will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction.</p> <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 <i>Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species</i>.</p>	Hampshire Authorities	<p>Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators.</p> <p>Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</p>	Landbank exceeds 10 years at silica sand sites	Landbank falls below 10 years at individual silica sand sites
			<p>South East England Aggregates Working Party</p> <p>Minerals and Waste developers</p>	<p>Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators.</p> <p>Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.</p>	(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)	
<b>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</b>	Maintain a landbank of at least 25 years	<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 <i>Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species</i>.</p>	Hampshire Authorities	<p>Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators.</p> <p>Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</p>	Landbank exceeds 25 years worth of aggregate supply	Landbank falls below 25 years worth of brick-making clay supply
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.	(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)	

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 23: Chalk development</b>	Chalk development provision only for agricultural and industrial uses	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 <i>Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species</i> .	Hampshire Authorities  Minerals and Waste developers	Support small scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses only.  Demonstrate the need for small scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses only.	<b>Amount of chalk extracted per annum &gt; 25,000tpa</b>
<b>Policy 24: Oil and gas development</b>	Sustainable development of oil/gas reserves	Proposals for <i>exploratory wells</i> will be considered on their individual merits and should address all these issues.  <i>Proposals for exploration and appraisal</i> will only be permitted if there is a clear need for the development and provided suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.  In all stages of oil and gas activity, extraction, processing and production facilities should be located to <i>minimise adverse impacts on the landscape, nature conservation interests, residential amenity, the historic environment and the best and most versatile agricultural land.</i>  <i>Restoration of oil and gas sites</i> 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 before moving on to the next stage. The restoration of oil and gas sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis. More information on restoration can be found in <i>Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments)</i> .	Hampshire Authorities  Minerals and Waste developers	<b>Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy</b>  <b>Restoration in exceptional developments</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy &gt; 0</b>  <b>For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions with restoration conditions = 100%</b>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 25: Sustainable waste management</b>	Waste management occurs at highest possible level of Waste Hierarchy	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 annum.  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.	Hampshire Authorities	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.	<b>Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled</b>	<b>Recycling not reaching 60% by 2020</b>
	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	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.  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.	Minerals and Waste developers  Environment Agency	Provide regular waste returns to the Environment Agency.  Propose co-location where there are compatible waste activities.  Provide/publish waste data information through Waste Data Interrogators or other means.		
					<b>Number of co-located facilities</b>	<b>Maintenance of or progressive decrease in number of co-located facilities</b>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure</b>	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded		Hampshire Authorities Minerals and Waste developers Local Planning Authorities	Supply LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure. Notify MWPA of potential impacts from nearby developments. Consult with MWPA.	<b>Number of sites development for non - waste uses by LPA</b> permissions, against the advice of the MWPA > 0
<b>Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development</b>	Additional recycling and recovery capacity to reach a 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill	Applicants will indicate how proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.  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.  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.	Hampshire Authorities  Minerals and Waste developers	Deliver sufficient 0.68mtpa recycling and recovery capacity through planning permissions.  Annual survey of waste management capacity.  Propose 0.68mtpa recycling and recovery capacity  Respond to annual survey of waste management capacity.	<b>No new recycling or recovery capacity proposed</b>  (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)  <b>Provision of additional recycling and recovery capacity:</b>  2011-2015 = 370,000 tonnes  2016-2020 = 205,000 tonnes  2021-2030 = 102,000 tonnes  <b>Status of sites monitored.</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
						Closure of sites also taken into account when assessing overall capacity
<b>Policy 28: Energy recovery development</b>	Divert waste from landfill through increased use of energy recovery facilities		Hampshire Authorities Minerals and Waste developers	Deliver capacity through planning permissions. Promote suitable locations for energy recovery development.	<b>Number of facilities and amount of renewable energy produced</b>	<b>Decrease in number of facilities, type and amount of renewable energy produced</b>  <b>(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</b>
<b>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</b>	Waste management principally located in urban areas (near arisings or markets)		Hampshire Authorities Minerals and Waste developers	Deliver capacity in the most appropriate locations through planning permissions. Propose capacity in the most appropriate locations.	<b>Permissions in accordance with policy</b>	<b>Permissions in accordance with policy = 100%</b>

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
<b>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste (CDE) waste development</b>	Increased high quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity to attain capacity of at least 1mtpa	Applicants will need to show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level <i>within the waste hierarchy</i> .	Hampshire Authorities	Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.  Request capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates.	<b>Amount of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production to reach at least 1mtpa</b>	<b>Once reached, production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production decreases below 1mtpa</b>
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates.		
<b>Policy 31: Liquid waste and water management</b>	Co-disposal of sewage with other wastes  Increased production of biogas from WWTW		Hampshire Authorities	Deliver capacity through planning permissions.	<b>Number of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery</b>	<b>Decrease in number of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery</b>
			Water Authorities	Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage waste with other wastes.		
			Environment Agency	Advice on good practice and publications.		
			Minerals and waste developers	Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage waste with other wastes.		

Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee		
<b>Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill</b>	Sufficient landfill capacity provided in accordance with increased diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill		Hampshire Authorities  Minerals and Waste developers	Encourage increased recycling and recovery through planning permissions.  Promote increased recycling and recovery to divert waste from landfill.  Supply regular updates of landfill void capacity.	Lifetime of landfill capacity void drops below 4 years
<b>Policy 33: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste</b>	Maintenance of existing hazardous waste management capacity  Reduction in hazardous waste to landfill	Applicants will need to how the proposed form of waste treatment is <i>economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy.</i>	Hampshire Authorities  Minerals and Waste developers	Deliver capacity through planning permissions.  Promote suitable locations for hazardous waste management.	Hazardous waste management capacity is lower than arisings
<b>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</b>	Safeguarding of locations which could provide further minerals and waste wharf and rail depot		Hampshire Authorities  Minerals and Waste developers  Ministry of Defence	Monitor availability of strategic land.  Advice on potential land uses.  Advice on potential land uses.	Number of permissions granted contrary to advice of the MPA/WPA > 0



Policy	Implementation			Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review	
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee			Stakeholder action
	capacity if they are considered to be suitable for such uses (i.e. meet environment and amenity criteria) and in the case of land used for other uses at the time of Plan adoption, released from such uses.		<p>Associated British Ports</p> <p>Network Rail</p> <p>Portsmouth International Port</p>	<p>Advice on potential land uses.</p> <p>Advice on potential land uses.</p> <p>Advice on potential land uses.</p>		

## Appendix D - Relationship between HMWP policies and previously adopted policies

The following tables highlight the relationship between the policies of the Minerals and Waste Plan and the previously adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998). The Minerals and Waste Plan policies replace all the policies of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the saved policies from the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998).

### Relationship between policies and Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) policies

Policy in Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Policy No.	Title	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy
S1	Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition	Policies 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development), 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation) and 13 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)
S2	Waste growth and demand for natural resources	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)
S3	Net self-sufficiency	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)
S4	Recycling and Composting	Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)
S5	Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment	Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)
S6	Landfill	Policies 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development), 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill) and 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste)
S7	Specialist Facilities	Policies 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development), 31 (Liquid waste and waste water management) and 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste)
S8	Sand and Gravel	Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)
S9	Recycled and Secondary Aggregates	Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development)
S10	Chalk	Policy 23 (Chalk development)
S11	Brick-making and Other Clay	Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)
S12	Oil and Gas	Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)
S13	Wharves and Rail Depots*	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots), Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)
S14	Safeguarding of Existing Development*	Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)
S15	Sterilisation of Mineral Deposits	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)
S16	Location of Waste Management	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
S17	Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure	Policy 12 (Managing traffic)

Policy in Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Policy No.	Title	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy
SI8	Site Selection	Plan identifies sites for rail depots, local land-won aggregate, brick-making clay and non-hazardous landfill
DC1	Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development	Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)
DC2	Sites with International and National Designations	Policies 3 (Protection of habitats and species), 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) and 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets).
DC3	Impact on Landscape and Townscape	Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)
DC4	Historic Heritage	Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets)
DC5	Green Belt	Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)
DC6	Highways	Policy 12 (Managing traffic)
DC7	Biodiversity	Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)
DC8	Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity	Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)
DC9	Public Safety	Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)
DC10	Water Resources	Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)
DC11	Flooding	Policy 11 (Flood risk and prevention)
DC12	Restoration and Aftercare	Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments)
DC13	Waste Management and Recycling (including Aggregate Recycling Facilities)	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
DC14	Landfill	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
DC15	Sand and Gravel	Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)
DC16	Chalk	Policy 23 (Chalk development)
DC17	Clay	Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)
DC18	<del>Wharves and Rail Depots*</del>	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)
DC19	Oil and Gas	Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)
DC20	Borrow Pits and Spoil Sites	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)
DC21	Prior Extraction of Minerals	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)
DC22	Additional Plant, Buildings and Minor Development	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
DC23	Local Development Orders	

\* Quashed by High Court ruling

**Relationship between policies and saved Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) policies**

Policy in Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Policy No.	Title	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy
19	Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction	Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)
21	Aggregates Wharves and Depots	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)
38	Landfilling and Surcharging	Policies 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development), 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill) and 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste )
43	Waste Processing	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)

## Appendix E - Supporting documents

The Plan is based on comprehensive evidence and assessments which have been prepared by or on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities, including the following documents:

Document Title	Date	Author
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Planning for Waste Management Uses in Hampshire - A Review of Air Quality Trends & Planning Considerations	October 2010	Open University / Enviros
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Traffic and Transport Assessment	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Minerals in Hampshire - Background Study	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Minerals Proposal Study	October 2012 (updated from submission version)	Hampshire Authorities
Soft Sand Topic Paper	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Restoration Study	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire (Update)	February 2011	Land & Mineral Management Ltd
Wharves and Rail Depots Study	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Safeguarding Study	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Waste Data Summary Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Landfill and Surcharging Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Specialist Waste Facilities Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Methodology and Baseline Report	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report	March 2011	Hampshire Authorities

Document Title	Date	Author
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report including Scoping Report	June 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report including Scoping Report	September 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Habitat Regulations Assessment Record	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Habitat Regulations Assessment Record Appendices	March 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Regulation 30(d) Consultation Statement	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Regulation 30(e) Consultation Statement	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Consultation and Engagement Summary Reports	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Summary of responses to the consultation on proposed modifications to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Statement of Community Involvement	2006	Hampshire County Council
Statement of Community Involvement (Addendum)	2010	Hampshire County Council
Statement of Community Involvement	September 2006	Southampton City Council
Statement of Community Involvement	April 2006	Portsmouth City Council
Statement of Community Involvement	March 2007	New Forest National Park
Statement of Community Involvement	March 2012	South Downs National Park
Equalities Impact Assessment	October 2012 (updated from submission version)	Hampshire Authorities
Key issues and challenges in minerals and waste planning in the Hampshire Plan area	October 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Conformity with the South East Plan	May 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan compatibility with NPPF Self Assessment	May 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hazardous and radioactive waste management in Hampshire	May 2012	Hampshire Authorities
A record of collaborative working in the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Local Aggregate Assessment	December 2012	Hampshire Authorities

## Policies Map

This document can be made available in large print, on audio media, in Braille or in some other languages.

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The page numbers and paragraph numbering below refer to the submission local plan, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text.

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM1	20	After 2.50	<p>After Para 2.50, insert the following:</p> <p><b>Sustainable minerals and waste development</b></p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local plans to 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. This is demonstrated in the Vision and Spatial Strategy and the policies in the Plan which all seek to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Accordingly any development that conforms with the Plan is deemed sustainable and the Hampshire Authorities should allow it 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><b>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</b></p> <p><b>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 accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</b></p> <p><b>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:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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;</b> or</li> <li>• <b>Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</b></li> </ul>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<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 the 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"> <li>• promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority and statutory and other consultees as appropriate;</li> <li>• encourage engagement between developers and the local community;</li> <li>• ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted;</li> <li>• request statutory consultees, that include the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, Hampshire and neighbouring Environmental Health Officers, Natural England and English Heritage to provide timely advice;</li> <li>• give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan when making decisions on minerals and waste development<sup>8</sup>;</li> <li>• impose appropriate controls on development;</li> <li>• monitor all minerals and waste development proportionate to its potential risk and take appropriate compliance measures including enforcement action when unauthorised development takes place; and</li> <li>• encourage local liaison panels for minerals and waste development as appropriate to ensure the community can examine proposals and existing 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 post-submission, as well as during development monitoring.</li> </ul> <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 whether on the balance of evidence a development is sustainable and whether it should proceed.</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development) indicates that where the Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, then the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise including taking into account whether specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted. This may include for example, those policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;</li> <li>• land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park;</li> <li>• designated heritage assets; and</li> <li>• locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</li> </ul> <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 the 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 addressed.</p> <p>Addressing further offsite matters may require additional schemes over and above planning conditions and 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 guidance<sup>8</sup>. 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> <p><b>necessary in order to make the development acceptable in planning terms;</b>  <b>directly related to the development; and</b>  <b>fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.</b></p> <p>These tests will be used to determine where planning obligations should be secured and where they 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</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>restoration of a site or 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 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be introduced by a number, if not all of the district, borough and city councils within the Hampshire Authorities on or before April 2014<sup>9</sup>. 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 the relevant district or borough council. CIL is charged on buildings of over 100 square metres net additional floorspace that people normally use and as such, mineral extraction and associated developments that propose buildings to house machinery will not be liable to pay the CIL. Employment and industrial developments are liable to pay the CIL charges if included on charging schedules. In some parts of Hampshire it is not economically viable for a development 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 the 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 compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach of planning permission is rectified. Other enforcement bodies such as Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency may also monitor aspects of a development, with the Environment Agency ensuring that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations.</p> <p><b>Footnotes:</b>  8) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 203-206 (DCLG, 2012)  9) After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 2010 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>
MM2	12	2.24 to 2.26	<p>Substitute the following for Paras 2.24 to 2.26:</p> <p><b>Vision – Where we need to be</b></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>The following vision has been developed:</p> <p><b>Vision: “Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy” by:</b></p> <p>Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire’s present and future needs whilst protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly.</li> <li>• Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity.</li> <li>• Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of mineral and waste.</li> <li>• Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.</li> <li>• Support Hampshire’s continued economic growth as well as the economies influences by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>• Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste facilities.</li> <li>• 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. This will be delivered by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied for the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton,</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;</li> <li>○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire; and</li> <li>○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide for brick making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon.</li> <li>● Appropriately plan for chalk extraction for agricultural use.</li> <li>● Exploration and production of oil and gas;</li> <li>● Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>
MM3	13	2.26	<p>Substitute the following for Para 2.26:</p> <p>The spatial strategy outlines the approach Hampshire will take to critical minerals and waste issues and sets out the context for the Plan's policies. The Hampshire Authorities have and will continue to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are, and will continue to be, properly coordinated and clearly reflected in this Plan, any subsequent review of this Plan, and other individual Local Plans.</p>
MM4	13	2.27 to 2.47	<p>Substitute the following for Paras 2.27 to 2.47:</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 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 economies of Hampshire as well as economies in other areas influenced by Hampshire 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>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the significant natural assets like landscape designations (National Parks, AONBs) and character;</li> <li>• biodiversity interests (European Sites, SSSIs);</li> <li>• heritage (SAMS, Listed Buildings, archaeology);</li> <li>• the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt.</li> </ul> <p>There is an expectation that the following will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change impacts, flooding and soil conservation;</li> <li>• quality designed development;</li> <li>• safeguarding of community amenity, health and safety;</li> <li>• management of traffic;</li> <li>• community involvement and benefits; and</li> <li>• economic and social regeneration.</li> </ul> <p>Within this context the most important issues for aggregates in the Hampshire area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maximising recycling and recovery of construction demolition and excavation (CDE) waste;</li> <li>• provision for sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.56 mtpa from local land-won sand and gravel sources;</li> <li>• provision for silica sand extraction at existing sites in East Hampshire;</li> <li>• ensure sufficient capacity at alternative sources such as recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots is maintained or developed to ensure that 4 mtpa (actual supply in 2010 was 2.27 million tonnes (mt)) can be supplied from these alternative sources;</li> <li>• mineral resources and existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded as well as areas which could be considered as possible locations for a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot, 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 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• existing (permitted) reserves –16.44 million tonnes;</li> <li>• sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites –11.57 million tonnes; and</li> <li>• unallocated opportunities-- 3.08 million tonnes.</li> </ul> <p>The sites for local land-won sand and gravel (including extensions) identified in the Plan are all considered strategic.</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>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 Governments goal of a 'zero waste' economy<sup>4</sup> which for the purposes of this Plan will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view<sup>1</sup> that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last option. However, Hampshire already has a mature network of waste infrastructure for recycling and recovery so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management<sup>5</sup> and the following assumptions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• estimated current waste arisings and growth rate of 0.5% per annum;</li> <li>• a non-hazardous recycling rate of 60% by 2020; and</li> <li>• 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill by 2020.</li> </ul> <p>The assumptions and targets above mean overall that Hampshire requires by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an additional 0.68mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity;</li> <li>• an additional 1.41mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity; and</li> <li>• no additional capacity for inert wastes up to 2030, which will be used in restoration of mineral voids, landfill and other developments.</li> </ul> <p>Non-hazardous landfill capacity required in Hampshire will be met by existing permitted sites and this capacity will be filled 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 locations.</p> <p>Hampshire's existing hazardous waste management capacity is adequate to manage current and projected hazardous 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</p>



Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification																																								
			<p>impacts. The strategy also builds on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• capacity on existing and potential development of further CDE waste capacity;</li> <li>• aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities<sup>6</sup> in south Hampshire; and</li> <li>• existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire.</li> </ul> <p>Table 2.1 gives a rough guide to the geography of future aggregate supply capacity in Hampshire. It does not represent the current geography of supply in Hampshire.</p> <p><b>Table 2.1 Geography of future aggregate supply</b></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>0.21</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>New Forest coast</td> <td>0.20</td> <td>0.075</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Hampshire</td> <td>0.19</td> <td>0.39</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bordon</td> <td>0.06***</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Hampshire</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>0.37</td> <td>-</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not identified</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total by origin</b></td> <td><b>1.56</b></td> <td><b>1.05*</b></td> <td><b>2.00</b></td> <td><b>1.00</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </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</p> <p>Hampshire will continue to supply neighbouring areas with 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 (<b>18</b>), with a capacity of approximately 5.75 million tonnes per annum, including an extensive network of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs);</li> <li>• Waste Transfer Stations (WTSs);</li> <li>• Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs);</li> <li>• Energy Recovery Facilities (ERFs);</li> <li>• composting sites;</li> </ul>	Area	Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)**	Recycling sites (mtpa)	Wharves (mtpa)	Rail depots (mtpa)	Ringwood Forest	0.68	0.21	-	-	New Forest coast	0.20	0.075	-	-	South Hampshire	0.19	0.39	2.0	0.5	Bordon	0.06***	-	-	-	North Hampshire	0.30	0.37	-	0.5	Not identified	0.12	-	-	-	<b>Total by origin</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.05*</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aggregate recycling facilities; and</li> <li>• facilities for recycling and recovering hazardous waste.</li> </ul> <p>Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arisings whether Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&amp;I) or other commercial sources. 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. C&amp;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> <p><b>Footnotes:</b>  2) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.14 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)  3) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.13 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)  4) 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.” - <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/14/pb13540-waste-review/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/14/pb13540-waste-review/</a>  5) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Waste Data Summary Report, table 7.3, section 7.3 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)  6) Minerals Proposal Study (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)  1) Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) – Planning and waste management (DCLG, 2006)</p>
MM5	30	Policy 3 (now to be Policy 4)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 3:</p> <p><b>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</b></p> <p><b>Major minerals and waste development will not be 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 except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to: the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; and the impact of permitting, or refusing the development, upon the local economy; the-cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.</b></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>
MM6	Page 31	Policy 4 (Now to be Policy 5)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 4:</p> <p><b>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</b></p> <p><b>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</b></p> <p><b>it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development;</b>  <b>or</b>  <b>the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs-or requires a countryside or isolated location; or</b>  <b>the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings-</b></p> <p><b>Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p>
MM7	Page 32	Policy 5 (Now to be Policy 6)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 5:</p> <p><b>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</b></p> <p><b>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration will be required.</b></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
MM8	Page 40	Policy 9 (Now to be Policy 10)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 9:</p> <p><b>Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity</b></p> <p><b>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.</b></p> <p><b>Minerals and waste development should not:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);</li> <li>b) have an unacceptable impact on human health;</li> <li>c) cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</li> <li>d) have an unacceptable visual impact;</li> <li>e) potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</li> <li>f) cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</li> <li>g) cause an unacceptable impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) tip and quarry slope stability; or</li> <li>ii) differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</li> <li>iii) subsidence and migration of contaminants.</li> </ul> </li> <li>h) cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;</li> <li>i) cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;</li> <li>j) cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between mineral and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.</li> </ul> <p><b>The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.</b></p>
MM9	45	4.39 to 4.42	Delete Paras 4.39 to 4.42 including Policy 13
MM10	68	Policy 21 (Now to be Policy 22)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 21:</p> <p><b>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</b></p> <p><b>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 twenty-five years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:</b></p> <p><b>the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:</b></p> <p><b>Michelmersh Brickworks</b></p> <p><b>and extension of existing or former brick-making clay</b></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><b>extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations:</b>  <b>Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7)</b>  <b>Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6)</b></p> <p><b>The sites identified above are shown on the Policies Map.</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:</b>  <b>it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in Policy 22 are not deliverable; and</b>  <b>there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or</b>  <b>the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.</b></p>
MM11	143	Appendix B	For Appendix B substitute the appendix at Annex A attached (Replacement Appendix B).
MM12	154	Appendix C	<p>For Appendix C substitute the appendix at Annex B attached (Replacement Appendix C).  Delete Appendix D. Precede Replacement Appendix C with the following substitute heading and text:</p> <p><b>Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan</b></p> <p>The overarching delivery of minerals and waste development will be carried out through Development Management. Although there are other planning decisions (such as Compulsory Purchase Orders), preparation of additional local development documents will be undertaken by the Hampshire Authorities. In particular, decisions on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• planning applications;</li> <li>• compliance monitoring of mineral and waste developments; and</li> <li>• unauthorised development.</li> </ul> <p>The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies (such as the Hampshire Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) in conjunction with mineral and waste operators and other bodies.</p> <p>The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is intended to deliver the aims of the Spatial Strategy. The following table shows the links between the implementation and monitoring of the Minerals</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>and Waste Plan policies. The terms used in the header of the table shown below are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Policy:</b> This is the Policy number and name in the Plan;</li> <li>○ <b>Implementation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Proposed outcome (or <i>limitation</i>) – this is the intended outcome of the policy;</li> <li>○ Considerations/Mechanism –this is how the outcome is to be achieved;</li> <li>○ Stakeholder and/or Statutory consultee – bodies that can have an impact on the outcome; and</li> <li>○ Stakeholder Action – this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out by the stakeholder.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ <b>Monitoring Indicator:</b> This is what is to be measured and compared and acts as a baseline for the monitoring of year on year changes.</li> <li>○ <b>Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review:</b> This is the point which signifies there is an issue with a policy which may require a review.</li> </ul>
MM13	64	Policy 20	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 20:</p> <p><b>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</b></p> <p><b>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:</b></p> <p><b>1) the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> <li>• <b>Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)</b></li> </ul>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)</b></li> <li>• <b>Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)</b></li> <li>• <b>Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>2) or extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A- Site allocations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) – 0.5 million tonnes</b></li> <li>ii. <b>Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 1) – 1.0 million tonnes</b></li> </ol> <p><b>3) or new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A- Site allocations:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes</b></li> <li>ii. <b>Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes</b></li> <li>iii. <b>Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes</b></li> <li>iv. <b>Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonne</b></li> <li>v. <b>Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes</b></li> </ol> <p><b>4) Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported where:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>monitoring indicates that the sites identified in 1), 2) and 3) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire’s landbank requirements and / or maximises use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or</b></li> <li>ii. <b>the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or</b></li> <li>iii. <b>the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use; or</b></li> <li>iv. <b>the development is for a specific local requirement.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the Policies Map.</b></p>
MM14	67	After Para	After Para 5.64 insert the following text and policy:

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
		5.64	<p><b>Silica sand</b></p> <p>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 (i.e. for non-aggregate uses) for a range of specialist and high value industrial applications. This includes glass manufacture, foundry 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 uses, 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<sup>25</sup>. 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 than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the horticultural and recreation sectors. The Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and extract silica sand as well as soft sand.</p> <p>National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources). The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>26</sup> sets out the requirement to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals. This includes the provision of a stock of 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<sup>27</sup> 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 will aim to ensure that a landbank of at least 10 years is maintained at</p>



Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>individual existing sites where silica sand is considered to be extracted in the Folkestone bed formation in East Hampshire. Evidence has shown that existing quarries, located at Kingsley and Frith End, 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 10 (124) and 7 years (125) respectively based on the national planning policy guidance for calculating silica sand landbanks (126).</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 high value industrial uses e.g. for glass making.</p> <p><b><i>Policy 21 – Silica sand development</i></b></p> <p><b>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:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)</b></li> <li>• <b>Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</b></li> <li>b) <b>monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year landbank; and</b></li> <li>c) <b>the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</b></li> <li>d) <b>prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</b></li> </ol> <p>It is acknowledged that both sites have just under the 10 year landbank requirement as set out in the NPPF. It is also acknowledged that extraction at Frith End and Kingsley quarries are only permitted until 2016 and 2018 respectively. Options for potential extension of both sites have been considered as part of the plan preparation process<sup>1,2</sup>. However, they are not considered to be deliverable options for further silica sand extraction at this stage. It is therefore conceivable that the operators of these sites will require further permissions to extend the timescales for</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>extracting remaining reserves and if deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in the policy.</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 the 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. 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. As silica sand is a more specialist mineral 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><b>Footnotes</b>  124. Minerals in Hampshire - Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 309  125. Minerals in Hampshire - Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 312  1 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study (Hampshire Authorities, 2013)  2 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (Hampshire Authorities, 2013)  25) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4,.2.1, paragraphs 287- 296  26) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)  27) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)  28) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4,.2.1, paragraph 308  29) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4,.2.1, paragraph 310  30) National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance, paragraph 53 (DCLG, 2012)</p>
MM15	94	Policy 31 (Now to be Policy 32)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 31:</p> <p><b>Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill</b></p> <p><b>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:</b></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><b>1) the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood</li> <li>• Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey</li> <li>• Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch.</li> </ul> <p><b>2) proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8).</li> </ul> <p><b>3) 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 provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12).</li> </ul> <p><b>4) proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 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</li> <li>ii. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and</li> <li>iii. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and</li> <li>iv. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and</li> <li>v. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and</li> <li>vi. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</li> </ul>
MM16	85	Paras 5.137 to 5.144	<p>Substitute the following for Paras 5.137 to 5.144 (including footnotes):</p> <p><b>Locating waste management development</b></p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>There are several different types of modern waste management facilities 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 to be suitable, in principle, to host waste management activities<sup>34</sup>. Evidently, the opportunities are mainly in industrial estate locations, but there are other previously developed sites with good transport connections which may also be suitable. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vehicle depots;</li> <li>• redundant agricultural land and buildings;</li> <li>• brownfield sites at major transport junctions;</li> <li>• rail sidings; and</li> <li>• former Ministry of Defence (MoD) land.</li> </ul> <p>Other site opportunities which have not previously been developed (i.e. greenfield), but are in well screened locations away from residential areas, may provide opportunities for locating facilities which require countryside or a more isolated location such as Anaerobic Digestion.</p> <p>This Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate any of the individual 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>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><b>Footnote:</b> 34) Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in the An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire (Hampshire Authorities, 2012) and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire (Hampshire Authorities, 2012).</p>
MM17	86	Policy 28 (Now to be Policy 29)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 28:</p> <p><b>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</b></p> <p><b>Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire;</b></li> <li>• <b>Areas along the strategic road corridors; and</b></li> <li>• <b>Areas of major new or planned development.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Sites in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>is part of a suitable industrial estate; or</b></li> <li>b) <b>has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or</b></li> <li>c) <b>is previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or</b></li> <li>d) <b>is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and</b></li> <li>e) <b>is of a scale compatible with the setting.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and</b></li> </ol> <p><b>a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified.</b></p>
MM18	87	Paras 5.145 to 5.155	<p>Substitute the following for Paras 5.145 to 5.155:</p> <p>Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management) is used to assess proposals for all types of recycling, recovery and treatment facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes. Disposal of waste is considered elsewhere in the Plan with reference to landfill. Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management) sets the general approach to considering the location and sites for new waste management facilities. Proposals will be assessed at the planning application stage</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>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<sup>35</sup>.</p> <p>Recycling and recovery facilities enclosed in buildings are typically of an industrial nature and deal 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 larger industrial estates or suitable brownfield sites.</p> <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</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>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 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 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. These may include outdoor waste transfer stations or recovery centres, wharves and rail sidings for waste transshipment/ 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</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>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 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 businesses.</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 environmental and community policies (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 (Protection of the designated landscape), 5 (Protection of the countryside) and 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt).</p> <p><b>Footnote:</b> 35) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Waste Management, paragraph 21, ii (DCLG, 2005)</p>
MM19	90	Policy 29 (Now to be Policy 30)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 29:</p> <p><b>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development</b></p> <p><b>Where there is a beneficial outcome from the use of inert CDE waste in developments, such as the restoration of mineral workings, landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, the use will be supported provided that as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates should have been removed for recycling.</b></p> <p><b>Development to maximise the recovery of CDE waste to produce at least 1mtpa of high quality (187) recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.</b></p>
MM20	60	Policy 19	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 19:</p> <p><b>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</b></p>



Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><b>The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Dibles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</b></li> <li>• <b>Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)</b></li> <li>• <b>Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)</b></li> <li>• <b>Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations and also are safeguarded at:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Inset Map 2)</b></li> <li>• <b>Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Inset Map 4)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the Policies Map.</b></p> <p><b>New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>have a connection to the road network; and</b></li> <li>b) <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</b></li> <li>c) <b>demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.</b> </li></ol>
MM21	98	Paras 6.1 to 6.3	<p>Substitute the following for Paras 6.1 to 6.3 and their heading:</p> <p><b>Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</b></p> <p>As set out in the policies on aggregate supply, Hampshire's existing minerals infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2030(207). 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</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>operations and technology at wharves and rail depots and the need of areas outside of the Plan. These matters are considered in more detail in the sections on '<u>Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure</u>', '<u>Aggregate Supply-capacity and source</u>', '<u>Aggregate wharves and rail depots</u>' and '<u>Safeguarding – waste infrastructure</u>'. Monitoring the Plan will ensure that potential trends which may impact on wharf and rail capacity are identified and allow a timely assessment of the consequences on the Plan's objectives. Relevant issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• navigational / marine access constraints;</li> <li>• navigational constraints;</li> <li>• physical capacity of quays;</li> <li>• lack of rail access;</li> <li>• inability of existing aggregates wharves to meet modern and potential future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry or to expand; and</li> <li>• regeneration opportunities in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and elsewhere; and</li> <li>• Hampshire's influence over wider economies.</li> </ul> <p>In the event that further wharf or rail depot proposals come forward within the plan period, criteria against which they will be considered are set out in the section on '<u>Aggregate wharves and rail depots</u>'. Safeguarding potential infrastructure, like that for mineral resources (as set out in the section on '<u>Safeguarding – mineral resources</u>') would not in itself presume in favour of future development. <i>[Text continues as before]</i>...</p> <p>National planning policy requires 'mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential wharves and rail heads (rail depots) and associated storage, handling and processing of facilities for the bulk transport by rail and sea of minerals (208). <i>[Text continues as before]</i></p>
MM22	99	Policy 33 (Now to be Policy 34)	<p>Substitute the following for Policy 33:</p> <p><b>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</b></p> <p><b>The following areas are safeguarded so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and</b></li> <li>b) <b>identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and</b></li> <li>c) <b>Marchwood military port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre); and</b></li> </ol>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p><b>d) land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and</b></p> <p><b>e) existing and former railway sidings and other land that could be rail linked.</b></p> <p><b>The locations for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.</b></p>
MM23	99	Paras 6.5 to 6.8	<p>Substitute the following for Paras 6.5 to 6.8:</p> <p>The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan (212) is considered by Associated British Ports (ABP) to be the only location for accommodating significant port expansion. ABP also consider that this site 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 were to be developed. The site is also identified in the New Forest District (Outside the National Park) Core Strategy DPD (2009) as the only area of land physically capable of accommodating significant expansion of the Port of Southampton. However, 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 a 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 be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton, any development in this location must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>Expansion of the Port of Southampton may not be the only option for further wharf capacity. Investment in modern infrastructure may provide further opportunities. In addition, with the changing economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport. For instance, opportunities may arise through the current review of the use of the Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre). The existing commercial docks at Southampton, as operated by Associated British Ports, are identified in other elements of the development plan as operational port land where the growth of general port uses is encouraged. (213). The existing naval base and commercial docks at Portsmouth are also identified in other elements of the development plan for employment and port uses (213). Were areas of such land to be released from port of port related uses by the relevant port authority, this may provide</p>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>further opportunities for minerals and waste wharf infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Footnote:</b> 38) 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>
MM24	130	Michelmersh Brickworks	<p>Substitute the following for the text preceding Inset Map 7:</p> <p><b>Michelmersh Brickworks</b></p> <p><b>Location:</b> West of Michelmersh, approximately 4km north of Romsey</p> <p><b>Grid reference:</b> SU 340 258</p> <p><b>Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:</b> Hampshire County Council</p> <p><b>District Authority:</b> Test Valley Borough Council</p> <p><b>Parish Authority:</b> Michelmersh and Timsbury Parish Council</p> <p><b>Area:</b> 6.2 hectares</p> <p><b>Existing land use:</b> Predominantly agriculture</p> <p><b>Proposed land use:</b> Brick-making clay extraction to support Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p><b>Total mineral resource:</b> Approximately 18.4 years</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Agriculture, biodiversity and amenity uses. School House Field should be restored at a low level due to the location of the Source Protection Zone.</p> <p><b>Reason for allocation:</b> The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing a local supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p><b>Development considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont SAC bats*.</li> <li>• Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.</li> <li>• Visual impact, setting of listed building, Michelmersh conservation area and deer park.</li> <li>• Protection of the water quality, recharge of the aquifer, groundwater source and Timsbury public water supply*.</li> <li>• No development shall take place within the area identified as a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 and appropriate buffering will be required for any development adjacent to the SPZ.</li> <li>• The restoration of the site will need to be compatible with the re-designated Source Protection Zone status of the</li> </ul>

Ref	Page	Policy/ Paragraph	Main Modification
			<p>site following excavation, as advised by the Environment Agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No importation of material to restore School House Field will be permitted due to the status of the site changing to SPZ 1. Only limited soil restoration would be acceptable provided that a risk assessment shows that the activity would not cause pollution to groundwater.</li> <li>• Hydrological Impact Assessment to be undertaken.</li> <li>• Method of working for School House Field which should include consideration of the change in status from SPZ2 to SPZ1 as soon as clay has been extracted from School House Field.</li> <li>• Method of working for Hillside Field.</li> <li>• Loss of any hedgerows, commuting or foraging areas used by the Mottisfont bat population should be avoided within the extraction site, or replaced above or beyond the length or area lost.</li> <li>• Appropriate light suppression measures to reduce light pollution from the site, and control the use of lighting at the site in order to minimise the impact on bats.</li> <li>• Protection of sewer pipelines.</li> <li>• Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath nos 8 and 20).</li> <li>• Access between the existing site and new sites.</li> <li>• Traffic issues and impact.</li> </ul>
MM25	131	Inset Map: 7	For Inset Map: 7 substitute the Inset Map at Annex C attached (Replacement Inset Map: 7).

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**Schedule of further proposed changes  
to the submission version of the  
Draft Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan**

**March 2013 (from hearings)**

*(Limited to changes proposed following the March 2013 hearings)*

**Vision and Spatial Strategy**

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC256	Additional	11	Paragraph 2.19  (Other Plans and Programmes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove reference to the South East Plan from the section Other Plans and Programmes.</li> </ul>
DC257	Additional change to a main modification	13	Paragraphs 2.27-2.47  (Spatial Strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amendments to existing text of the vision so say sources including instead of 'from'.</li> <li>Add reference to potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure in vision.</li> </ul>
DC258	Additional change	13	Paragraphs 2.27 – 2.47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolve typos in the spatial strategy.</li> <li>Clarify some of the existing text.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
	e to a main modification		(Spatial Strategy)	

### Protecting Hampshire's environment

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC259	Additional	26	Section title (Habitats and Wildlife)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change title of the section from 'Habitats and wildlife' to 'Habitats and species'.</li> </ul>
DC260	Additional change to a main modification	31	Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed change DC22 proposed to delete the reference to countryside and isolated location as it was considered already covered under Policy 29 (previously policy 28). This text should be reinstated.</li> </ul>
DC261	Additional	37	Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insert additional paragraph after 3.57 on restoration with soils and inert material .</li> </ul>

### Maintaining Hampshire's communities

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC262	Additional	41	Paragraph 4.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add reference to NPPF Technical Guidance on buffer zones.</li> </ul>



Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
			(Protecting health, safety and amenity)	

## Supporting Hampshire's economy

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC263	Addition	51	Paragraph 5.13  (Safeguarding - mineral resources)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of final part of the last sentence of the paragraph in relation to sterilisation of mineral resources.</li> <li>• Add reference to criteria a-d from the policy.</li> <li>• Minor amendments to the text following the hearing.</li> </ul>
DC264	Addition	54	Paragraph 5.23  (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add new statement on the make up of total aggregate supply in Hampshire.</li> <li>• Remove reference to South East Plan apportionment in supporting text.</li> </ul>
DC265	Addition	54	Paragraph 5.24  (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete paragraph.</li> </ul>
DC266	Addition	55	Paragraph 5.26  (Aggregate supply)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add reference to national planning policy and MASS guidance.</li> </ul>
DC267	Addition change to a main	60	Policy 19  (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend the first statement of the policy to it reads more clearly.</li> <li>• Revise wording to remove reference to 'need' in the criteria for new wharf development.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
	modification			
DC268	Addition	60	Paragraphs 5.43  (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend supporting text in relation to need and capacity.</li> </ul>
DC269	Additional	60	Paragraph 5.44  (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification on application of wharves in relation to Policy 5.</li> </ul>
DC270	Additional	61	Paragraph 5.48  (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendments to the existing text to tie up with the proposed changes to Policy 34.</li> </ul>
DC271	Additional change to a main modification	63	Policy 20  (Local land won aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification of monitoring, delivered and local need.</li> <li>• Clarify 'ii' in relation – what is meant by maximise use.</li> <li>• Remove examples from the policy.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
	modification			
DC272	Additional	65	Table 5.3 (6.3)  (Local land won aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clarification Table 6.3.</li> </ul>
DC273	Additional	66	After Paragraph 5.59  (Local land won aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move from paragraph 5.62.</li> <li>• Clarify what is meant by monitoring, delivered and local need in relation to criteria 4 of Policy 20.</li> </ul>
DC274	Additional	66	Paragraph 5.59  (Local land won aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reordering of the list of opportunities.</li> <li>• Clarify what is meant by local need.</li> <li>• Clarify what is meant by maximising existing plan.</li> <li>• Add definition of beneficial uses.</li> <li>• Amend references to sharp sand and gravel to local land won aggregate.</li> </ul>
DC275	Additional	66	Following Paragraph 5.59  (Local land won aggregate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinstate text relating to deliverability – see DC86.</li> </ul>
DC276	Additional	66	Paragraph	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move paragraph 5.62 to after paragraph 5.59.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
	ditional		5.62  (Local land won aggregate)	
DC277	Additonal change to a main modification	67	Following paragraph 5.64 – new section on silica sand  (Silica sand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise paragraph 6.81 of the new wording relating to the two sites.</li> </ul>
DC278	Additonal	69	Paragraph 5.71  (Clay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reinstate text relating to deliverability.</li> </ul>
DC279	Additonal	76	After paragraph 5.101 before the policy  (Sustainable waste management development )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New paragraph added in relation to the responsibility for sustainable waste management.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC280	Addition	88	Paragraph 5.156  (Construction, demolition and excavation waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Text moved from end of paragraph 5.157 to 5.156.</li> </ul>
DC281	Addition	88	Paragraphs 5.157  (Construction, demolition and excavation waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarification of the use of inert waste.</li> <li>Delete text at end of paragraph as moved to paragraph 5.156.</li> </ul>
DC282	Addition	89	Paragraph 5.160  (Construction, demolition and excavation waste)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend wording to ensure consistency with paragraph 5.157</li> </ul>
DC283	Addition	90	Policy 30  (Construction, demolition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend wording to strengthen policy and clarify use of inert material.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
			and excavation waste development )	

**Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure (previously called 'Long term safeguarding' and the section will sit in the 'Economy section' in the adopted Plan)**

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC284	Additional – to a main change	98	Paragraphs 6.1-6.3  (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove reference to capacity in relation to further proposals.</li> </ul>
DC285	Additional	99	Policy 33 (now policy 34) (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change title of the policy.</li> <li>Update policy number.</li> <li>At the end of policy 33 (now policy 34) add 'The locations identified above are shown on the Policies Map.'</li> <li>Update policy wording.</li> </ul>

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
			rail depot infrastructure)	
DC286	Additional	100	Paragraphs 6.5-6.8  (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised wording at the end of section.</li> <li>• Resolve typos.</li> <li>• Where areas of such land – clarify the position in relation to change to Policy 34.</li> <li>• Delete repeated text proposed in DC244.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC287	Additional	104	-	• Add definition of borrow pits.
DC288	Additional	107	-	• Include definition on waste residues
DC289	Additional	110	-	• Amended definition proposed for recovery through DC246
DC290	Additional	110 & 11	-	• Amend definition RSS.

## Appendix A (Site allocations)

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC291	Additi	131	Michelmers	• Update the map to change the location of allocated areas.



Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
	onal		h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update site information.</li> <li>• Amend development considerations.</li> <li>• Add additional text explaining why School House field needs to be restored at the low level.</li> <li>• Additional development considerations to be added relating to restoration and hydrology.</li> <li>• Revised wording of development considerations relating to water supply to specifically identify the Timsbury works.</li> <li>• Additional development considerations relating to the sewer pipeline and footpath.</li> </ul>
DC292	Additi onal	141- 142	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add hyphenation to Site name on Inset Map and Description.</li> </ul>

**Appendix B (List of safeguarded sites)**

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC293	Additional	From page 143		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Remove reference to 'if developed' in the comments for Land to the north west of Hythe.</li> <li>○ Replace 'include' with 'encompass' in footnote 44.</li> </ul>

**Appendix D (Relationship between old and new policies) (previously in appendix E)**

Reference	Type	Page	Policy / paragraph	Description of modification
DC294	Additional	183	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Where existing tables refer to 'section' change this to 'policy'.</li> </ul> <p><b>Links to proposed changes DC201</b></p>

## HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

### Decision Report

<b>Decision Maker:</b>	Cabinet
<b>Date:</b>	22 July 2013
<b>Title:</b>	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
<b>Reference:</b>	4965
<b>Report From:</b>	Director of Economy, Transport and Environment

**Contact name:** Lisa Kirby

**Tel:** 01962 845795

**Email:** lisa.kirby@hants.gov.uk

#### 1. Executive Summary

1.1. The purpose of this paper is to update Cabinet on the progress of preparing the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP) and to propose that Cabinet make a recommendation to Full Council to adopt the Plan.

1.2. This paper seeks to:

- summarise the plan-making process which has been undertaken, including the Public Examination into the soundness of the Plan;
- summarise the findings of the Inspector's Report into the soundness of the HMWP;
- clarify the position of the HMWP with respect to the revocation of the South East Plan;
- request that Cabinet recommend to the Full Council that they adopt the HMWP as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, incorporating the modifications identified in the Inspector's Report;
- establish the next steps of the adoption process; and
- identify that the HMWP will supersede the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and the saved Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) policies.

#### 2. Contextual information

2.1. The aim of the HMWP is to protect Hampshire's environment and communities and to support Hampshire's economy through the sustainable management of minerals and waste development.

2.2. The HMWP contains revised and updated strategic policies, revised and strengthened development management and spatial policies as well as including strategic minerals and waste site allocations. The Plan will provide a

comprehensive framework for future minerals and waste development in Hampshire to 2030.

- 2.3. The County Council has worked in partnership with Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority (the 'partner authorities') to prepare the HMWP.
- 2.4 Throughout the plan preparation process expert legal advice has been sought and this has informed the design and content of this process.
- 2.5. Following approval by the five partner authorities in October 2011 and a subsequent public consultation on the soundness of the Plan, the HMWP was submitted to the Secretary of State on 29 February 2012. Mr Andrew Freeman was appointed as the Planning Inspector to conduct an independent Public Examination into the soundness of the Plan and to report back on the outcomes of the examination to the partner authorities.
- 2.6. The Public Examination of the HMWP commenced upon submission of the Plan and an initial public hearing took place in June 2012. This resulted in the Inspector asking the partner authorities to review specific elements of the submission Plan and to propose modifications to ensure that the plan could be found 'sound' – that is, as set out in Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy. Proposed modifications to the Plan were duly prepared taking into account both legal and planning advice and new evidence which arose as a consequence of the first stage of public hearings. As the Plan preparation process is essentially iterative in nature, updates and amendments were to be expected.
- 2.7. It was considered that the changes proposed took into account both legal and planning advice and dealt with relevant new evidence which arose as a consequence of the first stage of the public hearings. The majority of those amendments were minor in nature (additional modifications) rather than amendments which affected the 'soundness' of the Plan (main modifications). The proposed main and additional changes were brought to the attention of Members and approved by the County Council (on 20 September 2012) for public consultation.
- 2.8. A public consultation on the proposed modifications took place between 22 October and 17 December 2012 and the outcomes of this consultation were then considered at a second stage public hearing in March 2013, where they were considered to be appropriate by the Planning Inspector.
- 2.9. The Inspector issued his Report to the partner authorities on the soundness of the Plan in late May 2013. As expected the Inspector recommended non-adoption of the original Plan as submitted (February 2012) in accordance with section 20(7A) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, as the partner authorities requested, the Inspector recommended

main modifications that would make the Plan satisfy the requirements of section 20(5)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and be “sound”. As a result the Plan, including these modifications, can now be adopted.

- 2.10. A summary of the findings of the Inspectors Report and the main changes to the HMWP is included in Section 4 of this report. The main modifications comprise changes already considered by Cabinet and Full Council in September 2012. These are set out in Appendix 1 of the report.
- 2.11 The Director of Economy, Transport and Environment was given delegated authority following the County Council resolution in October 2011 to make minor typographical and formatting changes to the Plan. Under this authority a number of minor modifications were also proposed.

### **3. Introduction and plan-making process**

- 3.1. The County Council, as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, has a statutory duty to plan for the provision of minerals and waste development.
- 3.2. Current policy for minerals and waste development in Hampshire is set out in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (HMWCS) which was adopted in 2007. The adopted HMWCS was subject to a successful legal challenge in 2008 by Associated British Ports, which resulted in a number of its policies and associated supporting text being quashed. Since the adoption of the HMWCS there have also been significant changes to national planning policy.
- 3.3. The County Council has worked in partnership with Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority to prepare the HMWP which enables the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development to 2030 in Hampshire. The Plan sets out policies to guide minerals and waste development which have been constructed to protect Hampshire’s environment and communities and support Hampshire’s economy.
- 3.4. The HMWP aims to significantly strengthen the protection it affords Hampshire’s environment and communities and provides robust direction for business. The HMWP also aims to ensure that the right development is built at the right time and in the right place. Examples of minerals and waste development include construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling sites, rail depots and marine wharves, local quarries, material recycling facilities, energy from waste facilities and landfill. The HMWP also includes site allocations for the following types of development:
  - rail depots (Basingstoke Sidings, Micheldever Sidings)
  - land-won sand and gravel extraction (Bramshill Quarry Extension, Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Hamble Airfield, Purple Haze, Cutty Brow, Forest Lodge Home Farm, Roeshot);

- brick-making clay extraction (Michelmerssh, Selborne); and
  - landfill (Squabb Wood, Purple Haze (reserve site)).
- 3.5. The Plan has been developed based on a robust technical evidence base including site appraisal work, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment. The evolution of the Plan has also considered the numerous responses to various public consultations gathered over several years as part of public consultation. This included the 'Have YOUR say' on planning for minerals and waste in Hampshire and 'Have YOUR say' additional minerals issues consultations in February and July 2011 respectively.
- 3.6. In preparing the Plan, the County Council had a duty to carry out or secure the carrying out of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC) (SEA Directive). This is implemented in the United Kingdom through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).
- 3.7. The preparation of the HMWP has been subject to a full Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). The ISA comprises a joint sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of the Plan and has been carried out in parallel to the development of the Plan, informing the Plans aims, objectives and policies. This included various stages of consultation with statutory consultees and other interested parties at the scoping stage (2010), on interim ISA reports on policies and proposals (2011) and on the various versions of the ISA Report which have been published at the publication, submission and public examination stages of the plan making process.
- 3.8. The ISA of the HMWP meets the requirement of the SEA Regulations to prepare an environmental report. How the ISA meets the requirement of Regulations 8 (3), 12(2), 12(3) and Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations are set out in Appendix 2.
- 3.9. The County Council also has a duty to ensure that the Plan was prepared in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the Habitats Regulations), specifically Regulation 102 which requires that where a land use plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, the plan-making authority for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives. This assessment examines the impact that the Plan would have on the integrity of the sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive.
- 3.10. The HMWP was subject to continuous iterative assessment throughout Plan preparation. Formal Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening

reports were published throughout 2011 and were subject to consultation with statutory consultees (Natural England) and other interested parties. The HRA Record which concludes the overall findings of the assessment has also been published throughout plan preparation including amendments required following consultation and the public hearings.

- 3.11. The HRA satisfies the requirements of the Habitat Regulations to prepare an assessment of the HMWP on the integrity of European Sites. In accordance with Regulation 102, Natural England has been consulted on the HRA as part of plan preparation. During this process, Natural England, has been in agreement with the conclusions namely that it has been ascertained that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the European sites. The final HRA Record has been produced and will be published alongside the Plan upon adoption. This will include concluding comments from Natural England.
- 3.12. On 13 October 2011, the County Council resolved to publish the HMWP for consultation on its 'soundness'. This 'soundness' consultation period ran between 7 November 2011 and 19 December 2011. The consultation also gave consultees the opportunity to comment on the evidence base associated with the Plan. A total of 1,912 representations were received. Following this, in accordance with the resolutions of the County Council in October 2011, some minor changes were made to the Plan and it was then submitted to Government on 29 February 2012. The 'submission' version of the Plan was subject to an independent Public Examination in relation to soundness and the other legal tests by an independent Planning Inspector.
- 3.13. The NPPF was published in March 2012 following the submission of the HMWP. The NPPF sets out what the Government envisages will be required in order to make a plan sound, forming the basis of the examination of Plans. The NPPF states that a sound plan should be:
  - **Positively prepared** – the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;
  - **Justified** – the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence;
  - **Effective** – the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities; and
  - **Consistent with national policy** – the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.
- 3.14. A revised Local Development Scheme, reflecting the revised timescales for plan delivery, was approved on 6 March 2013 by the Executive Member for Environment and Transport.

#### **4. Public Examination and Hearing**

- 4.1 Andrew Freeman was appointed as Planning Inspector by the Secretary of State to conduct an independent Public Examination of the HMWP.
- 4.2 The Public Examination included a public hearing which commenced 6 June 2012. It was adjourned on 15 June 2012 to enable the partner authorities to prepare modifications following discussions at the hearings, to address the concerns raised by the Inspector.
- 4.3 The partner authorities prepared a number of 'main modifications'. Main modifications are those changes which are considered to affect the soundness of the Plan. In certain cases, the partner authorities sought expert legal advice on key issues.
- 4.4 Some of the main modifications required were due to the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) following the submission of the Plan, or due to new information that came to light as a consequence of evidence given at the hearing. Reasons for main modifications included:
  - a) To include a clear statement of the planning authorities' intention to take a positive approach and to incorporate the presumption in favour of sustainable development in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF;
  - b) New evidence was submitted to the Inspector by the operator of Kingsley Quarry in East Hampshire to the effect that the mineral should be re-classified as silica sand (an industrial mineral). Consequently, the Inspector asked the partner authorities to review the HMWP in relation to the provision for silica sand, to ensure that the Plan is in accordance with NPPF;
  - c) New evidence was also submitted to the Inspector by the operator of Michelmersh Brickworks at the first stage of the public examination, which showed that the sites allocated in the HMWP contain a substantially lower amount of brick clay than was previously thought. The Inspector requested that the allocation of sites at Michelmersh should be reviewed to comply with the NPPF landbank requirements;
  - d) During the Public Examination, New Forest District Council challenged the wording of Policy 33 (Long term safeguarding) and proposed revisions. This issue was discussed at both stages of the hearings. NFDC raised arguments relating to the meaning and effect of the safeguarding policy and the approach to be taken to fulfilling the requirements for appropriate assessment under the Habitats Regulations.
- 4.5 The majority of main modifications identified relate to the Hampshire County Council administrative area. This is with exception of the introduction of a policy on provision for silica sand which affects the South Downs National Park and the issues surrounding the safeguarding of potential wharves and rail depots which affect Southampton City Council and Portsmouth City Council.



- 4.6 In addition, the partner authorities took the opportunity to address a number of minor corrections such as typing errors, formatting, matters of clarification or policy consolidation. These are termed as 'additional modifications'. Additional modifications are those which taken together do not materially affect the policies that would be set out in the plan if it was adopted with the main modifications but no other modifications. Additional modifications identified are set out in Appendix 3 of the report.
- 4.7 Following discussions at the hearings, the partner authorities also updated the parts of the Plan's evidence base, including revisions to the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Habitat Regulation Assessment, as required.
- 4.8 The main and additional modifications were approved for consultation by the County Council on 20 September 2012. A consultation on the proposed modifications to the Plan took place between 22 October and 17 December 2012. The consultation also gave consultees the opportunity to comment on the updated evidence base associated with the Plan. One hundred and thirty four consultees submitted a total of 304 independent points of submission on the proposed modifications. A summary of the responses can be found at: [http://consult.hants.gov.uk/portal/pdpp/examination\\_library\\_other\\_documents?tab=files](http://consult.hants.gov.uk/portal/pdpp/examination_library_other_documents?tab=files) (see document HMWP201).
- 4.9 Following the completion of the consultation, the Public Examination recommenced with a further public hearing in March 2013, focused on the modifications identified for discussion by the Planning Inspector following the consultation.
- 4.10 The South East Plan was finally revoked (with the exception of two saved policies on RAF land in Oxfordshire and the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area) in March 2013. Therefore, the legal requirement imposed by section 24(1)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is for the HMWP to now be in 'general conformity' with the remaining provisions of the South East Plan.

## **5. Findings of the Inspector's Report on the soundness of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan**

- 5.1. The Inspector provided the partner authorities with his final report of the findings of the Public Examination – the 'Inspectors Report' – in late May 2013.
- 5.2. The Inspector's Report only considers those changes to the HMWP which were considered to affect the soundness of the Plan or its compliance with the legal requirements referred to in section 20(5)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 – main modifications.

Assessment of duty to co-operate

5.3. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires constructive, active and on-going engagement with local authorities and a variety of prescribed bodies in order to maximise the effectiveness of plan preparation. The Inspector concluded the partner authorities had worked collaboratively with other authorities and bodies and had co-operated effectively through a continuous period of engagement, fulfilling the duty to co-operate.

Assessment of legal compliance

5.4. The Inspector concluded that the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan met all legal requirements. The Inspector noted the following:

- **Local Development Scheme (LDS):** The Inspector concluded that the HMWP was compliant with the approved LDS.
- **Consultation:** The Inspector noted that some consultees had raised concerns over the consultation process. The Inspector concluded that the Plan had been prepared in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement and that the consultation process was not flawed. He also concluded that the partner authorities had met their duties in line with the relevant regulations which emphasise the use of the internet.
- **Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA):** The Inspector noted that the appraisal of sites had been criticised by some parties as being flawed. However, the Inspector concluded that he did not find the conclusions of the ISA to be flawed and that the ISA is adequate.
- **Appropriate Assessment (AA):** The Inspector noted that some objectors had raised concerns about the AA and that the appraisal of sites, Purple Haze and Bramshill Quarry extension (Yateley Heath Wood) in particular, were considered to be flawed. However, the Inspector concluded that the AA is adequate.
- **Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** The Inspector noted that the partial revocation of the South East Plan came into force on 25 March 2013 and concluded that the policies in relation to minerals and waste within the South East Plan therefore no longer formed part of the development plan. The Inspector concluded that the HMWP is in general conformity with the remaining relevant provisions of the South East Plan.

Assessment of soundness of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan

5.5. The Inspector acknowledged that the preparation of the HMWP and its subsequent Public Examination had taken place at a time of change in planning policy and guidance. For example, the Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State approximately one month before the publication of the NPPF. In addition, the material provisions of the RSS (the South East Plan) were revoked late in the Public Examination process. Other relevant documents and guidance have also been published following submission of the Plan. On all of these issues, the Inspector concluded that interested parties had an opportunity to comment on the Plan in light of those new documents and the revocation.

- 5.6. All of the main modifications identified within the Inspectors Report are based on the modifications that the County Council and its partner authorities approved and which were subject to consultation between October and December 2012. Appendix 1 of this report sets out the 22 main modifications to the Plan as required by the Inspector to make the Plan sound.
- 5.7. All other additional modifications to the Plan are not considered in the Inspector's Report as they do not impact the soundness of the Plan. These are largely typographic, formatting or policy consolidation changes – additional modifications.

### **Compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

- 5.8. The HMWP clearly states its aim to protect Hampshire's environment, maintain Hampshire's communities and support Hampshire's economy.
- 5.9. The NPPF was issued on 27 March 2012, following the submission of the HMWP on 29 February 2012. The NPPF introduced the presumption in favour of sustainable development, and an additional element of the policy on 'soundness', namely that local plans, such as the HMWP, should be 'positively prepared' (see paragraph 3.13).
- 5.10. The NPPF also introduced the presumption in favour of sustainable development. At the first stage of the public hearings, the Inspector indicated that a policy relating to this issue was required to meet the tests of soundness. A modification was therefore prepared which introduced a new policy and supporting text (see modification MM1 in Appendix 1).
- 5.11. With the modifications in place, the Inspector concluded that the Plan had been positively prepared. He noted that, with the incorporation of the main modifications relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see modification MM1) and the deletion of Policy 13 (Planning conditions and obligations) and its associated supporting text (see modification MM9), this would constitute a clear statement on the partner authorities intention to take a positive approach which reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the NPPF.
- 5.12. The Inspector highlighted 11 soundness issues in his Report which he set out his conclusions. These are considered in the remaining part of this section of the report.

### **Issue 1: Whether there is a positive and collective vision for the future of Hampshire, including a clear economic vision, which reflects the aspirations of local communities**

- 5.13. Following the first stage of the public hearing, amendments to the Vision and Spatial Strategy were proposed (see modifications MM2, MM3 and MM4 in Appendix 1) to provide greater links to the policies in the plan and include

links to the NPPF requirements for collaborative working, clarification of strategic priorities and other points of clarification.

- 5.14. The Inspector concluded that with the modifications in place, the Plan would be consistent with national policy and would give greater clarity over the links between the Vision and Spatial Strategy.

**Issue 2: Whether there are clear and appropriate environmental policies that, amongst other things, would ensure that there would be no unacceptable adverse effects on the natural or historic environment**

- 5.15. Following the first stage of the public hearing, policies on protection of designated landscapes (including the National Parks and AONBs) (see modification MM5 in Appendix 1), the protection of the wider countryside (see modification MM6) and the South West Hampshire Green Belt (see modification MM7) were revised ensure that HMWP was consistent with national policy.
- 5.16. With respect to designated landscapes, the Inspector concluded that the modifications update the polices sufficiently to accurately reflect the provisions of national policy, which were absent in the submission version of the Plan. In relation to the policy on the countryside, the Inspector concluded that the modification ensured that the Plan is internally consistent with other policies (e.g. policy on the locations of sites and areas for waste management) and this modification would be clear and appropriate. The Inspector also concluded that the revisions to the policy on the South West Hampshire Green Belt made the policy simpler, clearer, more appropriate and consistent with the NPPF.

**Issue 3: Whether there are clear and appropriate community-related policies that, amongst other things, would ensure that there would be no unacceptable adverse effects on human health**

- 5.17. Following the first stage of the public hearing, the policy on protecting public health, safety and amenity was revised to ensure compliance with the NPPF, to clarify development criteria and to highlight the importance of cumulative impacts (see modification MM8 in Appendix 1).
- 5.18. The Inspector concluded that with the modification in place, the HMWP would accord with national policy and the related soundness of the Plan would be assured. He stated that the modification would mean that there would be a clear and appropriate policy on community related matters.

**Issue 4: Whether appropriate provision is made for the steady and adequate supply of clay and chalk and for any demand for small-scale extraction of building stone**

- 5.19. The draft NPPF included a requirement to plan for at least a 10 year landbank at brick-making clay sites. This was taken into account in the

submission version of the Plan through Policy 21 (Brick-making clay). The publication of the final NPPF increased this requirement to plan for at least a 25 year landbank. As a result, a modification to the policy was prepared to meet the landbank requirements of the NPPF (see modification MM10 in Appendix 1).

- 5.20. The Inspector concluded that with this modification in place, the related provision of the Plan would be sound and would accord with the NPPF.

**Issue 5: Whether there is clear and effective provision for the safeguarding of mineral and waste sites and facilities; also the long-term conservation of mineral resources and the definition of safeguarding and consultation areas**

- 5.21. Following the first stage of the public hearing, the safeguarding list was amended to include concrete batching plants to meet the requirements of the NPPF (see modification MM11 in Appendix 1). The issue of Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) was also discussed at the public hearings as the NPPF indicates that local planning authorities are expected to define MCAs.

- 5.22. The Inspector concluded that with this modification in place, the related provision of the Plan would be in accordance with the NPPF and the Plan would be sound in this respect. With regards to the issue of Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs), the Inspector concluded that clear and flexible provisions are already in place in Hampshire but notes that the partner authorities have also proposed additional modifications to clarify arrangements. Therefore, no main modifications were considered to be necessary in relation to this issue.

**Issue 6: Whether appropriate provision is made for the steady and adequate supply of sharp sand, gravel and soft sand**

- 5.23. The public hearings included detailed discussions on the level of supply for sand and gravel. The Inspector confirmed that the evidence base put together by the partner authorities on supply (the Local Aggregates Assessment) to inform the Public Examination of the HMWP was robust. This he acknowledged outlined the locally derived land-won sand and gravel apportionment (of 1.56mtpa) as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source). The Inspector concluded that the approach undertaken meets the requirements of the NPPF and the recently emerged guidance from DCLG on the Aggregate Supply System (2012). The Inspector acknowledged that some consultees had criticised the soft sand apportionment. However, the Inspector noted that the approach taken meets that advocated in the NPPF. He also noted that there was no evidence that sales of soft sand will differ from those assessed by the partner authorities in the foreseeable future. In overall conclusion on matters related to land-won aggregate supply, the Inspector concluded that he was satisfied that supplying sand and gravel at a rate of 1.56mtpa (including 0.28mtpa for soft

sand) would be an appropriate contribution to a steady and adequate supply of aggregates for the plan area.

- 5.24. In terms of other sources of aggregate supply, the Inspector concluded that there is sufficient and appropriate infrastructure in place and, as such, the supply levels for other aggregates, as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) could be achieved.
- 5.25. To ensure that any changes in aggregate supply are addressed, changes to the monitoring of the Plan were put forward following the first stage of Public Examination (see modification MM12 in Appendix 1). The Inspector indicated that, with this modification in place, the Plan would be effective and deliverable over the plan period in this respect by ensuring that there is robust monitoring of total aggregate supply and a commitment to vary the required elements of supply should this become necessary.
- 5.26. The Inspector highlighted the partner authorities approach to relying on ‘unallocated’ sites to make up the provision for aggregate supply. He recognised that whilst ideally, the local apportionment should be met from specific allocations, he was satisfied that the Plan in its entirety includes a strategy that will deliver a steady and adequate supply of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. He also concluded that the modifications to Policy 20 (see modification MM13 in Appendix 1) improved the policy in relation to unallocated sites.
- 5.27. As part of the preparation for the public hearing, the operator of Kingsley Quarry in East Hampshire provided evidence to the Inspector that the mineral at that quarry was silica sand (as well as soft sand) based on its uses. Despite several opportunities and on-going dialogue with the operator, this information had never previously been submitted to the planning authorities at any stage of plan preparation and as such the submitted version of the Plan did not include a policy on silica sand. The NPPF includes a requirement for minerals planning authorities to: *‘plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals by co-operating with neighbouring and more distant authorities to co-ordinate the planning of industrial minerals to ensure adequate provision is made to support their likely use in industrial and manufacturing processes by providing a stock of permitted reserves of at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites 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’*.
- 5.28. At the first stage of the public hearing, the Inspector requested that the partner authorities review the HMWP to make provision for silica sand in accordance with the NPPF of a 10 year landbank for silica sand sites (see modification MM14 in Appendix 1). Following the adjournment of the public hearings, a modification was prepared to meet this requirement. This included the introduction of a new section, policy and supporting text on silica sand and adjustment to other areas of the plan as required. The Inspector concluded that the provision for silica sand was adequately addressed

through the modifications. The modifications did not include any further site allocations for silica sand as site appraisal work concluded that there were no current sustainable opportunities to extend the existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries. The new policy (Policy 21 – Silica sand) incorporates criteria to guide further silica sand development.

**Issue 7: Whether sufficient sites have been allocated; whether they are acceptable in environmental terms and in other respects; whether the sites are deliverable; and whether there is flexibility regarding the availability of sites**

- 5.29. The Inspector concluded that sufficient sites had been allocated within the HMWP and that they are acceptable in environmental terms and in other respects. He also concluded that there are no known deliverability or other issues of significance with the allocations included in the Plan. The Inspector therefore did not remove or add any site allocations to the Plan. The main conclusions of his report in relation to site allocations are outlined below.

**Brick-making clay**

**Michelmersh**

- 5.30. The submission version of the Plan included two site allocations at Michelmersh. During the Public Examination new information appeared that neither of these allocations would be suitable for future extraction of brick-making clay based on the lack of viable resources and other constraints. As a result, the Inspector indicated that the supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh needed to be reviewed to ensure the soundness of the Plan in relation to this issue. This was in addition to the need to plan for a 25 year landbanks, as already set out in Issue 4 of this report.
- 5.31. Following the adjournment of the hearings, further site appraisal work was undertaken including an assessment of geological constraints and potential community impacts. This indicated that a new area should be put forward for allocation. Therefore, due to the geological constraints and the problematical nature of the areas surrounding the brickworks and the impacts on residents, School House Field and Hillside Field were proposed for allocation. A number of modifications were prepared in relation to this issue covering the changes to the allocation and suitable development management criteria (see modification MM24 in Appendix 1).
- 5.32. The existing permitted reserves alongside the revised allocated site would provide for an estimated 22 year landbank. It was acknowledged by the operator that there are no other viable options for extraction in this locality at this time, and it was agreed that the new allocation is sufficient for their needs.
- 5.33. In his Report, the Inspector recognised the concerns of the local community with regards to the revised site allocations. However he stated that it was clear to him that there were no realistic or alternative sources of brick clay of

the required composition to that at Michelmersh. The Inspector noted that development considerations are of importance in this context to protect the local environment and community. The Inspector clearly states that the NPPF requirement to plan for a steady and adequate supply of brick-making clay is an important consideration meaning that new sites are required to replace those sites identified in the submission Plan. The Inspector therefore concluded that the Plan should be modified to include the allocation of School House Field and Hillside Field, to make the plan sound in this regard.

### **Selborne**

- 5.34. The Inspector noted that he would normally expect the provision of non-energy minerals to be made outside of National Parks, but recognised that the allocation was needed to secure long-term supply of clay for the brickworks. The Inspector highlighted the environmental and amenity concerns raised by some parties but considered those to be covered by the development considerations identified in the Plan. The Inspector also recognised that there was a long history of operations at the brickworks.

### **Rail depots**

#### **Basingstoke**

- 5.35. The Inspector recognised the concerns raised by some consultees over the allocation, namely the impact on residential amenity and regeneration. However, he concluded that the impacts on the local residents and businesses are covered within the development considerations identified for the site and considered that these could satisfactorily be addressed at the planning application stage.

#### **Micheldever**

- 5.36. The Inspector noted that the allocation at Micheldever Sidings was, in itself, relatively uncontroversial although he recognised that access matters would be clarified through an additional modification to the Plan (see DC249 in Appendix 3) which revised an existing development consideration on access.

### **Soft sand**

#### **Forest Lodge Home Farm**

- 5.37. The Inspector highlighted the main considerations in relation to this allocation as traffic impacts and effects on residential amenities. He recognised that the adjacent A326 is congested but noted that he would not expect the predicted traffic movements to have a significant impact on highway operation or safety. He also noted that in relation to residential amenity, adequate mitigation measures could be provided under a detailed scheme through the development considerations identified in the Plan. The Inspector therefore concluded that he found the allocation to be soundly based and that it would make an important contribution to the requirement for soft sand, whilst also giving a more balanced spatial distribution of supply of soft sand.



### **Purple Haze**

- 5.38. The Inspector noted that the objections to the Purple Haze allocation had been wide and varied and included concerns regarding the nature of the reserve, the Appropriate Assessment findings, impact on residential and recreational amenity, restoration and transportation impacts.
- 5.39. On the issue of the reserve, the Inspector concluded that he had no reason to question the estimates or understandings of the partner authorities.
- 5.40. The Inspector acknowledged that the working of the site would encroach into the Moors Valley Country Park. However, he highlighted the importance of the mineral resource and concluded that he considered the dis-benefits on amenity to be acceptable in that regard. He also noted that the allocation would provide an important contribution to the requirement for soft sand.
- 5.41. In the Inspector's discussion on the adequacy of the Appropriate Assessment, he acknowledged that a lack of hydro-geological evidence had created some uncertainty for some consultees. However, he noted that Natural England had advised that these matters had been addressed through the wording of the development considerations included in the Plan.
- 5.42. On the issue of restoration, the Inspector acknowledged the concerns raised in relation to the success of heathland restoration but highlighted that this was not the only element of the restoration identified for the site. As a result, he concluded that any uncertainties on restoration would not override the appropriateness of the allocation.
- 5.43. In relation to traffic impacts, the Inspector concluded that the additional traffic generated was unlikely to have a significant impact on the B3081 or the wider transport network.
- 5.44. In conclusion, the Inspector stated that, even if alternative soft sand sites were available, he would still find the Purple Haze site to be a suitable site for mineral extraction. He indicated that, in his view, any outstanding matters could be resolved at the planning application stage and, if that could not occur, that permission would need to be refused.

### **Sharp sand and gravel**

#### **Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood)**

- 5.45. In the Inspector's discussion on the adequacy of the Appropriate Assessment, he concluded that a widely drawn allocation boundary allows greater control over adjacent development and had possible benefits in terms of continued management. This is in line with Natural England advice. He also concluded that other issues of concern raised by some consultees would be addressed by the development considerations identified in the Plan.

### **Bleak Hill and Cutty Brow**

- 5.46. The Inspector concluded that the key issues identified at the two sites are addressed by the development considerations identified in the Plan and would be dealt with at the planning application stage.

### **Hamble Airfield**

- 5.47. The Inspector acknowledged the considerable number of representations received about the allocation and highlighted that he considered the impact on residents, users of local facilities and traffic impacts as being of particular importance.
- 5.48. The Inspector concluded that he would expect mitigation measures to be available throughout the life of the development to address potential impacts on residents and facilities and that he would not expect there to be any unacceptable adverse effects, notably on human health.
- 5.49. In terms of traffic impacts, the Inspector concluded that additional movements generated as a result of the development would represent an insignificant increase in the number of HGVs on Hamble Lane. The Inspector found the allocation to be soundly based.

### **Roeshot**

- 5.50. The Inspector identified the impact on residential amenities, traffic impacts and restoration as the three main considerations in relation to this allocation.
- 5.51. The Inspector concluded that protection of amenity is covered by development considerations identified in the Plan and that he would expect appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented through planning conditions. On the issue of traffic impact, the Inspector concluded that the increase in traffic is unlikely to have a material impact on the operation of the A35 or the wider highway network. In terms of the restoration, the Inspector noted the concerns raised by some consultees over the level of inert fill which will be required to restore the site but concluded that he would not expect this to be an overriding issue. The Inspector therefore found the allocation to be soundly based in all circumstances.

### **Non hazardous landfill**

#### **Squabb Wood**

- 5.52. The Inspector acknowledged that there have been concerns about the current operations at Squabb Wood, notably odour, dust and noise and that local residents have a reasonable expectation that the landfill operations will come to an end and that the site would be restored. The Inspector acknowledged that the presence of landfill operations would be prolonged through the allocation but considered that there is no 'in principle' objection to the allocation as these matters will be addressed through the development

considerations identified in the Plan. He also noted that any new planning application for development will need to re-consider these issues. The Inspector concluded that the allocation is soundly based and would enable the site to make a continuing contribution to landfill requirements in the Plan area.

### **Purple Haze**

- 5.53. The Inspector noted the similar concerns and issues raised for the landfill allocation to those raised for the allocation for mineral extraction in this location. He came to the same conclusions; namely that concerns can be addressed by the development considerations identified in the Plan. The Inspector also noted that some consultees questioned the need for the site but highlighted the projected shortfall in landfill capacity identified in the Plan.

### **Non hazardous landfill**

- 5.54. The Inspector also commented on the overarching policy for non hazardous landfill and indicated that the policy (Policy 31- Non Hazardous waste landfill) as submitted was not effective. However, he noted the modification proposed (see modification MM15 in Appendix 1) which introduces a priority order for decision making rectifies this issue. As a result of the modification, and with this being in place, the Inspector concluded that soundness would be ensured in relation to this policy.

### **London's Waste**

- 5.55. Following the completion of the first stage of public hearings, the partner authorities prepared a modification which sought to remove reference to the non-provision of capacity for London's waste from Policy 31 (Non Hazardous waste landfill). This is because, at that time, with the South East Plan still in place (before revocation) its inclusion meant that the Plan was not in conformity with the South East Plan in this respect. However, the relevant policies in the South East Plan have since been revoked, meaning that the reference to London's waste has no bearing on the soundness of the Plan.

### **Issue 8: Whether there is clear and justifiable guidance on the location of new waste management development**

- 5.56. Following the first stage of the public hearing, the policy and supporting text relating to locating waste management development was revised to provide greater clarity and strengthen the guidance for a wider range of waste management land uses (see modifications MM16, MM17 and MM18 in Appendix 1). The Inspector concluded that with these modifications in place, there would be consistency with national policy and the plan would be sound in this respect. He concluded the modification would mean that the guidance on the location of new waste management facilities would be clear and justified.

**Issue 9: Whether appropriate account is taken of the contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials and mineral waste could make to the supply of minerals**

5.57. Following the first stage of the public hearing, Policy 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste) of the submission plan was modified to include a minimum target for the production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate (see modification MM19 in Appendix 1). This modification reflects Government intentions on this issue and the principles of the NPPF. The Inspector concluded that with this modification in place, it would make it clear that production of at least 1mtpa would be supported.

**Issue 10: Whether there is clarity in matters relating to the provision and safeguarding of aggregate wharves and rail depots**

5.58. Following the first stage of the public hearing, Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) of the submission plan was modified to include criteria to guide new wharf development, to ensure compliance with the NPPF (see modification MM20 in Appendix 1). The Inspector concluded that the modifications made the policy compliant with the NPPF.

5.59. During the first stages of the public hearing, there was substantial discussion on the issue of safeguarding potential wharves and rail depots. This issue was considered by Policy 33 (Long term safeguarding) and its associated supporting text in the submission plan. The Inspector's report clearly sets out the aims of the policy as ensuring that potential future opportunities for wharves and rail depots are "safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation from non-mineral development" as defined by the NPPF, if they become available or are released from present uses. The Inspector also acknowledged that the policy does not presume development of the land.

5.60. As part of the Public Examination process, New Forest District Council sought legal opinion, which specifically challenged the process undertaken by the partner authorities relating to Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA). Their advice suggested that the partner authorities had not carried out the HRA process correctly. The District Council was also of the view that an Appropriate Assessment should be carried out for safeguarding potential wharf and rail depot sites. The partner authorities sought their own expert legal opinion from a specialist planning barrister on this matter and this was taken into account in the revisions to the policy proposed by the partner authorities.

5.61. Following the first stage of the public hearing, Policy 33 (Long term safeguarding) and its associated supporting text were modified (see modifications MM21, MM22 and MM23 in Appendix 1). The revisions take into account amendments to the policy wording and supporting text to make the context for safeguarding clearer. A further HRA screening of the policy was also undertaken as well as revised ISA work.

5.62. The Inspector acknowledged the issues associated with the land to the north west of Hythe (Dibden Bay) in his Report. However, he concluded that, with the modifications in place, there would be adequate safeguarding of potential rail heads and wharves and the related provisions are consistent with national planning policy and is therefore sound. The Inspector also concluded that he was satisfied that the Plan as proposed to be modified in relation to Dibden Bay, would be legally compliant as the policy is restricted to safeguarding and does not encompass development and the supporting text explicitly recognises that any development at Dibden Bay must satisfy the Habitats Regulations.

**Issue 11: Whether there are clear arrangements for monitoring the Plan and reporting the results as part of a delivery strategy with clear targets and measurable outcomes**

5.63. Following discussion at the first stage of the public hearing, a modification was prepared which merged the Monitoring and Implementation Plan and identified new proposed outcomes, mechanisms and indicators for the monitoring of all policies in the Plan (see modification MM12 in Appendix 1). The revised Monitoring and Implementation Plan would provide a cohesive and improved framework to guide minerals and waste development, and monitor progress against the policies in the HMWP.

5.64. The Inspector concluded that with this modification in place, there would be clear arrangements for monitoring of the Plan and reporting the results. As a result, the Inspector stated that the Plan would be sound in this regard and the modification would enable the partner authorities to be able to fulfil statutory responsibilities in respect to monitoring.

Conclusion on soundness of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan

5.65. The Inspector's overall conclusion was the Plan as submitted (February 2012) had a number of deficiencies in relation to soundness and/ or legal compliance for the reasons set out in his Report and he recommended non adoption of the plan as submitted. However, the Inspector recommended the partner authorities incorporate the proposed modifications outlined in his Report to make the Plan sound and/or legally compliant and therefore capable of adoption.

5.66. As a result of these modifications being in place, the Inspector concluded that the HMWP would satisfy the requirements of Section 20 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and meet the criteria for soundness set out in the NPPF.

5.67. All of the main modifications identified within the Inspectors Report are based on the main modifications approved for consultation by the County Council and its partner authorities in October 2012, following the first stage of the Public Examination and these were subject to public consultation from October –December 2012.

- 5.68. All other modifications to the Plan (additional) are not considered in the Inspector's Report as they do not impact the soundness of the Plan. These are largely typographic, formatting or policy consolidation changes.

## **6. Next steps**

- 6.1. The partner authorities can only adopt a sound Plan. Without implementing the recommended main modifications, the Plan would not be sound. Therefore, the HMWP can only be adopted in accordance with the recommendations of the Inspector's Report on soundness, provided that the main modifications identified are incorporated.
- 6.2. It is important that the work on the HMWP is completed as early as practically possible, so that future planning applications for mineral and waste development can be assessed against a robust and up to date set of planning policies and an agreed list of key, strategic sites for both minerals extraction and major waste operations.
- 6.3. The Plan will provide the statutory development plan policy for the development and management of all minerals and waste in the administrative areas covered by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the part of the South Downs National Park Authority which falls within Hampshire, up to 2030.
- 6.4 All of the partner authorities will each need to gain approval to adopt the Plan. If the Council and its partner authorities are minded to adopt the Plan, a notice of adoption for Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority to jointly adopt the Plan will be prepared.
- 6.5 Adoption of the HMWP would be in accordance with the agreed Local Development Scheme (2013).
- 6.6 The adoption of the Plan will be subject to a 6 week challenge period once the resolution to adopt has been made by all partner authorities and the adoption notice has been issued.
- 6.7 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the saved policies of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be superseded upon adoption of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan. The policies which will be superseded are set out in appendices 4 and 5 of this report.

## **7. Risks**

- 7.1. The HMWCS is the currently adopted Plan in relation to minerals and waste in Hampshire. If the council is minded not to adopt the HMWP, the County Council and its partner authorities would be left with an out-of-date strategy to

judge minerals and waste planning applications against. The HMWCS does not meet national planning policy in relation to minerals and waste issue in a number of areas. The HMWCS was also subject to a successful legal challenge by Associated British Ports in 2008 which resulted in a number of the Core Strategy policies and their associated references being quashed from the Plan. The HMWP provides greater certainty on the protection of the Plan area's environment, maintaining its communities and enhancing its economy. Non adoption of the Plan could lead to opportunistic applications which would be judged against an out of date adopted Plan.

- 7.2. The Government's position on out-of-date plans is that in such instances the NPPF take priority in decision making. This would mean that no locally specific policies could be applied to decision making within the Plan area if an up-to-date Plan is not in place.

## **8. Recommendations**

- 8.1 To note that the Inspector's Report has been received and his conclusion that with the main modifications identified in his report, the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP) meets the criteria for soundness and may therefore be adopted.
- 8.2 To recommend that the County Council adopts the HMWP which incorporates the main modifications identified in the Inspectors Report, as outlined in appendix 1 of the report, and the additional modifications as outlined in appendix 3.
- 8.3 To recommend that the County Council adopts the HMWP as a basis for its development management activities with immediate effect.
- 8.4 To recommend that authority is delegated to the Director of Economy, Transport and Economy to undertake all necessary steps to secure the process of statutory adoption including the publication of formal notices on the adoption of the Plan.
- 8.5 To note that the HMWP will supersede the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and the 'saved' policies from the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) as set out in Appendices 4 and 5 of the report.

**CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:****Links to the Corporate Strategy**

<b>Hampshire safer and more secure for all:</b>	no
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	
<b>Maximising well-being:</b>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	
<b>Enhancing our quality of place:</b>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	

**Other Significant Links**

<b>Links to previous Member decisions:</b>		
<u>Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>
Draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	4161	20 September 2012
Draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	2756	13 October 2011
Planning for future minerals and waste development	1964	25 November 2010
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy Revision	874	28 September 2009
Development Framework Core Strategy Revision Authorisation of the County Council response to the Government Office for the South East Consultation on the partial review of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East	719	29 June 2009
<b>Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives</b>		
<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Inspectors Report	23 May 2013	
Order to revoke the South East Plan	25 March 2013	
Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System	19 October 2012	
National Planning Policy Framework	27 March 2012	
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended	2009	



**Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents**

**The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)**

<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Plan for adoption (DRAFT) – July 2013	Winchester
Draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (submission) - February 2012	Winchester
Complete schedule of main and additional changes to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan – October 2012	Winchester

## **IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:**

### **1. Equalities Impact Assessment:**

- 1.1 The proposals in this report have been developed with due regard to the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, including the Public Sector Equality Duty and the Council's equality objectives. The website contains a summary [assessment of the impacts](http://documents.hants.gov.uk/equality-impact-assessments/ete/delivering-infrastructure.doc) on <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/equality-impact-assessments/ete/delivering-infrastructure.doc>.
- 1.2 It is considered that the issues covered by this report will not have impacts requiring further specific actions by the Council above those already established in its existing policies and working procedures.

### **2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:**

- 2.1. None.

### **3. Climate Change:**

- 3.1. How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?

Sustainable minerals and waste development contributes to the reduction of the carbon footprint of Hampshire

- 3.2. How does what is being proposed consider the need to adapt to climate change, and be resilient to its longer term impacts?

The proposals and the plan have been subject to Integrated Sustainability Appraisal to ensure that they contribute to mitigation of, and adaption to climate change.

### **Minerals and Waste Plan: Adoption**

#### **Members' Room Document 8: List of sites in Southampton identified in the background document as potentially suitable for waste management facilities.**

The Plan does not allocate specific sites for waste management use (except for 2 landfill sites). However, it sets out the types of location where waste management uses will generally be supported. These include suitable industrial areas or similar previously developed land. The indicative spatial diagrams indicate the Southampton area as being suitable for waste management, including waste transfer, recycling and recovery. Publically available background documents do identify sites which are potentially suitable. These documents do not have 'plan status', and specific proposals (on these or other sites) will be assessed further at the planning application stage to test their acceptability. The sites identified in Southampton as potentially suitable are as follows:-

Port of Southampton – Western Docks (new site). An appropriate small scale renewable energy plant. The acceptability of larger facilities would need to be demonstrated (eg given the proximity to residential areas).

Redbridge Lane (green field site); Millbrook, Empress Road, Central Trading Estate, Willments ship yard / Hazel Road, Ashley Crescent (existing industrial areas). In general these sites are identified as suitable for enclosed facilities (eg transfer stations, material recycling facilities). Some sites are also likely to be suitable for more open uses which already operate in parts of the city, such as aggregate and metal recycling, a household waste recycling centre, or for an appropriate energy from waste facility. Individual proposals will be assessed on their merits.

Woolston Waste Water Treatment Works (existing). The odours from the current facility constrain the ability to fully develop the adjacent Centenary Quay site. Southern Water are progressing an option to upgrade the site. Any on site upgrade should meet higher standards to remove this constraint.

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### **Minerals and Waste Plan: Adoption**

#### **Members' Room Document 9: Summary of consultation responses**

This document summarises the responses to the consultation on modifications to the Plan (October – December 2012).

### **4 Summary of key issues from the consultation**

**1** The summary of issues was produced by officers summarising representations and combining different representations raising the same or very similar issues. It was then considered whether the issues raised required further clarification or another kind of change in the Plan or evidence base and if not, why not. 'Appendix one - Summary of responses on the proposed modifications' lists both the summaries of issues and the Hampshire Authorities response to the issues. The summaries are split as per the structure of the HMWP.

**2** Previous consultation exercises generated more diverse levels of response due to the scope of previous consultation exercises. As the changes were more targeted, the levels of response have followed suite.

#### *Vision and Spatial Strategy*

**3** Responses received on the '*Vision and Spatial Strategy*' focused on the changes proposed to this section of the Plan as this was redrafted. Many of the responses highlighted areas where further clarification would be of benefit e.g. Key Diagram and the role of Marine Management Organisations. Support was shown to some of the changes proposed e.g. inclusion of sites of archaeological and historical heritage and the separate provision for silica sand. A small number of responses were received on the new policy on the presumption in favour of sustainable development (new Policy 1) and the application of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

#### *Protection of Hampshire's environment*

**4** Responses received on the changes proposed to the section on '*Protection of Hampshire's environment*' focused on changes to policies 3, 4 and 5 (as revised numbering) on habitats and species, protection of designated sites and the countryside as well as a few other points of clarification. A response was received on the HRA compliance on Policy 3 (revised Policy 4) which was not related to a proposed change. Responses were received both in support of and raising concerns with the soundness of Policy 4 (revised Policy 5). A response was also received relating to the application of the NPPF in relation to the Green Belt and Policy 5 (revised Policy 6). Some support was received for the changes to Policy 6 (revised Policy 7) on heritage and the movement of text from the Implementation Plan into the main body of the Plan in relation to this issue. A response was also received indicating that policy provisions for bird strike may be too generalised.

#### *Maintaining Hampshire's communities*

**5** Responses received on '*Maintaining Hampshire's communities*' largely focused on Policy 9 (revised Policy 10) which relates to protection of health, safety and amenity. These focused on the proximity of development to local communities and buffer zones/stand offs. Other responses were also received on the need for the

waste market to be flexible, impact on the water environment from landfill developments, flooding and impact of traffic in designated areas. Some support was received to the changes proposed to Policy 11 (revised Policy 12).

### *Supporting Hampshire's economy*

**6** Responses received on '*Supporting Hampshire's economy*' focused on a variety of minerals and waste issues.

**7** A small number of responses questioned whether the resources at Whitehill Bordon have the potential to be silica in relation to Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources).

**8** Although the issue of safeguarding Whitehill Bordon through the provisions of Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources) was not an issue being consulted upon, three responses were submitted still objecting to the safeguarding allocation. This has largely been as a result of the outcomes of the recent public examination of the East Hampshire and South Downs National Park Joint Core Strategy where the Inspector presiding raised concerns over the deliverability of the Whitehill Bordon Eco-town. One such issue was over the HMWP inclusion of the area for safeguarding and the associated supporting text on this issue. Although this issue was considered at the HMWP public examination previously, due to the recent event, the issue of current wording of the supporting text for Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources) has been brought to the attention of the Inspector presiding over the HMWP for his consideration.

**9** Concerns were also highlighted in relation to the wording for Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply). In particular, the specification of 'limestone' as the type of aggregate to be imported into the county by rail (in policy 17 (Aggregate Supply)) was considered to be unsound and suggestions have been made that some of the figures presented in the policy are not based on the most up-to-date information and correct appraisal (ISA);

**10** Proposed changes to Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) were considered unsound as the policy relies on maximising capacity at existing sites which may not be appropriate. In addition, the removal of safeguarding status for wharves and rail depots through the supporting text for Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) was also considered to be unsound by one response.

**11** A number of responses considered the proposed changes to Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate). This included clarification over triggers for review of aggregate supply. A number of responses considered the criteria for unallocated sites to be insufficient / vague / to flexible and suggested revised wording, and some even proposed that a new policy should be considered as well as doubts over the reliance on unallocated sites. One response also indicated that the policy should be reconsidered in light of the DCLG MASS guidance. A small number of responses sought further clarification / definition of terms of issues relating to the policy including 'local needs', 'extensions' and 'beneficial uses'. One response questioned the inclusion of a 'priority order' within Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate) and considered it to be unsound;

**12** In addition to the above, the introduction of a new policy and associated supporting text on silica sand is also one of the main issues for further consideration. The calculation of landbanks for silica sand sites at Kingsley and Frith End is disputed as well as the removal of the quarry sites from the permitted reserves of aggregates (with a sole focus on silica). Other opportunities for extraction of silica/soft sand in East Hampshire not allocated were also highlighted through a small number of responses.

**13** As already indicated, the largest proportion of responses on one change related to the allocation at Michelmersh for brick-making clay. The majority of these responses opposed to the changes to the allocation on a variety of grounds including its potential

impact on local communities, the landscape, the conservation area, amenity and hydrology. A number of responses also indicated that they did not believe that the appropriate level of investigation into impacts and alternative options had taken place and that the site allocations also do not meet the NPPF requirement of 25 years. Utility companies and statutory consultees with an interest in the area indicated that they would like some strengthening of development considerations in relation to hydrology.

**14** Some support was received for the proposed changes to the policy on locating waste developments (Policy 28 (revised Policy 29)). A response was received relating to the proposed changes to Policy 29 (revised Policy 30) on construction, demolition and excavation wastes in relation to missing an opportunity by allowing CDE waste to be disposed without recovery.

**15** Although some support was given for the proposed changes to Policy 30 (revised Policy 31) on liquid and waste water management, one response raised concerns about the wording in relation to co-treatment of sewage sludges with other organic wastes.

**16** A small number of responses were received relating to the changes proposed to Policy 33 (revised Policy 34) and its associated supporting text in relation to *potential minerals and waste wharves for safeguarding*. These disputed whether the changes were sound, based on the safeguarding of land to the north west of Hythe (Dibden) or on points of clarification.

#### *Appendices*

**17** Responses received on the amendments to *development considerations* focused on Bramshill quarry extension, Forest Lodge Home Farm, Michelmersh and Roeshot. For example, in relation to Forest Lodge Home Farm, a nearby local landowner has raised an objection to the proposed change to the restoration specification. A large number of responses relating to Michelmersh also questioned the level of detail provided in the development considerations. Such responses indicated that they considered much more detail is required at the plan making stage. Some comments were also received on the proposed changes to Inset Map 5 (Whitehill Bordon) but these largely related to safeguarding mineral resources in this area, rather than the change to the annotation proposed.

**18** Responses received on the *safeguarding list* focused on what respondents believed to be omissions or unsound inclusions.

**19** A small number of responses were received in relation to the *Implementation and*

*Monitoring Plan*. These considered issues relating to the need for clarification on the monitoring triggers proposed. Some support was also given to the element of the Plan in relation to the historic environment.

#### *Proposals Map (Policies Map)*

**20** The responses received in relation to the *Proposals Map*, focused on sites not being included on the map or sites which should be removed.

#### *MASS guidance*

**21** One of the responses received on the MASS guidance indicated that Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate) should be reconsidered in light of the new guidance.

*Evidence base*

**22** The large majority of responses received on the evidence base related to the ISA report, in particular to the appraisal of site allocations. The majority of these were outside the scope of the consultation