Public Document Pack

Cabinet

DOCUMENTS FOR THE MEMBERS ROOM

Tuesday, 19th December, 2023
at 4.30 pm

MEMBERS ROOM DOCUMENTS ATTACHED TO THE LISTED REPORTS

Contacts

Cabinet Administrator
Judy Cordell
Tel: 023 8083 2766
Email: judy.cordell@southampton.gov.uk

MEMBERS ROOM DOCUMENTS

9 MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN: PROPOSED SUBMISSION (Pages 1 - 268)

Monday, 11 December 2023

Director of Legal, Governance and HR

H A M P S H I R E

**PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON,
NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK & SOUTH DOWNS
NATIONAL PARK**

MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN: Partial Update – Proposed Submission Plan

October 2023

The locations of mineral resources are based upon the BGS mineral resources data, with permission of the British Geological Survey.

ISBN: TBC

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, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority (the 'Hampshire Authorities') have produced the Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan (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, whilst 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. They can only be dug out of the ground or dredged from the sea where they are found and aggregates such as soft sand cannot practicably be transported very far.

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, and although the aim is for the amount of waste we produce to go down, we still have to find ways of dealing with our waste that will have as little impact on the environment and communities as possible.

All minerals 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 limited numbers of residents and minimise such development in our green areas.

The purpose of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Proposed Submission Plan (the ' Plan') is to enable the delivery of enough minerals for Hampshire's needs and ensure we can deal with our waste effectively to 2040. This includes using waste material that cannot be reused or recycled as a renewable energy resource in homes and businesses.

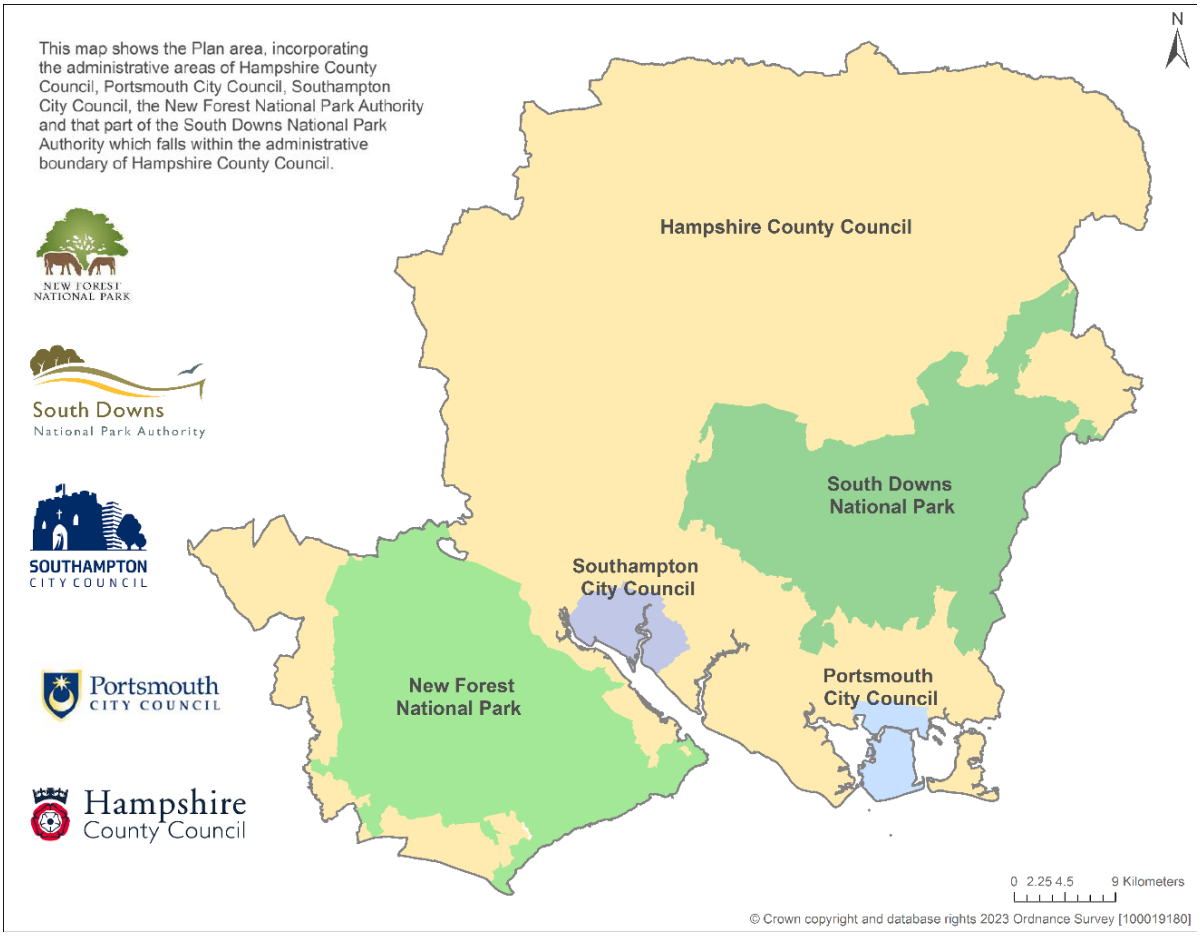
The Hampshire Authorities' overriding concern is to ensure that any mineral or waste proposal is the right development, in the right place, at the right time.

1. Introduction

1.1 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, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Proposed Submission Plan (hereafter referred to as the 'Plan') and will form part of the development plan for Hampshire once adopted. 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 the Partial Update, the Hampshire Authorities will work with the Local Planning Authorities in Hampshire as well as the adjacent Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities. This will ensure 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.

1.2 The Plan area and the Hampshire Authorities administrative area is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 - The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan area and Hampshire



1.3 The Hampshire Authorities have set out a Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy (as set out in Section 2. 'Vision and Spatial Strategy') and policies in the Plan to enable the delivery of sustainable

minerals and waste development that is right for Hampshire up to 2040. In other words, it explains how mineral resources should be extracted and supplied as well as the necessary waste management infrastructure needed so that Hampshire's environment will be protected, its communities maintained, and the local economy supported.

1.4 The Proposed Submission Plan is the second stage in updating the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (adopted 2013). The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[1] requires that Plans are reviewed at least every five years. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) was reviewed in 2018 but was found to not require an update at that time. However, a number of issues were kept under review and a further review was undertaken in 2020[2]. The 2020 Review concluded that parts of the Plan needed to be updated to reflect changes in policy and to address issues with mineral and waste management provision. This Proposed Submission Plan takes into account the comments received on the Draft Plan which was subject to consultation for 12 weeks from November 2022 to January 2023. The updates address the issues identified, with particular regard to:

- new planning policy that requires biodiversity net gain from all developments;
- a greater focus on planning for climate change;
- a stronger application of the waste hierarchy and application of the circular economy; and
- enabling a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.

1.5 The Plan comprises three elements:

- strategic approach and policies;
- proposed strategic site allocations considered necessary to deliver the Plan objectives; and
- general and site-specific development management policies.

1.6 In preparing this Plan, extensive technical work has been undertaken building upon including previous work undertaken for the adopted Plan as well as assessment of minerals and waste sites.

1.7 Public engagement will form part of the consultation process required under Regulation 18 and 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012. The responses received on the Draft Plan informed the Hampshire Authorities in their preparation of this Proposed Submission Plan.

1.8 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 production of secondary aggregate, as well as for new rail depots and inert recycling sites. The Plan does not generally identify waste sites, 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.

[1] National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Para. 33 (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC), 2023): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf
[2] 2020 Review of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013): https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HWMP-2020Review.pdf

1.9 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. In any decision for 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 on the environment and communities beyond the Plan area arising from developments within it. The requirements for what information should be submitted to meet the Policies are set out in the Validation Guidance[3].

1.10 The main policies and site allocations in the Plan are located in:

- Section 3. 'Sustainable minerals and waste development';
- Section 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment';
- Section 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities';
- Section 6. 'Supporting Hampshire's Economy'; and
- Section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review'.

1.11 The minerals and waste site allocations identified in the Plan are considered within their relevant policies (policies 19, 20 and 29) and are also set out in more detail in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'.

1.12 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' sets out the minerals and waste sites safeguarded by the Plan[4] at the time of publication. An up-to-date list of safeguarded mineral and waste sites is available on Hampshire County Council's website[5].

1.13 The Plan includes an Implementation and Monitoring Plan. This sets out how the Hampshire Authorities will implement and monitor the policies set out in the Plan. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is set out in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' and should be read alongside the policies in the Plan. Monitoring of the Plan will be documented annually through a monitoring report which will be published by the Hampshire Authorities.

1.14 The Plan includes a glossary (see 'Glossary and acronyms') which explains key terms and issues referred to in the Plan, as well as providing a list of the acronyms.

[3] Planning Application Validation Guidance (2018): documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/ApplicationValidationGuidance2018.pdf

[4] The Safeguarding List will be updated regularly through the monitoring of the Plan as set out in section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' and is available on-line.

[5] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Sites and Safeguarding full site list: www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire

2. Vision and Spatial Strategy

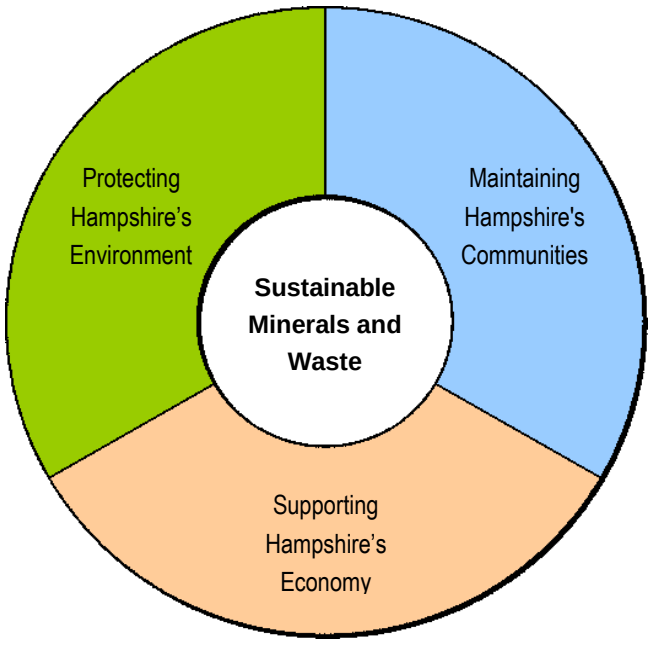
2.1 This section describes how the Hampshire Authorities have developed the Vision and Spatial Strategy for minerals and waste planning in Hampshire up to 2040. It sets out:

- a portrait of what the Plan area is currently like;
- the work that has been carried out to assess this;
- the forecasted 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 The Plan has been prepared based on up-to-date evidence in order to justify the policies and proposals within it. The Hampshire Authorities 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 (see 'Appendix D - Supporting documents').

2.3 The Plan is based upon the principle of delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire up to 2040. This means ensuring we have the right developments to maintain a reliable supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, at the right time, whilst 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 Figure 2.

Figure 2 - Balancing the environment, community and the economy in Hampshire



2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework[6] (NPPF) endorses this approach.

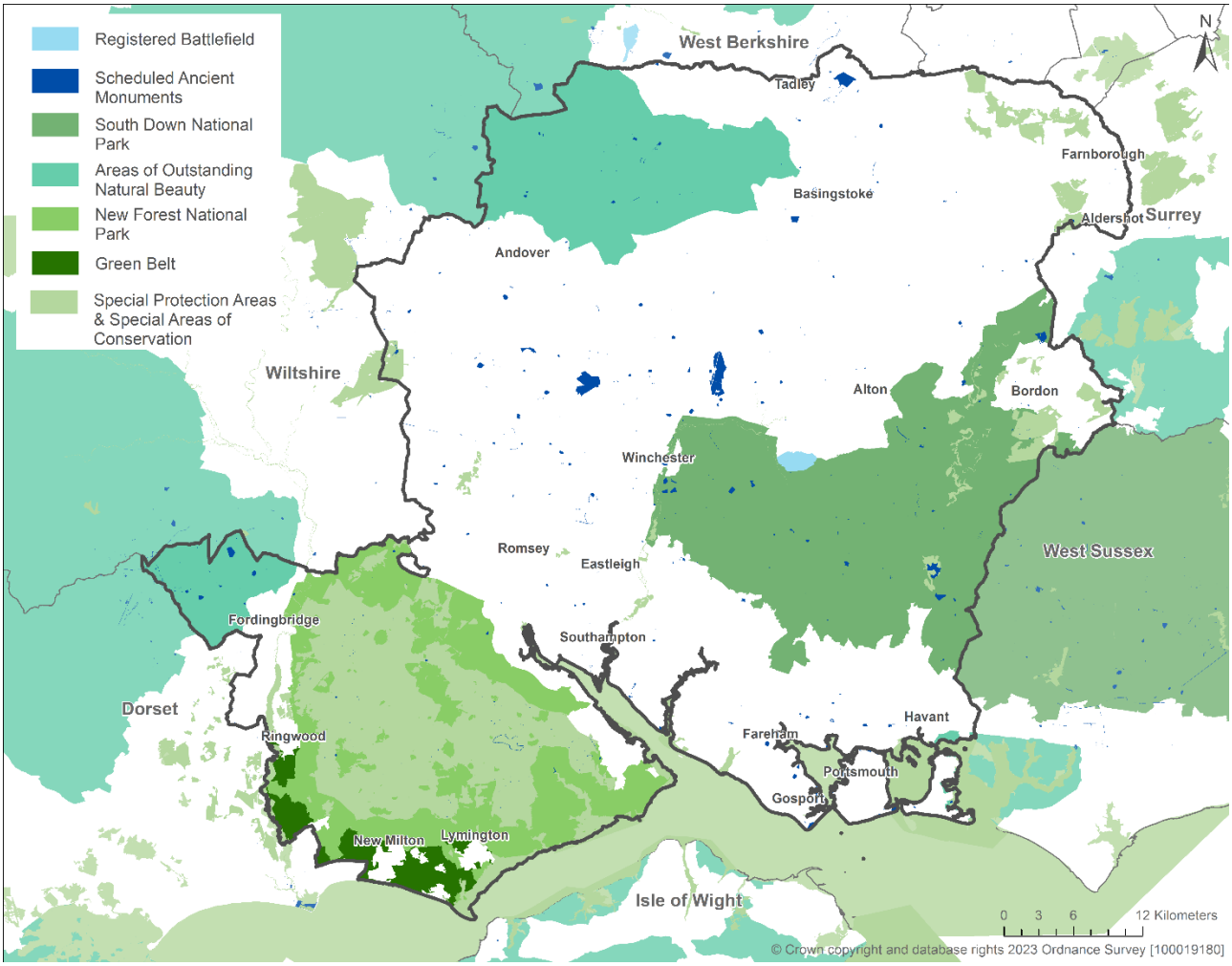
[6] NPPF, Chapter 2 (2023): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf

Hampshire in 2021

2.5 Hampshire is located in southern England. It covers an area of 377,000 hectares and has a varied physical geography of a lowland character. 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 sand and gravel deposits are in the Avon Valley, on the western side of Hampshire. Hampshire also contains a broad band of chalk downland, which separates the more developed areas of the north-east and south.

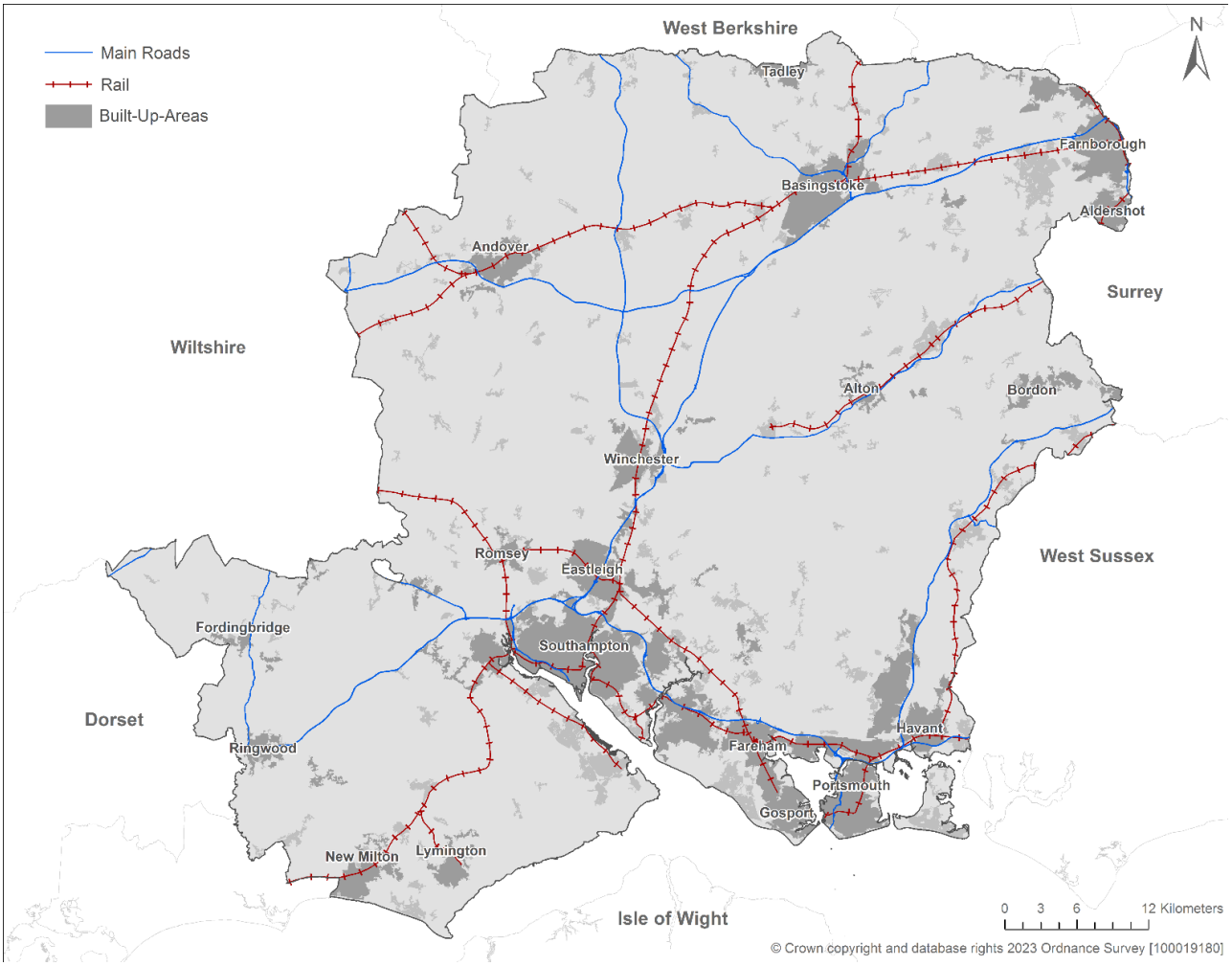
2.6 Significant parts of the landscape are recognised as being of high quality and this is reflected in a large proportion of Hampshire being covered by nature conservation and landscape designations. These areas are protected to maintain natural resources and ensure that future generations will have 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 areas form part of the wider biodiversity interests and contribute to Hampshire's ecosystems, community, quality of life and the local economy (for example through tourism). Key Environmental and landscape designations both within and outside of the Plan area are highlighted in Figure 3.

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



2.7 The majority of Hampshire's population lives in the south of Plan area 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. Strategic growth is being delivered in the form of a Green Town at Whitehill & Bordon (East Hampshire) and a Garden Village at Welborne (Fareham), along with other areas of large-scale developments at Aldershot, Andover, Basingstoke, Berewood (West of Waterlooville), Eastleigh and Whiteley. The provision of aggregate and waste management services is an important part of the delivery of areas of planned growth in Hampshire. Figure 4 highlights some of Hampshire's main communities.

Figure 4 - Hampshire's main communities



2.8 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 South Hampshire (PfSH) and Solent Local Economic Partnership (LEP) promote economic growth and regeneration, with a particular focus on Southampton and Portsmouth.

2.9 Communications are good with a high-capacity road network, including the A3, M3 and M27. Southampton International 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 improvements to the rail network. The rail network provides opportunities for importing aggregate into Hampshire such as the importation of limestone from Somerset.

2.10 The Port of Southampton is a global gateway for the United Kingdom in terms of shipping, for containerised goods and leisure cruises. Solent Freeport is one of eight Freeports in England announced by the Chancellor in the 2021 Budget that will benefit from incentives to encourage economic activity. Freeports operate with both 'tax' and 'customs' sites and both types exist in the Solent, for example, Portsmouth Port is a customs site and Dunsbury Park in Havant is a tax site. Tax sites offer occupiers business rates relief and other incentives to support capital investment, skills and employment. Business rates growth generated at the tax sites can be retained locally and reinvested in the area. Customs sites help enable the tariff-free movement of goods for both export and import through simplified customs procedures. Each freeport has an outer boundary which is the area where the Freeport's regeneration spending and innovation measures can be used to generate prosperity for the region. The Port also plays a regional role for minerals and waste. The Port currently exports scrap metal and has imported crushed rock in the past. The wharves on the River Itchen are significant for importing marine-dredged sand and gravel and exporting metal. Portsmouth Harbour is home to an important naval dockyard and a commercial port, servicing the continental roll-on, roll-off ferry trade.

2.11 There are major growth and regeneration opportunities in south and north Hampshire. These need to be properly planned to ensure that they do not have an adverse impact on the environment and that the quality of life for residents is not compromised. Achieving an acceptable balance between minerals and waste development and the protection of the environment as well as the maintenance of our communities sets 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 is set out in the Baseline Report[7].

2.12 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 3.65 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), including approximately 0.83mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates and 0.90mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries[8]. An increasing amount has come from marine dredging[9] with the landing of approximately 1.4mtpa through Hampshire's wharves. Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock which is predominately sourced from Somerset.

2.13 Hampshire's chalk downland is of limited importance for minerals and waste development although it contains some small on-shore oil and gas fields.

2.14 Hampshire has a resource-management approach to dealing with waste where waste is seen as a resource that can be reused or recycled to make new products. The Hampshire Authorities are

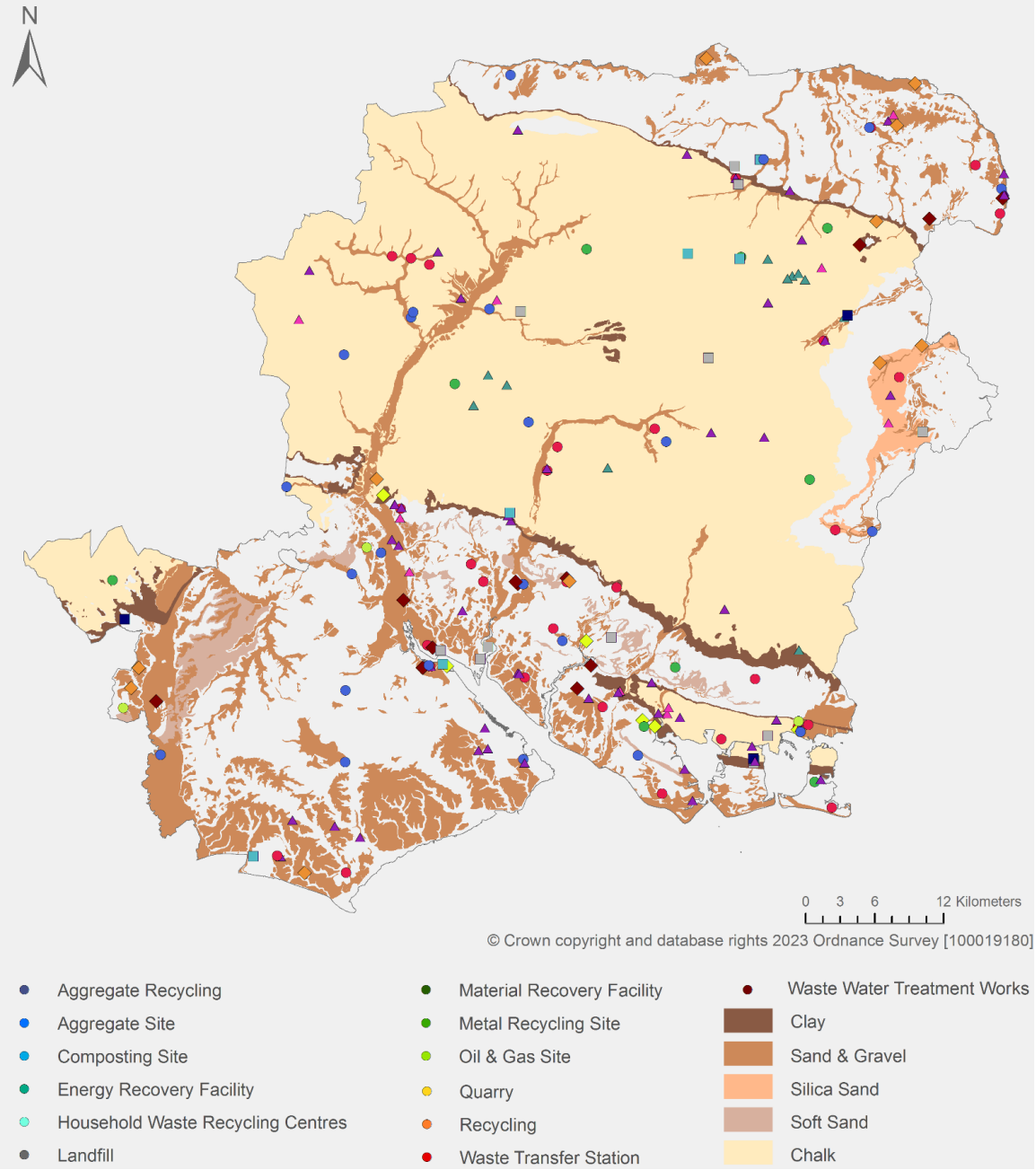
[7] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update - Baseline Report
[8] Minerals Background Study
[9] Minerals Background Study

already working together in managing household and business waste in Hampshire and are looking to improve recycling rates.

2.15 Hampshire's total estimated waste arisings are about 5.4mtpa. Around half of the non-hazardous waste is recycled, with over 90% of municipal waste diverted from landfill[10]. Currently Hampshire is estimated to need a further 0.9mtpa of waste management capacity by 2040 in order to achieve net self-sufficiency.

2.16 Hampshire's main mineral resource areas[11] and existing minerals and waste sites are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5 - Mineral resources, minerals developments and strategic waste infrastructure



[10] Waste Background Study
[11] Minerals Background Study

Issues for the Plan

2.17 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 where high quality landscapes and many special natural or man-made habitats are located and where there are already development pressures. Pressures on the Plan area's National Parks from minerals extraction are highlighted particularly by the presence of scarce soft sand and silica sand resources in the South Downs National Park around Kingsley. Also, many of the rural areas such as Mortimer, Bramshill, Eversley, Ringwood Forest and the New Forest coastal belt have been affected by mineral workings for a number of years. Local communities are concerned about the potential for further workings in these areas as well as the impacts on amenity and habitats. These concerns need to be balanced against the limited alternative locations of viable supply.
- The south of Hampshire is a densely populated and a heavily 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 Hythe.
- Many of the mineral wharves are also located in urban areas in south Hampshire. These sites also 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. These include areas such as the wharves located on the River Itchen in Southampton.
- There are also a number of planned growth areas in Hampshire, such as those at Aldershot, Basingstoke, Eastleigh, Fareham (Welborne), Whitehill & Bordon, and Winchester, which will need to have local waste facilities and supplies of mineral for their construction. Local Plan reviews are also likely to lead to more strategic allocations coming forward in the future.
- There is a national drive to create a circular economy, treat waste as high as possible up the waste hierarchy and send zero waste to landfill, for both non-hazardous waste and inert waste. The principle of producing energy from waste continues to be supported as part of a sustainable network of waste management infrastructure. 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 such as noise, traffic and dust which can make it difficult to find suitable sites for minerals and waste development. Although the Plan promotes the concept of zero waste to landfill, it recognises 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 coastal protection. A number of Hampshire's strategic waste facilities are on this coastal belt, such as those at marine aggregate wharves or at Marchwood and Portsmouth. This is an important consideration for the resilience of minerals supply and for waste management.

2.18 The Plan sets out how we aim to resolve these issues and develops a vision and objectives (see the section on 'Vision - Where we need to be').

Other Plans and Programmes

2.19 National policy guidance is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[12] and National Policy Statements (NPS), such as the NPS for Ports[13], NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure[14] and NPS for Hazardous Waste[15]. The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies. These are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)[16]. National waste planning policy is published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England. The Plan's development has taken into account national policy as expressed in the NPPF and NPPW. The Plan also takes into account Government circulars and other relevant guidance.

2.20 The development plan relevant to Hampshire Planning Authorities comprises the following:

- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan;
- Local Plans / Development Plan Documents (DPDs) adopted by the Unitary Authorities, the National Park Authorities and the district / borough councils;
- Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) made by Qualifying Bodies; and
- Two saved policies from the South East Regional Spatial Strategy - one of which is relevant to the Plan area as it covers the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA).

2.21 There are a number of international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes which were 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 has planning jurisdiction for the South Inshore and South Offshore Plans. This covers the area between Dover and the River Dart in Devon. The Marine Plans are a material consideration for decision-makers.

2.22 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan including the Vision (see the section on 'Vision - Where we need to be') reflect the aspirations of the Hampshire Authorities including, but not limited to, Hampshire's Strategic Plan (2017-2021)[17], Portsmouth City Council's Priorities[18], Southampton City Council's Strategy[19] (2015-2025), New Forest National Park Partnership Plan[20], the South Downs National Park Authority Partnership Management Plan[21], the Recommendations of the 2050

[12] National Planning Policy Framework (DLUHC, 2023): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1182995/NPPF_Sept_23.pdf
[13] National Policy Statement for Ports (Department for Transport, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-ports
[14] National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47856/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf
[15] National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 2013): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/205568/pb13927-hazardous-waste-policy-20130606.pdf
[16] National Planning Policy for Waste (Department of Communities & Local Government, 2014): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste
[17] Hampshire Strategic Plan (2017-2021) (Hampshire County Council): documents.hants.gov.uk/corporate/ServingHampshireStrategicPlan2017-2021.pdf
[18] Portsmouth City Council Priorities: www.portsmouth.gov.uk/services/council-and-democracy/policies-and-strategies/our-council-priorities/
[19] Southampton City Council Strategy: www.southampton.gov.uk/media/r3javvpi/southampton-city-strategy-15-25_tcm63-387730.pdf
[20] New Forest National Park Authority Partnership Plan: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/partnership-plan/
[21] South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan: www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/partnership-management/

Commission of Inquiry[22], Hampshire's Climate Change Strategy[23] and the emerging Hampshire Economic Strategy[24].

2.23 The NPPF sets out a 'duty to co-operate'. In response to this, as part of plan preparation, the Hampshire Authorities will liaise 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. Where necessary, Statements of Common Ground will be prepared to address strategic issues that cross administrative boundaries. This co-operation will continue following the adoption of the Plan as part of its implementation. Consideration will be given to issues raised in other Authorities' relevant plans and programmes. In addition, liaison will continue with statutory consultees (such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England), the minerals and waste industry, other infrastructure providers and technical 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 Plan is included in Hampshire's Baseline Report[25]. This includes an assessment of the implications of this Plan on the key relevant objectives and targets identified.

Vision – Where we need to be

2.25 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Proposed Submission Plan's vision is as follows:

Vision:
Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, well-being, and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique natural and built environment.

2.26 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 and will:

- Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to support the transition to net zero (neutrality) by 2050.
- Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.
- Plan for a resilient and reliable net self-sufficient waste management network.
- Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a strategic way that protects and enhances natural and historic environments.
- Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.
- Supports and complements urban regeneration.
- Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.
- Support future development requirements with sustainable, high-quality operations.

[22] Hampshire 2050 Commission of Inquiry: www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/haveyoursay/visionforhampshire2050
[23] Hampshire Climate Change Strategy: www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/climatechange
[24] Hampshire Economic Strategy: https://www.hants.gov.uk/business/economic-strategy
[25] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

- Secure restoration schemes that improve health and well-being and achieve a net gain in biodiversity (BNG) of at least 10% above the pre-worked baseline.

Spatial Strategy

2.27 The Spatial Strategy outlines the approach the Hampshire Authorities 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. This will ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are, and will continue to be, properly coordinated and clearly reflected in the Plan, any subsequent review or update of the Plan, and other individual Local Plans.

2.28 The 'Spatial Strategy' takes account of Hampshire in 2021 and the Vision and provides the context for the Plan's policies.

2.29 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.

2.30 Accordingly, to safeguard Hampshire's unique environment, any minerals and waste development and their associated restoration, must fit within a framework comprising the protection and enhancement of:

- designated environmental assets such as, but not limited to, Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- biodiversity interests in general by achieving biodiversity net gain (BNG) or Local Nature Recovery Strategies via available mechanisms;
- the significant natural assets like landscape designations (such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and landscape character;
- the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt;
- heritage assets (such as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and non-designated archaeological remains);
- rivers and the water environment; and
- strategic scale environmental networks, giving consideration to both how the development will interact with environmental assets in Hampshire and in neighbouring areas.

2.31 Recognising the potential impacts minerals and waste developments can have on local communities, there is an expectation that the following will be addressed:

- climate change impacts, flooding and soil conservation;
- safeguarding of community amenity, health, safety and well-being;
- management of traffic;
- quality designed development; and
- economic and social regeneration.

2.32 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 1.15 million tonnes per annum (mtpa)[26] 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 alternatives to land-won sources;
- Safeguarding of mineral resources, existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure 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). On this basis, a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2040.

2.33 To meet the local land-won sand and gravel requirement of 0.9mtpa, Hampshire will need to provide 17.1 million tonnes (mt) of aggregate by 2040. This will be met from[27]:

- existing (permitted) reserves - 10.59mt;
- sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites – 11.2mt; and
- unallocated opportunities - 2.75mt[28].

2.34 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 to the total supply of aggregates over the Plan period and are critical to the delivery of the strategy for minerals outlined in the Plan.

2.35 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 to the environment, communities, or economy. In the main, these locations already contain aggregate workings. Therefore, the timing of new workings will be controlled carefully to avoid any cumulative impacts. The strategy also builds on:

- capacity of existing and potential further development of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste and secondary aggregate capacity;
- aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities[29], in south Hampshire; and
- existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new sites in north Hampshire.

[26] Explanation for this level of supply is set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply - capacity and source)*
[27] These figures will be adjusted in line with planned adoption timeframe.
[28] Figure based on 11-year period (2030-2040).
[29] Wharves & Rail Depots Study (2012): Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Wharves and Rail Depots Study: Version 4 (hants.gov.uk)

2.36 Hampshire will continue to supply neighbouring areas with approximately 39%[30] of the primary aggregate from its marine and land-won sand and gravel sources.

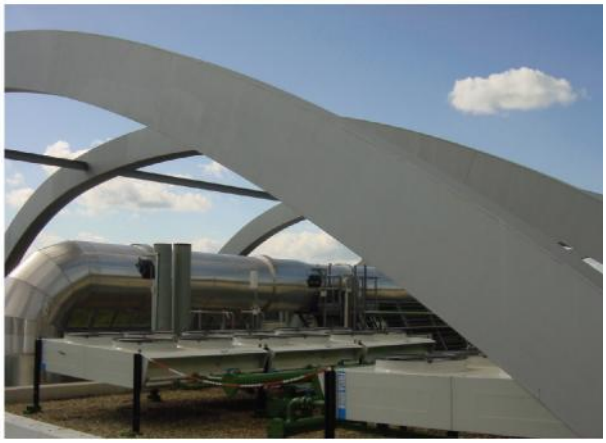
2.37 For waste, Hampshire will aim to meet the Governments goal of a 'zero avoidable waste' economy[31] which for the purposes of this Plan, will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last resort. However, Hampshire already has a mature network of waste infrastructure for recycling and recovery so that over 90% of its municipal waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management[32] and the following assumptions and targets:

- estimated current waste arisings and growth rate between 0% per annum (for inert waste), 0.66% (for non-hazardous waste) and 3.93% (for hazardous waste);
- an average non-hazardous recycling capacity rate of 65% during the Plan period; and
- provision of both landfill capacity to cover 5% of waste and sufficient recycling and recovery capacity to be fully net self-sufficient.

2.38 These assumptions and targets mean overall that by 2040, Hampshire requires:

- an additional 0.5mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity;
- an additional 2.3mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity;
- an additional 0.4mtpa of inert recycling capacity; and
- an additional 0.16mtpa hazardous waste recycling and recovery capacity.

2.39 Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management, with a capacity of approximately 5mtpa[33]. Waste from Household (WfH) is largely managed by a long-term contract covering the whole of Hampshire and comprises a network of facilities which achieve a recycling rate of almost 40% and a diversion from landfill rate of around 95%. The many varied Commercial and Industrial (C&I) wastes are managed by a wide range of facilities, with some of regional or national importance. Although improving, the level of commercial waste diverted from landfill is not as high as that compared to WfH. In summary, this extensive network consists of:



- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs);
- waste transfer stations (WTSs);
- material recovery facilities (MRFs);
- energy recovery facilities (ERFs);

[30] Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019 (MHCLG, 2020): assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1075214/AM2019_National_Collation-Final.pdf
[31] 25 Year environment Plan (DEFRA, 2018): www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan
[32] Waste Background Study
[33] Waste Background Study, excluding waste transfer facilities

- composting sites;
- aggregate recycling facilities;
- landfills; and
- facilities for recycling and recovering hazardous waste.

2.40 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.

2.41 Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arisings whether WfH, C&I or from other commercial sources such as that from CDE activities. C&I waste arisings can contain similar materials to that in WfH and require similar methods of treatment and thus proposed development which can manage both sources of waste will be encouraged. All types of waste will be planned for, regardless of its origin in Hampshire.

2.42 The locational requirements of facilities are not expected to change significantly. 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 and seek opportunities for co-location where the benefits from proximity to other land users or networks for recovering resources such as energy, materials, or carbon from waste can be realised. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located to enable the use of both the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Primary Road Network (PRN), alongside other roads only where demonstrably suitable for large vehicles in highway and amenity terms, to ensure impacts on communities are kept to a minimum. 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 of to land.

2.43 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 is now only one landfill site in operation in Hampshire. This downward trend will continue. As it is expected that Hampshire's capacity will be filled during the Plan period, criteria are provided for new landfill capacity to come forward. At the same time, the Plan aims to fulfil 'net self-sufficiency' through the provision of recycling and recovery capacity instead. There are no allocated non-hazardous landfill sites identified as:

- the current and proposed mineral operations – except the reserve provision noted above – do not provide suitable voids;
- Hampshire's geology is unsuitable;
- there are access and landscape constraints, and
- there is no operator interest.

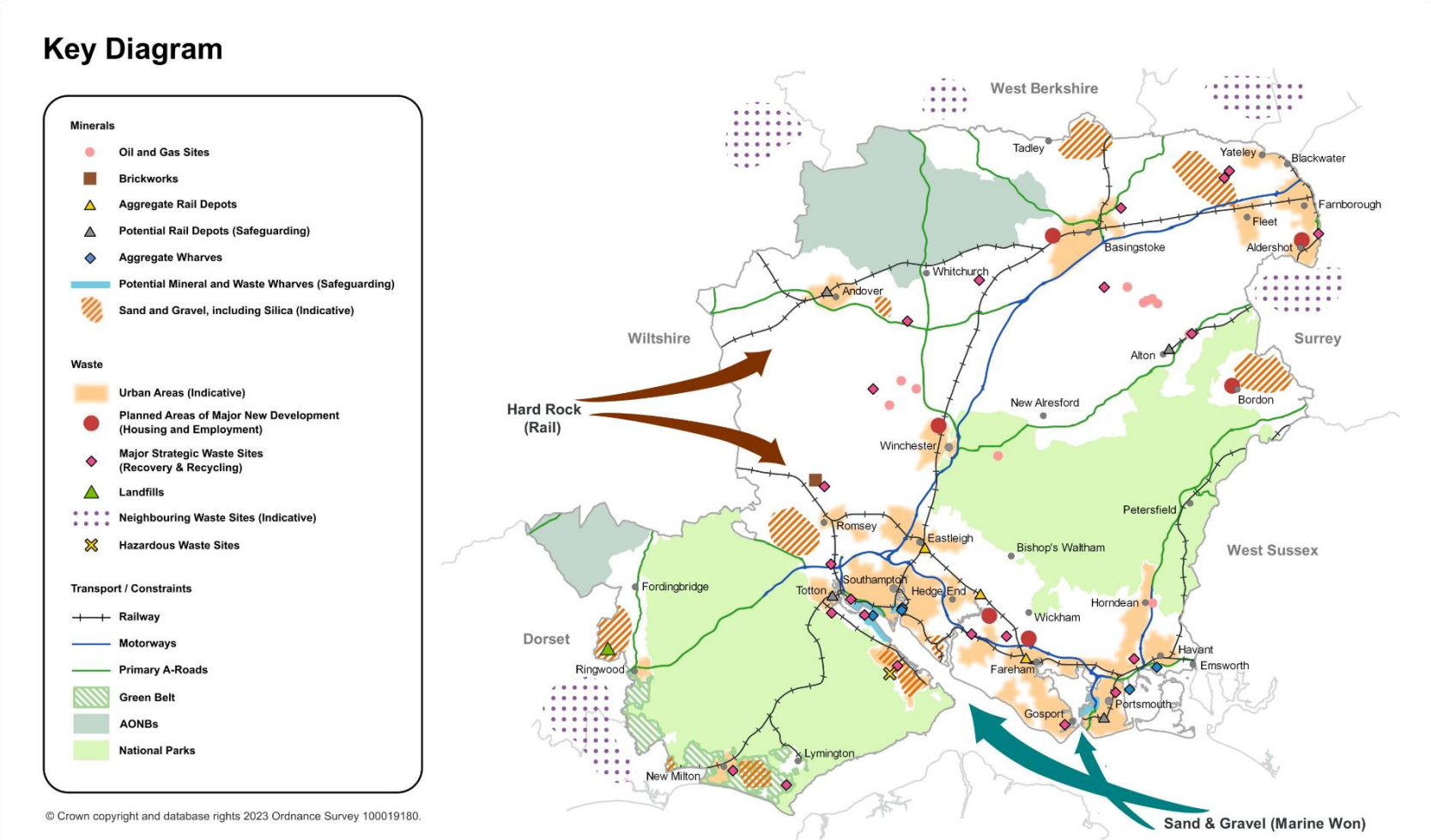
2.44 Principal locations for hazardous waste will focus on the existing merchant[34] incinerator at Fawley.

Key Diagram

2.45 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 some of 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. The remaining sections of the Plan develop the principles and objectives set out in the 'Spatial Strategy'. Specific details relating to the policies are shown on the 'Policies Map'.

[34] Built and owned by a waste operator and charges a 'gate fee' for every load of waste that is brought to the facility. Merchant plants will accept local authority waste and private waste.

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 Section 2. '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[35] requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, the Plan includes a policy relating to sustainable minerals and waste development.

Policy 1: 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 (NPPF).

The policies in this Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant policies in the Plan. 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, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless:

- **Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or**
- **Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be refused.**

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. Careful consideration will be given to the issues raised by key stakeholders including local communities to ensure that concerns are suitably addressed in decision-making.

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. Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with Validation Guidance[36]. The approach to development management will be focused on problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered

[35] Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
[36] Planning Application Validation Guidance (2018): documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/ApplicationValidationGuidance2018.pdf

through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in this Plan.

3.4 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, statutory consultees and other consultees, as appropriate;
- encourage engagement between developers and the local community;
- ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted;
- request that statutory consultees (including the Environment Agency, Highways Authorities, Hampshire and neighbouring Environmental Health Officers, Natural England and Historic England) will provide timely advice;
- give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan[37] when making decisions on minerals and waste development;
- 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 the formation of local liaison panels for minerals and waste development sites, as appropriate, to ensure the community can examine development proposals and engage with interested parties. Liaison panels are relevant to minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application and post submission, as well as during development monitoring.

3.5 In making any planning decision, the Hampshire Authorities will have to consider the merits of a proposal, such as what benefits will the development bring in relation to mineral supply or waste management capacity. The Authorities will also have to make a judgement as to the weight they give to the various elements of the Plan as well as other material considerations and conclude whether on the balance of evidence a development is sustainable and if it should be granted planning permission. Consideration is given to relevant policies in Local Plans for areas within which development is located and a balanced judgement made on the weight to be applied.

3.6 *Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)* indicates that, where the Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (including taking into account whether there are specific policies in the NPPF that indicate that development should be restricted). This may include those policies relating to:

- sites protected under the Habitats Regulations[38] and/or sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- land designated as National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Heritage Coast, Green Belt and/or Local Green Space;
- designated heritage assets; and

[37] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 11 (DLUHC, 2023)
[38] Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

- locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.

3.7 In order for a minerals or waste proposal to comply 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. Planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan and other material considerations are properly addressed.

3.8 Addressing further off-site 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 undertaken, or it can be used to impose restrictions. Planning conditions and obligations are considered in the NPPF[39].

3.9 Planning obligations will only be sought where they are required to make a development acceptable in planning terms which would otherwise be unacceptable. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2019[40] 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.

3.10 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 long term ecological or 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. Obligations regarding transport should have regard to the relevant Local Transport Plan.

3.11 Hampshire County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. However, minerals or waste development dealt with by the County Council (as 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 where CIL charging schedules have been adopted. It is recognised that the Levelling Up and Infrastructure Bill[41] proposes to replace CIL and Section 106 agreements with a new Infrastructure Levy. The HMWP will implement any relevant changes should they be brought forward through legislation.

3.12 CIL is currently 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. However, in some parts of Hampshire some developments will not be economically viable if a significant CIL is charged for employment or industrial developments and these uses have been excluded or limited from the relevant Charging Schedules. Therefore, it is likely that some built facilities for waste management activities would be ultimately exempt from paying the CIL charges.

[39] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 55-58 (DLUHC, 2023)
[40] Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No.2) Regulations 2019: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1103/contents/made
[41] Levelling Up and Infrastructure Bill (2022): bills.parliament.uk/bills/3155

3.13 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. Environmental Health Officers (at district or borough councils) and the Environment Agency (EA) may also monitor aspects of a minerals or waste development. The EA ensures that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations[42].

3.14 Minerals and waste proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past operator performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated at the time the application is submitted. This would include where issues have been raised about the environmental or amenity impacts of a site, particularly where there is evidence to demonstrate these impacts. In such cases, these issues and evidence of impacts would be taken into account in decision-making. 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. Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the plan.

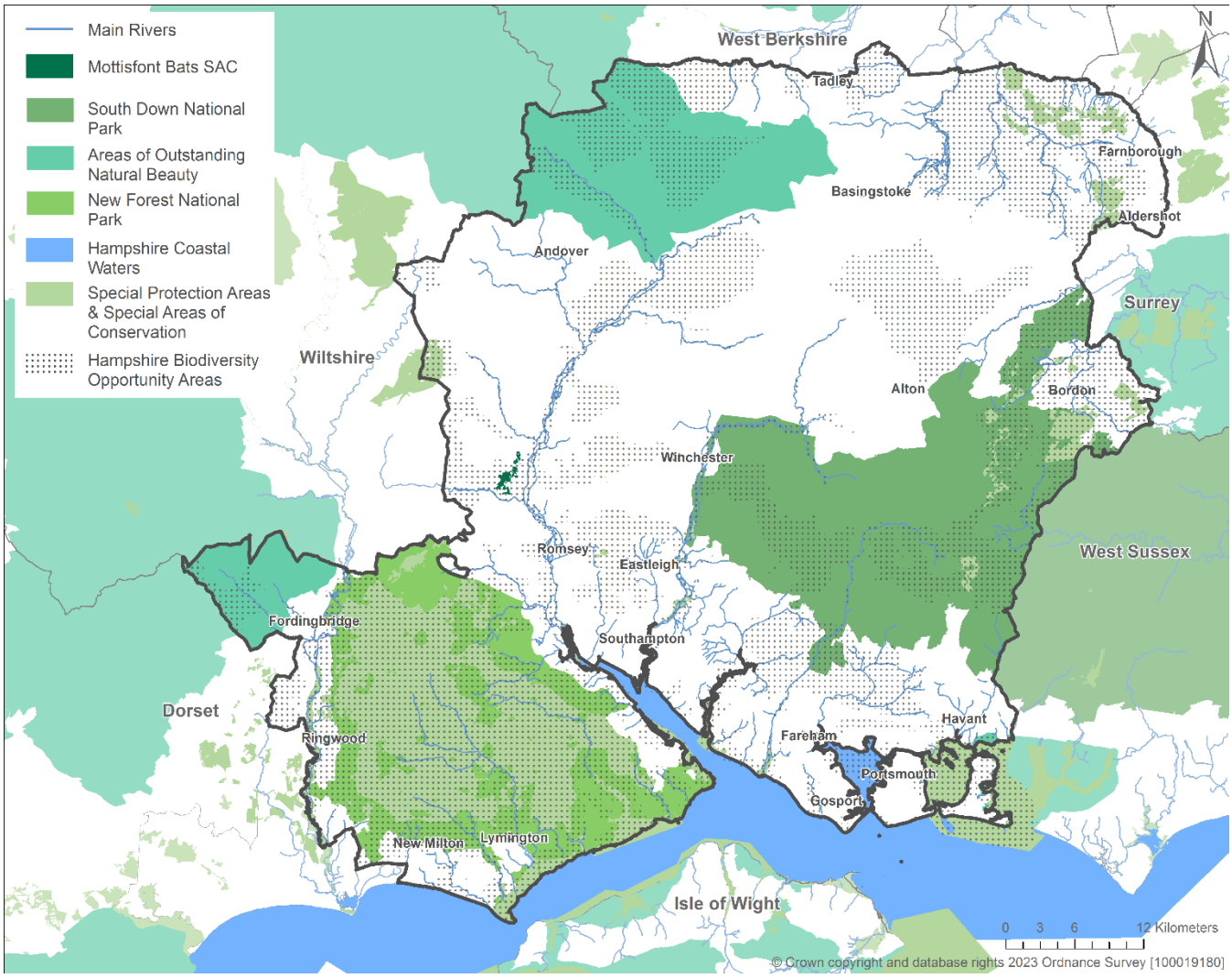
3.15 *Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)* is also considered in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how the policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor its implementation. It should be read alongside this policy.

[42] Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 [NB. The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc (Legislative functions and Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (draft Legislation)]

4. Protecting Hampshire's Environment

4.1 A high-quality and healthy environment underpins the economic prosperity and quality of life of Hampshire. 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 natural capital, 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 and healthy environment supports the economy, 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. Figure 7 highlights some of the Plan area's main natural environment assets including designated nature conservation sites, the South West Hampshire Green Belt, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In addition, Figure 7 demonstrates the relationship between environmental assets in the Plan area and in surrounding areas which offers up opportunities for landscape-scale habitat enhancements.

Figure 7 - An overview of Hampshire's unique natural environment assets



4.2 Some minerals and waste developments, although necessary, can pose a 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 planned appropriately, minerals and waste development can not only maintain the existing quality and 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 beautiful, high-quality and healthy environment and supports:

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

4.4 This section of the Plan considers the importance of protecting Hampshire's environment and sets out policies relating to the following issues:

- climate change;
- habitats and species;
- nationally protected landscapes;
- the countryside and valued landscapes;
- the Green Belt;
- the historic environment;
- water management;
- soils; and
- restoration and aftercare.

4.5 All policies in this section of the Plan are also considered in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how each policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor the implementation. It should be read alongside the policies in this section of the Plan.

Climate change

4.6 There is scientific consensus that human activity is increasing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases which is resulting in climate change[43]. It is therefore a national planning objective that planning plays a key role in helping to shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, encourage the reuse of existing resources and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. National planning policy also states that 'Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures'[44].

4.7 Hampshire County Council has set a target to be carbon neutral by 2050. The South Downs National Park Climate Change Adaption Plan assesses the current and predicted impacts of climate change in relation to the National Park's purposes and statutory functions. The Southampton City Council Green City Plan 2030 seeks to make the operations of Southampton City Council achieve net-zero carbon by 2030. Portsmouth City Council's target is for carbon neutrality across its operations by 2030. New Forest National Park Authority is working with its partners towards the National Park being 'net zero with nature' by 2050. UK legislation has a target of net zero for all greenhouse gases by 2050 (The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) order 2019).

Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation

Minerals and waste development will be supported where it enables the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050 by:

a. **contributing towards mitigating the causes of climate change by:**
   i. **Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and**
   ii. **Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible; and**
   iii. **Facilitating low carbon technologies; and**

b. **reducing vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures.**

[43] Climate Change 2023 – Synthesis Report (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2023): https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf

[44] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 153 (DLUHC, 2023)

Minerals and waste development proposals must be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how they will contribute to the transition to carbon neutrality. This should include how climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and opportunities have been identified, considered, and (where appropriate) incorporated.

4.8 Minerals and waste proposals will need to demonstrate in their Climate Change Assessments how the development will reduce its carbon emissions over time and enable the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050. This will need to be proportional to the scale of carbon emissions the development is likely to cause. Therefore, energy developments such as oil and gas or energy from waste will have to provide a significant justification taking into account the life of the development (see 'Oil and gas development' and 'Energy recovery development' for more detail). Furthermore, in considering the impacts of the proposal, the carbon footprint of the total site and its operations must be taken into account. Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. These opportunities should be explored as part of the Climate Change Assessment (see 'Implementation and Monitoring Plan') and may include:

- reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through diverting biodegradable waste from landfill;
- generation of renewable energy (heat and power) from energy recovery facilities;
- the potential for carbon capture, including ensuring facilities are capable of retrofitting carbon capture technology in the future, in particular in terms of available adjacent land;
- more sustainable use of resources, through the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction and support for a circular economy;
- appropriate restoration of quarries and landfill sites;
- application of nature-based solutions such as expansion of tree and woodland cover, restoration and creation of priority habitats, natural floodplain management and retrofitting blue and green infrastructure;
- supplying aggregates for use in flood and coastal defences; and
- reducing emissions from, or created by, transport by locating development adjacent to local markets, using less polluting vehicles and avoiding transport by road (i.e. water, rail or use of conveyors).

4.9 Where development has a life span up to 2050, the Climate Change Assessment should demonstrate how the proposal will help meet the Climate Change Act target. The Hampshire Authorities will expect that any proposals will also adhere to any relevant Government guidance issued to support this process.

4.10 In this context, resilience means capacity for the environment to respond to such changes by resisting damage caused by climate change 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. This will be supported through the Local Nature Recovery Strategy which will include a local habitat map and a statement of biodiversity priorities.

4.11 Hampshire has a low-lying coast which 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 minerals and waste developments', 'Flooding - risk and prevention', 'Managing traffic impacts' and 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. Consideration should be given to the relevant policies in the South Marine Plan.

4.12 Generally, minerals and waste development should be avoided in the areas of Hampshire subject to coastal change or vulnerable to flood risk, unless appropriate adaptation measures are incorporated. Some existing developments are vulnerable in this respect. These include historic 'legacy' landfills which are located close to Portsmouth and Lymington where adaptation measures may have to be implemented retrospectively. In addition, consideration should be given to the resilience of utilities such as Waste-Water Treatment Works and any proposals will need to ensure that they have suitable adaptation measures in place to manage future climate change events and maintain operation.

4.13 It is recognised that opportunities to apply *Policy 2 (Climate change- mitigation and adaption)* to some minor planning applications such as extensions of time may be limited. However, it is expected that consideration would still be given in all planning applications to whether any opportunities are present and if not, the reasons why should be clearly outlined in the planning application.

Habitats and species

4.14 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 which are considered internationally, nationally or locally rare or important[45].

4.15 A significant proportion of these habitats and species are safeguarded by national nature conservation legislation. Designated sites that are part of the national sites network and Ramsar sites are given the highest level of statutory protection, in accordance with the Habitats Regulations[46]. National planning policy protects important habitats and species at all levels of public administration requiring local authorities to 'take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital'[47].

4.16 Internationally important designated sites and species include:

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - Sites and species protected in accordance with the Habitats Regulations;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - Habitats and species protected in accordance with the Habitats Regulations;
- 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.

4.17 SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites 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

[45] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report
[46] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)
[47] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 175 (DLUHC, 2023)

with the Habitat Regulations[48]. All candidate or potential sites, and sites supporting off-site habitat for nearby SPA/SAC/Ramsar 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 as part of any proposal for minerals and waste development in this area. In relevant catchment areas, development proposals must also consider the potential for nutrient pollution (see also *Policy 8(d) (Water management*)).

4.18 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.

4.19 Nationally important designated 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), section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) and the Badger Act 1992;
- Ancient Woodland;
- Core Statutory ecological network sites and,
- Nature Improvement Areas.

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

4.21 Authorities have a duty to protect and enhance the features for which sites are designated. The presence of such a site within or adjacent to a minerals or waste 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.

4.22 Hampshire and its Neighbouring Authorities also include other sites, habitats, and species which are extremely important in maintaining a high level of biodiversity. These include:

- Local wildlife sites, known within the Plan area as either Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or County Wildlife Sites (CWS) – identified locally and given regard under national policy;
- Habitats and species listed and given regard by the Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans;
- Local Nature Reserves; and

[48] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)

- Core non-statutory ecological network sites.

4.23 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 those measures, such as mitigation or compensation are suitable, biodiversity net gain is achieved. Where relevant, consideration should be given to any local strategies or management plans for the area and local targets for biodiversity.

4.24 Hampshire's network of green infrastructure includes an important and extensive network of wildlife rich watercourses, including rivers and streams and their corridors ('blue infrastructure') as well as waterbodies, such as ponds and lakes etc. This component of the area's natural capital provides important linear features and ecological linkages that support the migration of important species.

4.25 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a measurably better state than beforehand. This means protecting existing habitats and ensuring that lost or degraded habitats are compensated for by enhancing or creating habitats that are of greater value to wildlife and people. The Environment Act[49] will introduce mandatory biodiversity net gain for most new development, including new infrastructure, in England. This is due to become a requirement in late 2023 for development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. BNG will require planning applicants to deliver at least 10% gain in biodiversity above the current baseline and is to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years.

4.26 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 included a duty on all public authorities to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity. This has been strengthened to reflect the long-term environmental targets that are set under the Environment Act 2021[50].

4.27 Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) have also been introduced by the Environment Act. This new mandatory England-wide system of spatial strategies will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and wider environmental benefits. They are designed as tools to drive more coordinated, practical, and focussed action to help nature. LNRS will support delivery of mandatory BNG and provide a focus for a strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity which are also being introduced by the Act.

4.28 Hampshire County Council has been appointed 'responsible authority' for the Hampshire LNRS by Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and therefore will be preparing the Strategy for the Plan area. The County Council will engage with its 'supporting authorities', landowners and managers, communities and other stakeholders to develop the strategy which, following publication, will be subject to regular review and republishing.

[49] Environment Act 2021: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted
[50] Further details on the funding, programme, regulations, and statutory guidance are expected.

Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species

Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.

Development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

The following sites, habitats, and species will be protected in Hampshire and in neighbouring areas, where there is a potential for impact, in accordance with the level of their relative importance:

a. **nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species;**
b. **irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees);**
c. **local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves;**
d. **habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, or as a Hampshire Notable species;**
e. **Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans or Biodiversity Opportunity Areas;**
f. **Features of the landscape that are mapped as Nature Recovery Network, or function as 'stepping stones', linear features or form part of a wider network of features by virtue of a coherent ecological structure or function (such as river basins), or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.**

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.

4.29 In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on biodiversity, both directly and indirectly, including through habitat fragmentation, hydrological changes, physical disturbance of important species, and air and water pollution or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, compensatory habitats will

need to be guaranteed to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats. Where these habitats form part of a wider network, the compensatory habitats that are provided should be the same or better habitat of the same type. 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 will be refused if the need for the development does not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. Compensatory habitats will need to be considered as part of the restoration of a site. Further detail on Habitat Regulation Assessment is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.

4.30 The Hampshire Authorities will take a consistent approach to its application of the Biodiversity Metric in ensuring biodiversity net gain through minerals and waste development. It is recognised that many quarry restoration developments already achieve a significant exceedance of 10% BNG. As such, the Hampshire Authorities will expect operators to engage at an early pre-application stage to determine what level of BNG can be achieved, which in appropriate circumstances may provide the opportunity for provision of additional biodiversity units that can be traded as off-site BNG for other developments. Consideration should also be given to the delivery of biodiversity enhancements prior to development taking place. Relevant guidance should be applied, where available, particularly in relation to minerals development and the application of the Metric. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.

4.31 Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short, medium, or long-term, all of which are 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, it may have a positive impact in the long-term through providing a restoration scheme that makes a positive contribution to overall biodiversity. Development should be located or, where necessary, 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, particularly where these can be linked to climate resilience. Habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those 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'.

4.32 It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider all 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 any impacts identified. Consideration should be given to the resilience of habitat features and protected species to future climate scenarios as well as River Basin Management Plans and relevant policies in the South Marine Plan, where relevant. Reference should also be made to Mitigation Strategies prepared by Local Planning Authorities dealing with recreation displacement.

Landscape and countryside

4.33 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. National planning policy requires Local Planning Authorities to protect and enhance valued landscapes and

maintain the 'character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate'[51].

Nationally protected landscapes

4.34 The term nationally protected landscapes refer collectively to National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). National planning policy gives great weight 'to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues'[52].

4.35 The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. The three AONBs in the Plan area are the North Wessex Downs, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour AONBs[53]. Together, these nationally protected landscapes cover nearly 40% of the Plan area.

4.36 As set out in Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995, all relevant authorities (including statutory undertakers and other public bodies) and decision-makers are required to have regard to the Purposes and Duty of the National Parks. These are:

- Purpose 1 – To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and
- Purpose 2 – To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Parks by the public; and
- Duty: To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities within the National Park in pursuit of the above purposes.

4.37 If there is a conflict between the above, then Purpose 1 takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle[54].

4.38 The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. AONBs also have two secondary aims: meeting the need for quiet enjoyment of the countryside and having regard for the interests of those who live and work there.

4.39 The statutory purposes of nationally protected landscapes will be upheld when considering minerals and waste developments. In addition, the findings and proposals of the Glover Review[55] will be to be

[51] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)
[52] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 176 (DLUHC, 2023)
[53] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report
[54] Updated in the 1995 Environment Act
[55] Landscape Review (Defra, 2019): assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf

taken into account when assessing minerals and waste developments and their potential for impact in, and their potential for impact on, National Parks and AONBs.

Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes

Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest National Park, South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour AONB, Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB or North Wessex Downs AONB, other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Assessment will be required giving consideration to:

a. **the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations;**
b. **the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;**
c. **the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the National Park or AONB, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and**
d. **any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.**

The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan. Development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or AONB.

Minerals and waste development should protect and where appropriate enhance the landscape character and special qualities of the National Parks and AONBs. This includes, but is not limited to, natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies.

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.

In terms of small-scale waste management facilities for local needs, these should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the National Park or AONB.

4.40 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 nationally protected landscapes. Accordingly, minerals development in these areas will be rigorously examined and should only take place when there are exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that the need for the development outweighs is in the public interest.

4.41 All minerals and waste applications are defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 as 'major development'. Small-scale waste management facilities include those that are not considered strategic (see *Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*).

4.42 Notwithstanding the above, and for the purposes of this policy only, development proposals will need to be assessed to determine whether they constitute "major development" for the purposes of Paragraph 177 of the NPPF. This will include considerations in relation to the character, nature, scale, and setting of development, and whether development could have a potential significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the National Park or AONB has been designated or defined. In terms of a National Park, this relates to its natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities; and for an AONB, this relates to its natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature. The potential for significant impacts on the National Parks and AONBs will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case and should be clearly addressed in the Major Development Assessment – see 'Implementation and Monitoring Plan.

4.43 The impact of minerals and waste development on the landscape of National Parks and AONBs will need to be assessed, and this assessment will need to be undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)[56] to determine potential landscape and visual effects, and appropriate mitigation. Consideration must be given to relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and their profiles[57], the Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) for the nationally protected landscapes, and any local LCAs which have been prepared by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment[58] which provides a strategic overview. Furthermore, consideration should be given to important views of, from, and within the nationally protected landscapes when assessing any potential impacts and any local designations.

4.44 Development proposals in nationally protected landscapes are also defined as being within the countryside, and so *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)* will need to be considered in conjunction with *Policy 4*.

[56] Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment GLVIA 3rd (Landscape Institute, 2020): https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/technical/glvia3-panel/

[57] National Character Areas: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles

[58] Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (Hampshire County Council)

Countryside and valued landscapes

4.45 The landscape outside the defined settlement boundaries is defined as countryside, and those areas of countryside which are not protected by national landscape designations can also be locally important and highly valued[59], i.e. Areas of Special Landscape Quality. Although "valued landscapes" are not defined by national policy, the value of a landscape can be determined through the considerations of landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreational value, role in separating / protecting the identity of individual settlements, and perceptual aspects and associations[60]. Please note, "valued landscapes" can also be identified within nationally protected landscapes.

4.46 It is important that development proposals within the countryside respect the distinctive qualities of local landscape character types and areas. National policy states that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognised, alongside the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystems[61].

4.47 Minerals and waste developments, even though they may be temporary, can have negative landscape and visual impacts on the proposed development site, its surroundings, and the routes to the site.

4.48 Development should be assessed as part of a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) or a Landscape Appraisal[62] to ensure potential negative impacts on the wider countryside setting are understood and appropriately addressed or mitigated.

4.49 Most mineral developments are tied to countryside locations as this is where most unsterilised viable mineral deposits are available. Other activities essential for supplying minerals are also located in the countryside including on-shore oil and gas fields and brickworks with their associated clay workings.

4.50 Some waste uses, such as large-scale facilities requiring an open site are difficult to accommodate in urban areas. 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.

4.51 Appropriately managed minerals and waste development is important to support employment and provision of services in rural areas (including more sustainable energy supplies). However, it is recognised that the design and operation of a development will need to minimise noise and light pollution, especially in tranquil and dark sky locations (see 'Protecting public health, safety amenity and well-being').

[59] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (a) (DLUHC, 2023)
[60] as defined by Box 5.1. page 84 of GLVIA 3rd Ed 2013.
[61] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (b) (DLUHC, 2023)
[62] Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment GLVIA 3rd (Landscape Institute, 2020)

Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes

1. Minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will not be permitted unless:

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

In the instance that Criterion (1) is met, minerals and waste developments will also need to meet Criteria (2) and (3) below as appropriate and applicable.

2. Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will be expected to:

i. **respect the qualities of the landscape as set out in National and Local Landscape Character Assessments;**
ii. **demonstrate that they would not result in significant adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity;**
iii. **ensure any public rights of way are protected and where possible, enhanced including any important views; and**
iv. **be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals or waste use.**

3. Minerals and waste development which is considered to be within a valued landscape shall only be permitted where they meet the above criteria, and where it protects and where possible, enhances the landscape with particular regard to:

i. **The intrinsic landscape character and quality;**
ii. **The visual setting (including key views);**
iii. **The landscape's role in natural capital and ecological networks;**
iv. **The local character and setting of built development (including historical significance); and**
v. **Natural landscape features (including ancient woodland, trees, hedgerows, and water courses etc).**

As part of the above, development proposals must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and its surroundings. The landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery.

4.52 The countryside[63] is an important resource for public access and recreation for Hampshire's communities, as well as surrounding communities and can play an important role in supporting natural capital and ecosystem services. Minerals and waste development can be related to some countryside activities. For example, it can be associated with exploiting or processing a source of material derived from the countryside or agricultural activities. The development may provide benefits for rural communities such as enhanced public access and recreational opportunities, especially as part of the restoration of minerals or waste developments.

4.53 Public rights of way can significantly contribute to the well-being of society and provide significant access to nature and to the countryside. Where minerals or waste developments 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 enhance the network. Where diversions are necessary, to ameliorate visual and environmental disbenefits, the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) should provide mitigation for potential adverse effects (for example, planted buffer strips). This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes, common land and access land.

4.54 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 should be considered as part of any planning application together with proportionate mitigation measures. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted public rights of way.

4.55 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 at the end 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. The restoration of minerals and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses, providing benefits for rural communities. In particular, the restoration stage of developments can lead to enhanced public access and recreational opportunities. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.

4.56 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'.

4.57 Specific consideration will also be given to accessible and historic landscapes including:

- parks and gardens open to the public, country parks, National Trust or English Heritage land and properties, Woodland Trust or Forestry Commission woodland, rights of ways, access land and common land; and
- heritage assets and their settings, such as registered parks and gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.

4.58 Any relevant local plan policies, local or community landscape character assessments or community-led planning initiatives (i.e., neighbourhood development plans and/or village design statements) and Mitigation Strategies dealing with recreational displacement should be considered when determining the potential impacts of minerals and waste developments.

[63] A definition of 'countryside' in relation to this Plan is provided in the Glossary.

South West Hampshire Green Belt

4.59 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 the county (the South West Hampshire Green Belt). This has been designated to contain development pressures from the Bournemouth urban area[64]. There is a history of mineral working and waste developments located in the Green Belt.

4.60 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.

4.61 National planning policy requires Local Planning Authorities 'to plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land'[65].

4.62 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[66].

4.63 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[67]. 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.

[64] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report
[65] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 145 (DLUHC, 2023)
[66] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 150 (DLUHC, 2023)
[67] National Planning Policy for Waste, paragraph 6 (DCLG, 2014): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt

Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Proposals 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 of minerals or waste development will be required.

4.64 Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development[68] and do not conflict with the purposes of including the land within it[69], may be permitted where the openness and the purposes of the Green Belt are not greatly impacted.

4.65 The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of mineral workings and may therefore be acceptable in the Green Belt. Restoration may provide opportunities to enhance beneficial use of the Green Belt. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.

4.66 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.

4.67 Planning Practice Guidance outlines the factors which need to be taken into consideration when determining the potential impact of development on the openness of the Green Belt[70]. This include, but are not limited to:

- 'openness is capable of having both spatial and visual aspects – in other words, the visual impact of the proposal may be relevant, as could its volume;
- the duration of the development, and its remediation – taking into account any provisions to return land to its original state or to an equivalent (or improved) state of openness; and

[68] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 149 (g) (DLUHC, 2023)
[69] National Planning Policy Framework Para. 150 (DLUHC, 2023)
[70] Planning Practice Guidance: Green Belt (Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 64-001-20190722): www.gov.uk/guidance/green-belt#what-factors-can-be-taken-into-account-when-considering-the-potential-impact-of-development-on-the-openness-of-the-green-belt

- the degree of activity likely to be generated, such as traffic generation.'

4.68 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 or waste buildings is not considered to be appropriate within the Green Belt.

Historic environment and heritage assets

4.69 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.

4.70 Hampshire has a rich and diverse historic environment. Its heritage assets range from conservation areas and individual artefacts to historic sites, buildings, settlements, landscapes, parks, and gardens. The Plan area includes designated heritage assets (such as listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and historic parks and gardens) and non-designated heritage assets. Collectively, they contribute significantly to a sense of place and local identity and are irreplaceable. It is important to conserve all heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance and to ensure that an adequate record is made of any asset or site that is by necessity, destroyed, damaged, or altered, and to ensure that archaeological knowledge is preserved for future generations.

4.71 The historic environment covers all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged as well as landscaped and planted or managed flora.

4.72 Information on non-designated heritage assets can be found on the Historic Environment Record held by the relevant Local Planning Authority and via any local lists they maintain.

4.73 However, it is also recognised that minerals and waste developments can have an adverse impact, whether damaging or in the case of extraction of archaeological remains, more fully destructive. Where the public benefits of development outweigh the significance of the heritage assets, archaeological recording is required to record and make available the results of archaeological excavation and study, through the Historic Environmental Record and other public arenas, as appropriate, as a public good.

4.74 National planning policy identifies the conservation of such heritage assets as one of the core land-use planning principles that underpin both plan-making and decision-taking; it states that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life by existing and future generations[71].

[71] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 189 (DLUHC, 2023)

Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets

Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment, and the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.

Heritage assets will be protected in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:

a. **scheduled 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.**

Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets that may be affected including their setting, both present and predicted, and the impact of development on them. Where appropriate, this should be informed by the results of technical studies, field evaluation and other evidence. For mineral proposals this should establish the potential for archaeological remains within the overburden and the mineral body itself.

Evidence and results of archaeological excavation, field evaluations, technical studies and other recordings should be made publicly accessible (including depositing the results in a public archive and Historic Environment Record).

<u>Designated heritage assets</u>

When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight is given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be).

Proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, will be required to set out a clear and convincing justification as to why that harm is considered acceptable on the basis of achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or where all the specific circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.

Proposals that cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to weigh the level of harm against the public benefits that may be gained by the proposal including securing its optimum viable use.

When there is clear and convincing justification that the public benefits of development outweigh the harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, mitigation of that harm, should be secured.

Non-designated heritage assets

Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be required to set out the scale of the direct and indirect effects upon the significance of the non-designated heritage asset, enabling a balanced judgement to be made.

4.75 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. Where relevant, consideration should be given to policies in the South Marine Plan.

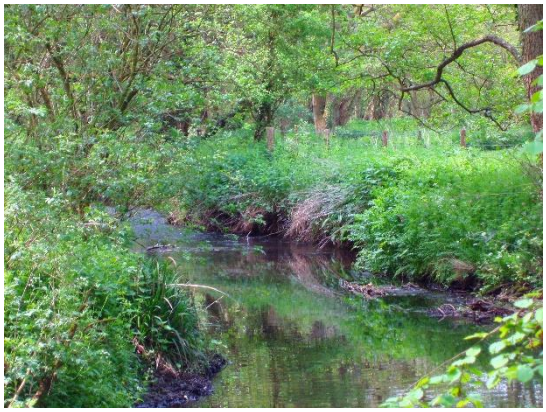
4.76 There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Heritage issues that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures, including methods of working and/or the design of the scheme, which take these into account. Minerals or waste developments will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, taking into account any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology (such as through the preservation of identified remains).

4.77 Nationally important heritage assets located or discovered on sites proposed for minerals and waste development should be preserved as part of the development, other than in wholly exceptional circumstances.

4.78 Minerals and waste proposals should take into account impacts of extraction on the water table and the potential to impact heritage assets such as water-logged archaeological remains (see section on ‘Water management’).

4.79 The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment but can also assist in maintaining or improving the setting of heritage assts (such as a scheduled monument, listed building or designed landscape). This may include circumstances where the setting requires repairing historic landscape character. Also, restoration schemes may include further work linked with 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 minerals and waste developments'.

Water management



4.80 Hampshire is heavily influenced by its water sources and there are many streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs throughout the Plan area.

4.81 Many of the area's rivers are associated with extensive reaches of gravel and sand bed material associated with a dynamic, meandering, or divided channel and active erosion and sediment deposition features.

4.82 Hampshire is also heavily dependent on its groundwater for water supply. The area benefits from a number of main river catchments including some that are of international nature conservation and cultural value. Hampshire chalk streams and rivers are a unique and rare worldwide. They need to be protected from the risk low water flow when water is abstracted for waste processes. Water in aquifers is also limited and needs to be protected from over abstraction and contamination. High levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the water environment are significant challenges to address.

4.83 In 2016, 82% of water in the Plan area's rivers, streams and lakes failed to reach 'good' ecological status (as defined by the EU Water Framework Directive) compared with 86% in the UK. To ensure compliance with the Water Framework Directive, minerals and waste development must not cause any adverse impact on local water bodies.

4.84 The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (WFD) provides the framework for ensuring surface and ground water is protected and to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status for all water bodies. Mineral development can have significant impacts on not only flooding and water quality but also water quantity. To ensure compliance with the WFD, development must not cause any unacceptable impact on water resources.

Policy 8: Water management

Minerals and waste development will be permitted where proposals do not:

a. **result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and**

b. **cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and**

c. **cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on water quantity and quality on:**

   i. **adjoining land;**
   ii. **nearby private and licensed abstractions;**
   iii. **potential groundwater resources; or**
   iv. **the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and**

d. **fail to comply with nutrient neutrality requirements, where relevant.**

A Water Framework Directive screening assessment will be required in all cases where there is the potential for impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies.

Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.

4.85 Planning applications should be supported by a Hydrological and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment which evaluates the impact on surface and groundwater from the proposed operations. Modelling may be required to support a new quarry proposal or extension to satisfy Environment Agency requirements. A management scheme will need to be agreed for the construction, operation and restoration phases of development.

4.86 Proposals for mineral development must take into account the need to protect water resources. In assessing proposals, the Authorities will consider the risk of flooding (*Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention)*) and, where relevant, surface water and groundwater issues. All development must consider the need to protect the flow and quality of surface and groundwater resources. Developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on water resources. Dewatering may require prior approval through the issuing of an Environment Agency abstraction licence. The impacts of de-watering on heritage assets should also be taken into account (see section on 'Protecting heritage assets').

4.87 An undeveloped 8 metres (Southern Region Land Drainage and Sea Defence Bylaws)[72] is required on both sides of a main river[73]. This will help promote strong and resilient ecosystems, green and blue infrastructure links, water quality standards and human health and well-being (pleasant amenity space).

4.88 Proposals within the Bedhampton Springs to Havant Karstic Zone, as defined by the Source Protection Zone 1 and 1C, will need to undertake specific assessment in relation to water quality and infiltration due to the risks associated with karstic features. This should be undertaken in consultation with Portsmouth Water and the Environment Agency. Consideration will also need to be given to achieving nutrient neutrality where relevant minerals and waste development proposals are located within catchments identified by Natural England (see Policy 3 (Protecting habitats and species) and section 'Liquid waste and waste-water management'').

4.89 Planning applications should be supported by a risk assessment which evaluates the impact to surface and groundwater from the proposed operations. This should include consideration of local karst features in the chalk, the potential enhanced fracture connectivity to local groundwater abstractions and impacts on groundwater quality. Modelling may be required to support a new quarry

[72] Southern Region Land Drainage Byelaws (Environment Agency): assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/289778/LIT_8493_0c7151.pdf

[73] Main rivers are typically larger streams and rivers, but some are smaller watercourses of local significance. Main Rivers are nationally managed by the Environment Agency and can be identified using this map: www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=17cd53dfc524433980cc333726a56386

proposal or extension to satisfy Environment Agency requirements. A management scheme will need to be agreed for the construction, operation and restoration of the proposals.

4.90 All minerals and waste proposals must include measures to ensure the achievement of both no deterioration and improved ecological status of all waterbodies within the site and/or hydrologically connected to the site. This should include consideration of the ecological health of affected riverine, riparian and aquifer water bodies. Where relevant a Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment will be required to demonstrate the effects of the proposed development on the groundwater environment and how these may be mitigated to an acceptable level. Such assessments should include a consideration of impacts on near-by abstraction licences; risk to the principal aquifer; cumulative impacts of the neighbouring quarry sites; groundwater quality in relation to impacts on neighbouring potable abstractions and adjacent waste sites; and monitoring. Where relevant, consideration should also be given to the policies in the South Marine Plan.

Soils

4.91 Hampshire's rich and diverse range of soils has developed over the last 10,000 years, influenced by the gradual evolution of land management practices. 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 (BMV) agricultural land'[74]. Soils with a lower economic value can have a high value for biodiversity. The soils associated with ancient woodland, heathland and meadow grassland are extremely valuable. They all perform a range of essential functions which underpin Hampshire's environment, society and economy.

4.92 Soils are an important resource not least for their carbon capture potential. They are vulnerable to various modern-day pressures which can destroy them in relatively short periods of time. National planning policy states that plans, and decision should recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services which soils provide including the 'economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land'[75]. That guidance is supported by the Department of environment, food and rural affairs (Defra) Soil Strategy[76] 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[77] and the Institute for Quarrying's Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings[78] should be applied to all development proposals.

[74] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report
[75] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (b) (DLUHC, 2023)
[76] Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)
[77] Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Defra, 2009)
[78] Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings: Soils Guidance (quarrying.org)

4.93 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 thus 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.

Policy 9: Protection of soils

Minerals and waste development should protect, manage, and use soils to achieve improvements to biodiversity, contribute towards adaptation to or mitigation of, climate change and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils, through appropriate mitigation measures, from unacceptable risk, prioritising the reuse and, when appropriate, enhancement of existing soils.

4.94 Where it is necessary for minerals and waste development to be located on agricultural land, or other land with soil resources, it will be expected that proposals submit an Agricultural Land Classification Assessment and, wherever possible, the development should be located on poorer quality agricultural land. If time-limited development has to be located on BMV agricultural land:

- the affected land should be restored to BMV agricultural land if possible, and at least the grade it had before the development; or
- where possible, an equivalent area of land must be upgraded to BMV agricultural land.

4.95 Minerals and waste development should not result in the needless loss of BMV 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 recognising that achieving the required land quality can take time. Monitoring of soils may be necessary to ensure the final quality is attained. The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land.

4.96 Protection and management of soils can also have a key role in the restoration of habitats removed or disturbed during development. Mitigation should aim to minimise soil disturbance and to retain as many ecosystem services as possible through careful soil management during the construction process and appropriate soil re-use. Further detail is set out in ‘Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan’.

4.97 Soils also form a critical part in adapting to and mitigation of climate change. It both emits carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and absorbs it from the atmosphere (see section on 'Climate change').

The restoration of minerals and waste development, and the contribution it can make to mitigating climate change, is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'. Aggregates and soils contribute to the construction, demolition, and excavation waste stream in Hampshire. Recycling of soils is encouraged, and this is considered in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.

Restoration of minerals and waste developments

4.98 Effective restoration and long-term aftercare of minerals and waste development is integral to all mineral extraction and landfill development in Hampshire. Extracting minerals and landfilling are long-term land uses, but they are only temporary developments. It is critical that restoration and aftercare of the site is carefully planned and maintained to ensure that local communities and the environment receive maximum benefit after the development has been completed. This approach is reinforced in national planning policy 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'[79].

4.99 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 historic environment, biodiversity, landscape, communities and provide net gains for biodiversity.

4.100 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[80].

4.101 The restoration of other minerals and waste developments must also be considered. This includes the restoration of time-limited minerals and waste sites which include built infrastructure 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 waste sites can provide benefits for local communities by creating leisure and amenity opportunities, as well as greater public access to the natural environment and historic environment[81].

4.102 The nature of restoration activity depends on the choice of after-use, which is influenced by a variety of factors including:

[79] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (h) (DLUHC, 2023)
[80] Hampshire Restoration Study
[81] Hampshire Restoration Study

- the aspirations of the landowner(s) and the local community;
- the present characteristics of the site and its environs;
- area strategies (such as biodiversity priorities, nature improvement strategies, green and blue infrastructure strategies, river basin management plans and any landscape planning guidance);
- the nature, scale and duration of the proposed development; and
- the availability and quality of soil resources.

Policy 10: Restoration of minerals 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 historic and landscape character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives and, where relevant, strategic priorities for habitats, biodiversity, heritage, or community use where these are consistent with the development plan.

Opportunities for adapting to or mitigating the impacts of climate change through restoration are supported.

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

4.103 Restoration, aftercare and after-use will usually seek to assure that the land is restored to a level of quality at least equivalent to that which it was prior to development commencing. Restoration schemes should provide for:

- Net environmental gain through the enhancement of the quality and character of the landscape, local environment or the setting of historic assets to the benefit of the local or wider community; and
- Measures to achieve biodiversity net gain in line with national planning policy, whatever the proposed after-use of the site; and
- Opportunities for recovery as set out in the Local Nature Recovery Strategy.

4.104 The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should, alongside the provision of net gains for biodiversity (considered in more detail under *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)*), 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 Public Rights of Way network, provision of additional footways 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 habitat connectivity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, or help reverse the breakdown of habitats, as appropriate, taking into account the need for climate resilience measures;
- contribute to local objectives for:
    - the provision of green infrastructure;
    - designated site conservation objectives;
    - Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);
    - Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites); 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 including opportunities for water storage and management, flood water storage, the creation of new areas of vegetation and habitats to absorb carbon, peat restoration 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 wherever possible see section on 'Climate change';
- 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 is not permanently lost; and
- use of the land for grazing, including back-up or amenity grazing.

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

4.106 Following the restoration of some minerals or landfill sites there may be 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, renewable energy provision (such as West Solar Solent) or other forms of non-minerals and waste development.

4.107 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. Phased restoration allows worked land to be restored as extraction or landfilling progresses in other parts of the site. It can also help to offset any 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 commence immediately following the completion of extraction or landfilling. Progress and effectiveness of the restoration will be monitored.

4.108 In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on habitats or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. 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. 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 formation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss. Provision of compensatory habitats is also considered in the section on 'Habitats and species'.

4.109 Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way network, restoration of minerals and waste sites will need to ensure their protection and take opportunities to enhance the network. This is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. Consideration should also be given to providing alternative space for recreational where displacement may impact designated sites (see *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)* and *4 (Protection of the designated landscape)*).

4.110 Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific planning conditions which ensure that sites are restored in the event of their closure or upon the cessation of minerals and waste activities. This includes Hampshire's energy recovery facilities. The restoration of other non-conforming developments in the countryside is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

4.111 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 'South West Hampshire Green Belt'.

4.112 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. Where mineral and waste sites are located in 'bird-strike' zones, their restoration 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.

4.113 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'.

4.114 Significant long-term additional engineering requirements are imposed on landfill developments, by the Environmental Permitting Regulations[82] through Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits administered by the Environment Agency.

4.115 Restoration of mineral and landfill sites using construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) wastes is encouraged. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'. The use of CDE waste can be 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, only residues after treatment of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste should be used in the restoration, where reasonably practicable.

4.116 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 after use. 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. Long-term management is expected to be a minimum of 30 years to align with BNG requirements and will usually commence post aftercare. Long-term management plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. There are already examples of former minerals sites which have been restored and managed through long term management plans in Hampshire. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achieved and sustainable in the longer term.

[82] Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 [NB. The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc (Legislative functions and Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (draft Legislation)]

4.117 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.

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 are 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 The Localism Act[83] 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 as well as potential health impacts. 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 significant groundwater flood events in 2013/14 and 2019/20 with near miss events in 2012/13 and 2016/17[84]. The protection of key infrastructure from flooding is a critical issue for the Plan area.

5.6 Communities often quote traffic from minerals and waste development as their major, if not primary, concern in relation to noise, air quality, safety and severance. Transport infrastructure needs to be maintained but the Hampshire Authorities 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. It is essential to offset or minimise the effects of minerals and waste operations on communities. Any negative effects are often only

[83] Localism Act: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted
[84] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

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.

5.9 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.

5.10 This section of the Plan considers the importance of responding to community concerns when planning for future minerals and waste development. It sets out policies relating to the following issues:

- protecting health, safety, amenity and well-being;
- flood risk;
- managing traffic associated with minerals and waste development; and
- design and operation of minerals and waste development.

5.11 All policies in this section of the Plan are also considered in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how each policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor their implementation. It should be read alongside the policies in this section of the Plan.

Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being

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

5.13 Minerals and waste 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. As part of any planning application, all minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate how issues associated with public (i.e., 'human') health, safety, amenity and well-being are being suitably and sustainably addressed. This is in line with national planning policy which states that 'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment'[85]. Development which is appropriately located, designed and managed to high standards is less likely to give rise to health and safety concerns.

[85] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 185 (DLUHC, 2023)

Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being

Minerals and waste development should not cause significant adverse impacts on public health, safety amenity and well-being.

Minerals and waste development should not:

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

All mineral proposals and, where relevant, waste proposals will need a Health Impact Assessment.

Opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being are encouraged including multi-functional benefits.

5.14 Many of the criteria under *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)* 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. There may

be circumstances where public health, safety and amenity matters are covered by the site's Environmental Permit. Water quality is considered in more detail under *Policy 8 (Water resources)*.

5.15 The Environment Act 2021 seeks to improve local air quality and guidance on Local Air Quality Management is being updated[86]. Transport related air quality issues are addressed under *Policy 13 (Managing Traffic)*. However, non-transport related emissions can also reduce air quality which can impact human health and ecosystems. This can include mobile machinery and generators but also processes such as anaerobic digestion (AD). Ammonia emissions can be released from the process and digestate of AD and these should be controlled.

5.16 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. Judgement on the severity of impact will be taken by the planning officer and will be informed by the relevant Environmental Assessment.

5.17 National planning guidance[87] sets out the considerations for applying separation distances and buffer zones from occupied residential properties which can also be applied to other sensitive human receptors such as school. It clearly states that a separation distance should be established on a site-specific basis. Development handling bio-wastes, such as landfill and composting sites, may need a buffer zone of up to 250 metres[88] from sensitive human receptors unless there are exceptional circumstances such as mitigation measures which can reduce the size of the buffer. All minerals and waste planning applications in the Hampshire County Council administrative area will be advertised via a press notice. Any development close to neighbouring properties (as defined within the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter.

5.18 All mineral proposals will need to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Waste proposals that need to include a HIA will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but it is expected that all developments handling bio-wastes and generating energy from waste will require a HIA. The Assessment should consider both potential and perceived risks (such as silicosis).

5.19 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.

5.20 The location of public strategic infrastructure such as water, electricity and gas networks may also restrict development in some instances.

5.21 Local circumstances and conditions, such as topography, prevailing wind, weather, busy traffic periods etc. may affect the potential impacts from developments. As some of these factors are intermittent, any assessments may need to be done over an appropriate period of time.

[86] Consultation on the review of Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (Defra, March 2022): Consultation Document LAQM PG22.pdf (defra.gov.uk)
[87] Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 27-018-20140306)
[88] In line with Environment Agency guidance on bio-aerosols and landfills

5.22 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 minerals and waste development. The impacts on planned development nearby will be considered as well as the impacts on existing surrounding uses.

5.23 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 walkers, cyclists, and equestrians near minerals and waste sites. It is standard practice for such routes to be diverted if they are impacted by a development. In such instances, it is expected that rights of way will be replaced, diverted or equivalent routes be provided. Minerals and waste development should not have a significant adverse impact on these features but result in protection and enhancement.

5.24 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.

5.25 Differential settlement of quarry backfills, 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 aftercare of the site.

5.26 The design and restoration of minerals and waste development can provide opportunities for enhancing public health, safety, amenity and well-being. This could include multi-functional benefits such as nature-based solutions and the provision of green infrastructure. The design of minerals and waste developments including visual impact is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. The restoration of minerals and waste development is considered in the section on 'Restoration'.

Flooding – risk and prevention

5.27 Hampshire is heavily influenced by its water sources and there are many streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout Hampshire[89]. 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. Catchment Management Plans[90] have been prepared for Hampshire which identify priority areas for flood risk and recommend standards that development should meet in these areas.

5.28 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)[91] considers flooding issues and coastal defence on the majority of Hampshire's

[89] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report
[90] Hampshire Catchment Management Plans: https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/strategies/catchment-management-plans
[91] North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)

coastline. The Poole and Christchurch Bay SMP[92] covers the remainder of the Hampshire coast in the New Forest. Policy provision is also given to flood risk in the South Marine Plan.

5.29 The impact of rising sea levels on the Hampshire coast is an important issue not only due to the flood risk to historic landfills and minerals infrastructure but 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.

5.30 National planning policy states that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to 'steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding'[93].

5.31 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)[94] 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 SFRAs as well as the Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment utilises national Flood Maps produced by the Environment Agency as well as local information on historic flooding and risk areas.

Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention

Minerals and waste development should:

a. **apply the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals;**
b. **apply the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and**
c. **not result in an increased flood risk overall;**
d. **Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts;**
e. **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;**
f. **include site drainage systems designed to manage storm events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1:100 year) storm with an appropriate allowance for climate change; and**
g. **if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.**

Catchment Management Plans should be referred to in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where

[92] Poole and Christchurch Bay Shoreline Management Plan (2011)
[93] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 162 (DLUHC, 2023)
[94] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

5.32 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 created 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 local flood risk in their areas. This included the preparation of a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS)[95], a register and record of significant flood risk features, comment on major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage and to consent and enforce works on ordinary watercourses. Implementation of policies and proposals in this Plan should have regard to these duties.

5.33 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 including during the restoration phases. Applications for minerals and waste proposals within Source Protection Zones or areas at risk of groundwater flooding should be accompanied by a Hydrological and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment.

5.34 Mineral extraction may provide opportunities for flood water to be alleviated, by providing water storage when the area is restored and other natural flood management schemes. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'. Climate change is considered in more detail under *Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation)*.

5.35 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 Zones 3a and 3b or areas of high and medium surface water flood risk. 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. Water quality is considered in more detail under *Policy 8 (Water resources)*.

5.36 Proposals 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.

5.37 Development of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1, or all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3, require an FRA. Sites smaller than 1 hectare but at risk of flooding from any source will also require an FRA. The FRA and the advice of the Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority will be taken into account in any decision. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), where one is required, will not be supported.

5.38 High quality and appropriate design are also key considerations if minerals or waste developments are in areas of flood risk. This is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.

[95] Local Flood Risk Management Strategy: local-flood-water-management-strategy.pdf (hants.gov.uk)

Managing traffic impacts

5.39 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. 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.

5.40 A key priority of the Plan is minimising and managing the impact of traffic as traffic can give rise to noise, dust, vibration, congestion, a loss of landscape character, biodiversity and visual amenity and a reduction in air quality through emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particulates.

5.41 National planning policy supports the opportunities for sustainable transport and the provision of safe and suitable access associated with development and the use of sustainable methods of transport for minerals and waste developments[96].

5.42 Safety of all road and public rights to way users including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse-riders is an issue of paramount importance. National Highways is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on its Strategic Road Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may also include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being'.

Policy 13: 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 on communities and the environment through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Use of low emission/more sustainable fuels should be used as suitable options become available.

A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider:

[96] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 110 (DLUHC, 2023)

i. **the acceptability of routeing to the site – showing which routes have been considered and evidencing which have been selected/rejected and why; and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact;**

ii. **road and public rights of way safety and use of the highway network for all users, following relevant technical guidance notes and seeking opportunities to enhance the existing network for sustainable modes by considering transport plans such as Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans;**

iii. **any increase in traffic through an Air Quality Management Area, or similar;**

iv. **sustainable accessibility;**

v. **appropriate hours of working;**

vi. **mitigation as appropriate including consideration of safety for all road users, highway capacity and amenity; and**

vii. **If required by the planning authority, applications would also be expected to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement which would include details of the site's impact on noise, air quality, and severance.**

5.43 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 and landscape importance. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered. Mitigation should be reviewed through a Transport Assessment or Statement.

5.44 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. In Hampshire, conveyors and pipelines are already used to move aggregates and oil and gas across county 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.

5.45 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. Other measures may include improving the existing sustainable transport infrastructure e.g. through providing a field edge walking and cycling route through the site during or after its use. The funding for such improvements may be secured by section 106 agreement[97]. This is explained in more detail in Section 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[98].

5.46 Minerals and waste development and associated traffic movements can give rise to air pollutants that adversely impact human health and sensitive environmental receptors. This can include sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon particulates (e.g. PM10). HGV traffic can extend these air quality impacts significantly beyond development sites and into adjacent local authority areas. Local authorities review and assess air quality on a regular basis[99], against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)[100]. Local authorities are required to declare as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)[101] where AQOs are exceeded. Hampshire and adjacent authorities have AQMAs delineated for parts of their areas for which Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP) have been prepared. AQAPs are often integrated with Local Transport Plans (LTP). AQMAs will need to be considered when making any decisions on routeing agreements. Non-transport related air quality impacts are addressed under *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*.

Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development

5.47 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[102] places great importance to the design of the built environment and it is considered to be a key element in achieving sustainable development.

5.48 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[103]. Marchwood ERF was nominated as a 'Wonder of the South' in 2009 by BBC South. Marchwood ERF was also short-listed in the category of Best Designed Project (UK operational) for the 2009 Public

[97] Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), section 106

[98] Highways Act 1980, Section 278

[99] The Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to review and assess air quality on a regular basis, against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs).

[100] Set out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made

[101] Air Quality Management Areas: uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/

[102] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 8 (DLUHC, 2023)

[103] Portsmouth ERF won the 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.

Private Finance Awards. There are also a number of good examples of former minerals sites in Hampshire which have been recognised for design through their restoration.

5.49 National planning policy states that the 'creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve' and that 'good design is a key aspect of sustainable[104]. 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.

Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

Minerals and waste development should be designed to not cause a significant 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, contribute to achieving sustainable development and provide climate change mitigation and adaption.

5.50 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.

5.51 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 guidance published by Defra and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) in 2008[105]. Any relevant Design Codes should also be given consideration.

5.52 Design and Access Statements will be required, where appropriate, for minerals and waste developments.

5.53 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 (including features of special interest such as designated heritage assets) and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration and take account of any relevant design codes and existing site constraints such as utilities;
- 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;

[104] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 126 (DLUHC, 2023)
[105] Designing Waste Facilities, a guide to modern design in waste (Defra and CABE, 2008)

- 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, demolition and excavation waste 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 including users of local public rights of way networks. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety amenity and well-being'; and
- be designed to take account of climate change mitigation and adaptation including avoiding and minimising 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'.

5.54 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.

5.55 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.

5.56 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, if possible, be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.

5.57 The high-quality 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 minerals and waste developments'.

5.58 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, amenity and well-being'.

5.59 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; and
- co-locating an organic waste treatment plant such as anaerobic digestion or composting facility
- next to a sewage treatment works.

5.60 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 infrastructure; and
- not result in an intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.

6. Supporting Hampshire's Economy

6.1 Minerals and waste developments 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 a steady and adequate supply of minerals must be planned for to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that Hampshire needs.

6.3 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 Hampshire has important resources of sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand) which help to meet the demand for minerals, as well as supplying markets outside of Hampshire.

6.5 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 through wharves and rail depots and are important sources of aggregate within the Plan area. 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 a steady and adequate supply of land-won sand and gravel. The Plan identifies current permitted reserves as well as site allocations to contribute towards the Plan area's requirement for sand and gravel up to 2040.

6.6 Brick-making clay is also an important mineral 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.

6.7 The provision of sustainable 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 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.

6.8 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 two to three times 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 (approximately 11% compared to 5% for household waste in 2021).

6.9 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.

6.10 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.

6.11 This section of the Plan explains the importance of minerals and waste to Hampshire's economy and shows how the following issues will be addressed:

- How sand and gravel and brick-making clay resources and the minerals and waste infrastructure required to meet the needs of the Plan are safeguarded;
- How the total aggregate supply required is achieved;
- Where provision for rail depot sites, sand and gravel extraction is located;
- How other minerals such as silica sand, clay, chalk and oil and gas are considered within the Plan area;
- How the Hampshire Authorities propose to encourage sustainable waste management by requiring waste to be managed at the highest sustainable level of the waste hierarchy;
- What provision is made 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 criteria for determining where the limited amount of additional landfill capacity required should be located;
- How construction (inert) waste and specialist wastes such as hazardous waste and waste-water treatment will be considered in the Plan area;
- The opportunities for creating energy from waste; and
- How potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure are safeguarded for mineral or waste uses, in the event that such land becomes available.

6.12 This section of the Plan therefore sets out policies relating to the following issues:

- Safeguarding - mineral resources, minerals infrastructure, waste infrastructure and potential wharf and rail depot infrastructure;
- Total aggregate supply - recycled and secondary aggregate, aggregate wharves and rail depots, local land-won aggregate;
- Other minerals - silica sand, clay, chalk and oil and gas;
- Sustainable waste management - provision and capacity and requirements;
- Waste developments - energy recovery, construction, demolition and excavation waste developments, liquid waste and waste-water management, non-hazardous waste landfill and specialist waste management; and
- Locations of waste management development.

6.13 All policies in this section of the Plan are also considered in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how each policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor the implementation. It should be read alongside the policies in this section of the Plan.

Minerals

Safeguarding mineral resources

6.14 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. National planning policy requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates[106] needed to support sustainable growth whilst encouraging the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction. National planning policy also requires MPAs 'to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked)[107].

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 illustrated on the Policies Map.

Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area 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 6), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.

[106] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (DLUHC, 2023)
[107] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)

6.15 The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important role in supplying the local brickworks at Michelmersh. 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)[108] and other data and information available to the Hampshire Authorities. The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire. More detailed guidance on what minerals and how to implement the policy is contained within the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016)[109]. It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue.

6.16 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)*. Non-brick-making clay and oil and gas 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.

6.17 Hampshire also has deposits of Malmstone and Clunch. Malmstone is a hard chalk/sandstone which has been used as local construction material in and around Alton, Selborne and Petersfield. Clunch is a similar material comprising hard chalk/clay bedded in mortar for walls. These resources have not been identified or worked for over half a century and there is no evidence to suggest that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings. As a result, Malmstone and Clunch is not included in the MSA.

6.18 National planning policy requires MPAs to define Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) based on the defined MSA[110]. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 places a requirement on a Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consult with the MPA (the relevant Hampshire Authority) 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[111].

[108] Minerals Safeguarding in England: Good Practice Advice (BGS, 2011)
[109] Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016): documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf
[110] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)
[111] Town and Country Planning Act 1990, paragraph 7 of schedule 1

6.19 The MCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan[112]. The MCA covers the Hampshire County Council area and small adjacent parts of the cities. It is based on the MSA. The MCA covers the:

- mineral resources in the MSA that are considered to be 'commercially viable' mineral deposits;
- minerals and waste sites allocated in the Plan; and
- minerals and waste infrastructure identified for safeguarding through policies *16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure*) and *26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)* and as set out in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' and thereafter any updates to this list.

6.20 The MCA is sent to district and borough councils 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 MPA 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 MPA on the application. Any non-mineral 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.

6.21 Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. These resources may have the potential for silica sand. There are known viable resources of soft sand (with the potential for silica sand) which have not previously been extracted, located in the Whitehill & Bordon Green Town[113]. 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 criteria (a) to (d) in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. The resources have already provided an opportunity for extraction through development of the relief road which has contributed to supply of soft 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 delivery of the Green Town but will only proceed as long as it does not impede the Green 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 Green Town development.

[112] Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)
[113] Whitehill & Bordon Safeguarding Topic Paper

Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

6.22 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 which states that the following should be safeguarded:

- 'existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material'[114].

6.23 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 that:

- the infrastructure performs a strategic function in the delivery of minerals for Hampshire and its capacity requires protection; and/or
- there are regeneration opportunities which could lead to the redevelopment of infrastructure, such as 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 is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or its current or future use, throughput and/ or capacity.

A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-mineral use will only be supported if:

a. **the infrastructure is no longer needed; or**

b. **the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should:**

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

   ii. **be appropriately and sustainably located; and**

   iii. **conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or**

[114] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (DLUHC, 2023)

c. **the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.**

Where a non-mineral development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the effects of the mineral sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', there still remains some risk of constraint to the mineral operation, the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect on the safeguarded site.

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

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

6.24 The 'Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire' SPD[115] provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the plan in relation to minerals and waste safeguarding. The sites covered by this policy are identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This includes the following types of infrastructure:

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

6.25 Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan, as set out in the Section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.

6.26 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 or within proximity (i.e. within 100m in an urban area or 250m in a rural area)[116]. This is to ensure that the supply of aggregates is not interrupted. National policy has introduced the 'agent of change' principle, where applicants should be required to provide suitable mitigation for new development that may have a significant adverse effect on existing businesses[19]. All non-minerals proposals within the Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) will be individually assessed for potential impacts on the existing operations of minerals infrastructure

[115] Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016): https://documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf
[116] Distances as specified for Mineral Consultation Area in the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD.

and on the delivery of minerals and waste provision in Hampshire. Where alternative uses on wharf or depot sites are proposed that prevent the site from operating as a wharf or rail depot, it must be demonstrated that the facility is no longer needed, or the capacity it provides has been relocated. 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 or replacement wharf or rail depot. National planning policy also requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots[117]. Potential opportunities for further wharves and rail depots are considered in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.

6.27 As set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources', a MCA covering the resources within the MSA, and infrastructure identified in policies *16 (Safeguarding- mineral infrastructure)* and *26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)* as well as 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' has been identified to meet national planning policy[118]. The MCA includes mineral infrastructure covered by *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)*. Where non-mineral proposals are located in the MCA which may impact safeguarded mineral infrastructure, 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 which may impact safeguarded mineral infrastructure, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. The MCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan[119]. The MCA is sent to district and borough councils and should be reflected in district and borough local plans. The MCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.

6.28 Existing minerals infrastructure which is required to meet current and future demands is safeguarded. All further minerals infrastructure permitted (which meet the criteria for safeguarding) following the adoption of this Plan will also be safeguarded.

6.29 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[120] are particular examples of this as their location often means they present strong potential for regeneration. Southampton's wharves lie within the Itchen Riverside Quarter, identified in the city's emerging Local Plan as a key area for regeneration. The rail sidings at Fareham and Eastleigh are other examples. 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

[117] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (DLUHC, 2023)
[118] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (DLUHC, 2023)
[119] Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)
[120] The Southampton City Centre Action Plan and Master Plan (2010) as well as the Portsmouth Core Strategy (2012) highlight areas of the city's waterfront where there may be regeneration opportunities and aspirations.

Southampton and Portsmouth and there may be some instances where the safeguarding of sites can be reviewed.

6.30 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.

Aggregate Supply

6.31 National planning policy sets out the Government's objectives for 'an adequate and steady supply of industrial materials'[121]. In providing for the adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates, the guidance suggests that planning authorities should prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment to forecast future demand using sales data and other relevant local information, take account of advice of Aggregates Working Parties and other published National or Sub National Guidelines on future provision. 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.

6.32 Hampshire's total aggregate supply is comprised of 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 0.90 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) with land-won sand and gravel sales in 2020 of 0.85 million tonnes[122]. Furthermore, this evidence indicated that total aggregate sales, landings and production have also declined since 2011[123].

[121] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (DLUHC, 2023)
[122] Minerals Background Study
[123] Minerals Background Study

Table 6.1 – Average sales of aggregate in Hampshire (2013 – 2022) (million tonnes)

Aggregate type	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	10-year average
Land-won: Sharp sand and gravel	0.73	0.78	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.96	0.66	0.83	0.68	0.55	**0.74**
Land-won: Soft sand	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.2	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.02	0.13	0.09	**0.16**
Land-won: Sub-total	*0.85*	*0.88*	*0.83*	*0.95*	*0.96*	*1.18*	*0.90*	*0.85*	*0.81*	*0.64*	***0.90***
Rail & Sea: Imports: Crushed rock**	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.57	0.69	0.66	0.52	0.5	0.38	**0.52**
Marine-won: Sharp sand and gravel	1.43	1.36	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.42	1.34	1.35	1.33	1.2	**1.40**
Recycled and Secondary	0.93	1.11	0.99	0.83	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.67	0.75	0.74	**0.83**
Total	**3.6**	**3.81**	**3.83**	**3.88**	**3.81**	**4.01**	**3.67**	**3.39**	**3.39**	**2.96**	**3.65 (sum)**

6.33 When the Plan was prepared, the 'apportionment' figure of 1.56mtpa was based on an average figure of 10-years land-won aggregate sales. Sales during this period (2001-2010) peaked in 2001 at 2.29mtpa of land-won aggregate but then showed a steady decline. During 2013-2022, land-won aggregates sales peaked in 2018 at 1.18mtpa and have declined since.

6.34 Mineral Planning Authorities are required through the NPPF to produce annual Local Aggregate Assessments (LAA). The LAA reports on the landbank. In the Hampshire LAA, this has historically been calculated using the 'Local Requirement' (the 1.56mpta apportionment). However, guidance[124] on preparing LAAs was agreed by the South East England Aggregate Working Party in 2019 which specifies that the LAA rate should be calculated taking into account a number of factors:

- Average of 10-years of aggregates sales data;
- Average of 3-years of aggregates sales data;
- Economic forecasts;
- Population, housing and capital programme growth and;
- Major Infrastructure projects.

6.35 Taking these factors into account, the land-won provision rate proposed based on 2022 data is 0.90mtpa for sand and gravel (compared to the 2013, 1.56mtpa Local Requirement) and 0.16mtpa for soft sand (compared to 2013, 0.28mtpa Local Requirement).

6.36 The Hampshire Authorities have concluded that the 10-year sales, production and landing figures reflect market and environmental conditions in Hampshire and in combination with the forecasting

[124] SEEAWP Supplementary Local Aggregate Assessment Guidance (July 2019): documents.hants.gov.uk/see-awp/SEEAWP-SuppLAAGuidance-July2019.pdf

tools will not prejudice the supply of aggregates to the wider region[125]. The approach also meets national planning policy to provide for a steady and adequate supply of land-won sand and gravel associated guidance[126], whilst encouraging alternative supplies, including recycled aggregates. The Hampshire Authorities consider that this approach provides a more reliable basis than other methodologies.

6.37 The supply of land-won aggregate is very important in order to ensure a steady and adequate 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:

- a land-won apportionment of aggregate; and
- capacity for alternative sources.

Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source

A steady and adequate supply of aggregates will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 0.90mtpa, of which 0.16mtpa will be soft sand until 2040.

Where it is demonstrated by monitoring that the rate of provision needs to be revised, provision will be judged against the rate established in the Local Aggregate Assessment until the Plan is updated.

The supply will also be augmented by safeguarding and enabling the development of infrastructure capacity so that alternative sources of aggregate could be provided at the following rates:

- **1.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and**
- **2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and**
- **1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.**

6.38 *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 5.7mtpa. This accounts for approximately 36% above average sales, production and landings of 3.65mtpa over the last 10 years[127]. 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 requirements of a steady and adequate supply[128] and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for approximately 16% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources

[125] Minerals Background Study
[126] Planning Practice Guidance: Planning for aggregate minerals: www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-aggregate-minerals
[127] Minerals Background Study
[128] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (DLUHC, 2023)

is robust. The matter of delivery is addressed in the sections on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)'.

6.39 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 2019, there was a net importation of 666,000 tonnes as indicated in Table 6.2. It is anticipated that current sources of supply in terms of aggregate import and export will remain until 2040[129].

Table 6.2 – Imports and exports of aggregates for Hampshire (2019)

Aggregate type	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	Net balance (tonnes)
Crushed rock	680,000	0	+680,000
Land-won sand and gravel	262,000	274,000	-12,000
Marine-won sand and gravel	120,000	122,000	-2,000
Totals	**1,062,000,000**	**396,000,000**	**+666,000,000**

In net balance column: '+' indicates net imports and '-' indicates net exports.
Source: Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales, 2019

6.40 Although unlikely, it is possible that demand for local land-won aggregate could increase above the requirement set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* of 1.15mtpa. *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 Local Aggregate Assessment.

6.41 The minimum capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing recycled aggregate capacity. Currently, sales of recycled and secondary aggregate account for about 0.67mtpa (2020)[130]. Further capacity to recycle aggregate will be encouraged through *Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregate development)*. Current capacity is estimated to be between 0.85mtpa and 2.9mtpa[131]. The minerals industry has indicated that recycled aggregate accounts 28% of the total aggregate supply[132]. 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 (Aggregate 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 suitable material (feedstock). Although the estimated capacity of existing recycled aggregate sites in Hampshire could be much higher than has been previously identified, production can be limited by the amount of investment needed to convert CDE waste into a high-quality aggregate as well as the availability of CDE waste. However, several sites are currently investing in wash plants across Hampshire with the intention of producing a higher quality product[133]. Some of Hampshire's recycled and secondary aggregate

[129] Minerals Background Study
[130] Minerals Background Study
[131] Aggregate Recycling Topic Paper
[132] Mineral Products Association 2021: Recycled & Secondary Aggregates (mineralproducts.org)
[133] Aggregate Recycling Topic Paper

facilities are also on temporary permissions so further planning applications will be required to maintain capacity and/or expand capacity, especially if new plant is required.

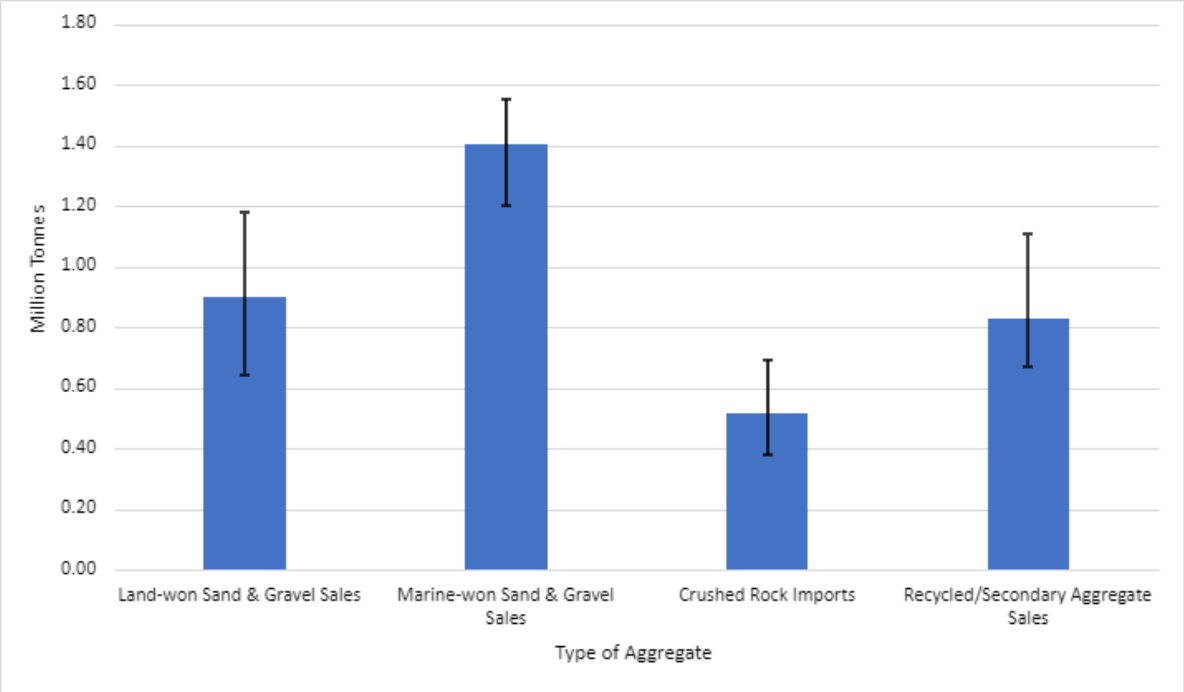
6.42 There is currently enough capacity at Hampshire's existing aggregate wharves and rail depots to meet the capacity targets for marine-won sand and gravel and imported limestone by rail, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*[134]. Evidence collected as part of the Plan partial update preparation showed that Hampshire's existing wharves and rail depots have estimated capacities of approximately 1.6mtpa and 1.3mtpa[135] respectively. The available capacity is well above the 2013-22 average for marine-won landings and importation by rail of aggregate which have been approximately 1.4mtpa[136] and 0.5mtpa[137] respectively, so there is potential capacity should there be a significant growth in aggregate demand within the Plan period. However, there have been significant changes in facility numbers through closures and operational changes, that the capacity will require monitoring to ensure delivery of supply. The capacity figures set out for marine-won and importation in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* are considered to be reasonable based on current figures for landings, importation and capacity.

6.43 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 currently that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset[138] 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[139].

6.44 Figure 8 shows the ten-year average sales for land-won, marine-dredged, recycled and secondary aggregate as well as imported aggregate in Hampshire.

[134] Wharves and Rail Depots Study
[135] Wharves and Rail Depots Study
[136] Minerals Background Study
[137] Minerals Background Study
[138] Minerals Background Study
[139] Minerals Background Study

Figure 8 – Average sales of aggregates over 10 years (2013 – 2022)



N.B. Error bars show highest and lowest sales over the ten-year period.
Source: Minerals Background Study

6.45 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 (Aggregate 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 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* which sets out what is required to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. The 10-year (and 3-year) average sales of aggregate will be carefully monitored throughout the Plan period to measure demand. In the event that demand is not met by the provisions set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*, any associated sites to meet this requirement will be reviewed.

6.46 The Hampshire Authorities consider that the aggregate supply triggers as set out in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' are sufficient to ensure a steady and adequate 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 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

6.47 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 of land-won extraction on the local environment and communities. 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.

6.48 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[140].

6.49 National planning policy 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'[141]. The Hampshire Authorities do not control how much aggregate is recycled but can enable and encourage recycling facilities to meet demand.

[140] Aggregates Quality Protocol - http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html. 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.

[141] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (b) (DLUHC, 2023)

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.

Development capacity will be supported to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.

A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.

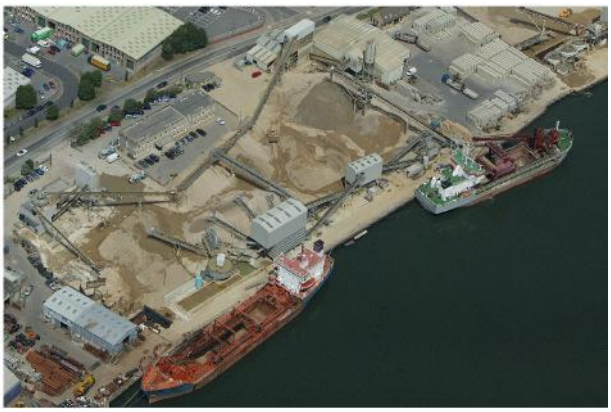
6.50 The minimum capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing and proposed recycled and secondary aggregate sites. Existing recycled and secondary aggregate capacity will be subject to robust 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.

6.51 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.

6.52 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

6.53 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 more efficiently.



6.54 Marine-won sand and gravel is extracted from the seabed off Hampshire's coast 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.

6.55 Other aggregates, such as limestone, are imported into Hampshire to rail depots in southern Hampshire at Botley, Eastleigh, Fareham and Southampton from other counties such as Somerset[142]. Importing aggregates plays an important role in providing Hampshire with aggregates which cannot be sourced within the Plan area.

6.56 A Study[143] 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 2040 and no further sites needed to be identified within the Plan[144]. 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 to allow for an increase in demand should this occur. The assessment identified the site at Andover as an opportunity 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.

1. **Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:**

   i. **Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
   ii. **Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)**
   iii. **Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)**
   iv. **Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)**
   v. **Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
   vi. **King George V Dock, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
   vii. **Beavois Valley Rail Depot, Southampton (Aggregate rail depot)**
   viii. **Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)**
   ix. **Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)**
   x. **Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)**
   xi. **Holybourne Rail Depot, Holybourne (Aggregates rail depot)**

[142] Minerals Background Study
[143] Wharves and Rail Depots Study
[144] Wharves and Rail Depots Study

2. The following site is proposed for rail aggregate depots provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations' at:

i. **Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 1)**

The rail depot proposal is illustrated on the 'Policies Map'.

3. 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.**

6.57 The rail depot site allocation identified within the Plan includes development considerations. These are set out in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. The site identified for 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. In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot site identified within the Plan, the site will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria. The depot at Holybourne and the allocation at Andover are multi-functional and therefore, it is proposed that the site will operate as a rail depot for aggregate but also other forms of freight. Their function as a rail depot may also be time limited to support a specific development proposal.

6.58 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)*.

6.59 The section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure' sets out the approach to safeguarding existing minerals infrastructure including wharves and rail depots.

6.60 There is no evidence that there will be a shortage of marine-won sand and gravel sources over the Plan period. Hampshire's current estimated wharf capacity is above current landings. However, wharves have been operating at approximately 85% of current capacity for a sustained number of years leaving little headroom to accommodate an increase in demand for marine-won sand and

gravels up to 2040[145]. This means that the overall capacity levels at Hampshire wharves needs to be maintained throughout the Plan period 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 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demand.

6.61 It is not anticipated that there would be a need for further overall wharf capacity in the Plan period unless any further capacity was lost. 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 depot will need to be demonstrated in terms of sustainable development. The National Policy Statement for Ports[146] will be taken into account for proposals for new wharves where relevant.

6.62 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 operator of the Port of Southampton, takes the view that there is little capacity now to import aggregates in bulk through the present port[147]. The exception is the occasional import to meet specific demands, for example the importation of salt for use on Hampshire's roads. There are also some small quantities of specialist aggregate imports via existing aggregate wharves[148]. 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.

6.63 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[149]. 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'.

6.64 Support for the maximisation of capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots including investment in infrastructure and / or their 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

[145] Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Study and Minerals Background Study
[146] National Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)
[147] Port of Southampton Master Plan 2009-2030 (Associated British Ports, 2010)
[148] Minerals Background Study
[149] Minerals Background Study

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.

6.65 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'.

6.66 As already indicated in the section on 'Aggregate supply', there is currently no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset[150] 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.

6.67 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 opportunity offered by the rail sidings at Andover could help facilitate an alternative supply of aggregates for the north of the Plan area. As with wharves, any regeneration opportunities offered by the development of current or future rail depots will need to be considered alongside the impact on rail depot capacity and provision.

6.68 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'.

6.69 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'.

[150] Minerals Background Study

Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)

6.70 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'[151]. National planning policy also states that sites for 'the extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance' should be identified in Local Plans[152]. The Hampshire Authorities' approach of identifying sites for local land-won aggregates meets these requirements.

6.71 Hampshire's most widely worked local mineral is land-won sand and gravel. This is comprised of minerals resources[153] 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). Where the deposit contains clay and silt, it is not suitable for concreting and instead is used as a sub-base in roads and hardstandings, or otherwise as a fill material. This poorer quality sharp sand and gravel is colloquially known as 'hoggin'. It is a more environmentally friendly alternative to concrete and block paving in paths and driveways and is considered a more appropriate material in sensitive rural areas like the New Forest National Park. Extraction and sales of hoggin continues to be monitored[154]. In Hampshire, sharp sand and gravel is much more common than soft sand and 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.

6.72 Marine sands have mechanical, chemical and physical properties identical to the high-quality land-based sands and as such are widely used in the same end uses[155]. However, they do contain chloride (from the sea salt) and shell. As such to minimise the risk of corrosion in metals embedded in mortar it is usual to limit the amount of chloride in mortar. Similarly, the presence of chloride can result in efflorescence on the surface of building products. Both issues can result in a preference for land-won soft sand or the managed use through blending of both marine and land-won sands. Sand and gravel resources are safeguarded though *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

6.73 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. In 2022, Hampshire had a landbank of

[151] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (DLUHC, 2023)
[152] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (DLUHC, 2023)
[153] 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.
[154] Minerals Background Study
[155] Marine Sands in Mortars and Screeds (British Marine Aggregate Producers Association, 2021)

11.9 years, which comprised 12.7 years of sharp sand and gravel and 7 years of soft sand[156]. The landbank is determined by dividing the permitted reserve of local land-won aggregate with the 2022 Annual Provision Rate (APR) figure. The figure calculated indicates the length of time (in years) that the permitted reserves will last for at the level of the provision. Hampshire's current landbank is based on applying the provision rate of 0.9 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) (at 2022) as set out in *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 aggregates)* addresses any local land-won aggregate developments that are not allocated in the Plan, but which may come forward in the Plan period.

6.74 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.

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. **Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)**
iii. **Badminston Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)**
iv. **Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)**
v. **Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)**
vi. **Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)**
vii. **Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)**
viii. **Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)**
ix. **Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)**
x. **Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel)**
xi. **Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel)**

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

i. **Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - 1.5 million tonnes**
ii. **Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.50 million tonnes**

[156] Local Aggregate Assessment (2021), Table 9

iii. **Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 4) – 4.2 million tonnes**

iv. **Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 4.0 million tonnes**

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

a. **the development is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities; and**

b. **monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1) or (2) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's aggregate supply requirements or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or**

c. **the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or**

d. **the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or**

e. **the development is for a specific local requirement.**

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

6.75 Any development at the sites identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)* would be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)*, more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place.

6.76 In 2022, Hampshire's existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 10.588 million tonnes (mt) of sharp sand and gravel and 1.167mt 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 11.2mt which is expected to last until 2035. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted.

6.77 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 be delivered at the following points within the Plan period, subject to planning permission being granted for development:

- Hamble Airfield - from 2024+;
- Purple Haze - from 2024+;

- Ashley Manor - from 2024; and,
- Midgham Farm - from 2026.

6.78 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.

6.79 The proposed extensions and allocations 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.

6.80 Proposals at Midgham Farm 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.

6.81 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.

6.82 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 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains aggregate supply triggers on this issue. Monitoring through the Local Aggregate Assessment would highlight if the sites identified in *Policy 20 (2) and (3) (Local land-won aggregates)* have not come forward and if there is a requirement for further sand and gravel development to meet demand.

6.83 Further opportunities for the extraction of local land-won aggregate have not been identified within the Plan as the Hampshire Authorities considered that there were no other deliverable options suitable for allocation at the time of plan preparation. However, *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* allows for extraction from other sites outside the sites identified within the policy to meet additional demand, if required. Evidence shows that over the last 10 years, a total of 2.552mt[157] 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 and can help to address any shortfall in supply. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 2.75mt[158] over the Plan period, which equates to 0.25mt per year of the Plan. Unplanned opportunities may include:

- extensions to permitted local and active mineral extraction sites which are not allocated in *Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates)* but located in the MSA. This may include the extension of sites where the original permitted workings have not been implemented at the time of Plan preparation; or
- sustainable maximisation of suitable existing plant and / or infrastructure either at or associated with an existing quarry to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements: or
- 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

[157] HMWP 2020 Review: documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HWMP-2020Review.pdf
[158] Figure based on 11-year period 2030-2040.

area, where the mineral would otherwise be sterilised and where development is associated with another beneficial use; or

- 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
- sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the MSA. This includes Whitehill & Bordon where mineral resources are specifically safeguarded through as *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*; and
- 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.

6.84 Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the criteria set out in *Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates)* as well the objectives and policies in this Plan.

6.85 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 a mineral resource would be sterilised if a site were to close. 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. 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. Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

6.86 Although borrow pits are not generally supported, there are some circumstances where they are the most sustainable way of providing aggregates for another planned local development project 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 (i.e., a specific requirement), 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’.

6.87 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 2040 as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*. This is set out in

Table 6.3. However, it should be noted that totalling quantities does not reflect the delivery of sites which can be delayed from the dates set out in the Plan and the rate that sites are depleted. The minimum landbanks will be maintained throughout the Plan period – at least 6.44mt of sharp sand and gravel and at least 1.61mt of soft sand reserves.

Table 6.3 – Local land-won requirement up to 2040

	Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)	Total (mt)
Hampshire Provision Rate	0.74 pa	0.16 pa	0.90 pa
Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate x Plan period of 19 yrs - based on plan period of 2023-2040)	14.06	3.04	17.1
Existing reserves	9.42	1.167	10.59
Sites in Draft Plan (yield)	7.2	4.0	11.2
Unallocated (minimum)	-	-	2.75 (0.25 pa)
Total (excluding rates)	**16.62**	**5.167**	**24.54**
Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding. Yields stated within plan period only *Source: AM2022 Survey*			

6.88 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 local land-won 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[159]. 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, major 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' and *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes*).

6.89 Proposals on existing sites that facilitate or improve operations (e.g. kiosks, weigh bridges, offices and other ancillary developments) will need to be considered in line with the contribution they make and the specific additional impacts they may have in line with the relevant policies in the Plan.

[159] Minerals Background Study

Other minerals

Silica Sand

6.90 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 sandstone 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, but is not limited to, glass manufacture, foundry casting, ceramics, chemical manufacture, water filtration, recreational uses, horticultural uses 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 physical and chemical properties.

6.91 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[160]. 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. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. The resource located in east Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the recreation and horticultural sectors. The existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and have therefore been shown to extract silica sand as well as soft sand. These sites are safeguarded through *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)* and 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.

6.92 National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. National planning policy sets out the requirement to 'plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals'[161]. 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'[162], 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.

6.93 To meet national planning policy requirements, the Hampshire Authorities will aim to ensure that permitted reserves of at least 10 years is maintained at existing quarries where silica sand is

[160] Minerals Background Study
[161] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (DLUHC, 2023)
[162] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)

considered to be extracted in the Folkestone bed formation in east Hampshire. Reserves information from 2022 for the Kingsley and Frith End quarries indicated that the collective reserves for silica sand are sufficient for approximately 19 years based on 3-year average sales[163] and 48 years based on 2022 sales[164]. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses such as for glass making.

6.94 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. Mineral 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

1. **A steady and adequate supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:**
   i. **Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)**
   ii. **Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)**

2. **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 resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met;**
   b. **the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and**
   c. **monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain at least a 10-year supply; and**
   d. **the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or**
   e. **prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.**

6.95 Kingsley Quarry extension was permitted in March 2020 and Frith End Quarry extension was permitted in April 2022. It is acknowledged despite these extensions the sites would struggle to achieve the 10-year permitted reserve requirement of at least 10 years[165] based on 3-year collective sales[166]. Therefore, if further deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in *Policy 21 (2) (Silica sand development)*.

[163] Minerals Background Study
[164] Minerals Background Study
[165] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)
[166] Local Aggregate Assessment (2021)

6.96 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 (Nationally protected landscapes)* including the consideration of alternatives, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan.

6.97 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 the resources are worked and 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.

6.98 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

6.99 National planning policy states that permitted reserves should be maintained of at least 25 years for brick clay to support actual and proposed investment to maintain supply[167]. It is therefore important that a steady and adequate supply of indigenous minerals such as brick-making clay is planned for to support local brickworks.

6.100 Hampshire has one local operational brickwork, at Michelmersh, near Romsey which produces bricks from local brick-making clay. Brick-making clay can also be used for the production of tiles.

6.101 Further brick-making resources will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2037[168]. The identification of further brick-making clay resources to support the brickworks at Michelmersh 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.

6.102 Brick-making clay resources are protected from sterilisation through their inclusion within the Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA). As a result, the resources are included in the Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) which is published by Hampshire County Council and supplied to district and borough councils which a requirement for them to consult the relevant Mineral Planning Authority when any proposal for non-mineral development comes forward within the MCA. This is considered in more detail in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

[167] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)
[168] Annual Monitoring Report, Policy 22 (2019)

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 25 years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:

1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:

i. **Michelmersh Brickworks**

The site identified above is shown on the 'Policies Map'.

Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.

2. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:

a. **the development is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would not pose significant adverse harm to the environment and local communities; and**

b. **there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or**

c. **the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.**

6.103 There may 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 site identified in *Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)* or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. 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.

6.104 Brick-making sites may 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. Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5.

'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

6.105 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.

6.106 Hampshire also has other resources of clay which are not suitable for brick-making. 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:

- clay cannot be found from other sources; and
- there is a demonstrated need for additional clay for other uses; and / or
- 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

6.107 Chalk is plentiful in Hampshire[169] and was widely used in the past. However, there is now only limited demand, mainly for use in agriculture or industry[170]. This means that chalk resources do not need to be safeguarded. Hampshire has a small 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'.

6.108 Although Hampshire's existing chalk extraction sites are considered to be sufficient to meet current 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.

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.

6.109 Small-scale chalk extraction is defined as extraction of up to 25,000 tonnes of chalk per annum.

[169] Minerals Background Study
[170] Minerals Background Study

6.110 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.

6.111 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. This may include sites where there is poor access or where sites 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 granted planning permission between 1948-1982 (covered by the provisions of the Environment Act 1995) in Hampshire will be re-assessed in the event of re-commencement of extraction by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority to ensure that the re-commencement will not cause negative environmental or amenity impacts. A site categorised as dormant under the Environment Act 1995 cannot be used as authority for development to recommence unless and until an application is made under schedule 13, paragraph 9 of the Act to determine the conditions that the site should be subject to. In areas considered to be unsuitable for modern quarrying methods, further chalk extraction will be restricted. This will include dormant sites located in the South Downs National Park.

Oil and gas

6.112 Oil and gas are important mineral resources and sources of energy in the United Kingdom. There is a continuing need for these minerals in the foreseeable future but bearing in mind the Government's Net Zero emissions by 2050 policy and Clean Growth Strategy coupled with the Climate Change Emergency declared in Hampshire, the use for these resources is likely to change. Oil and gas include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Shale oil and shale gas are produced from shale. The extraction of shale oil or gas are 'unconventional' operations as the oil or gas come from sources which are considered to be unconventional sources.

6.113 Conventional oil and gas development is based on exploration or production of resources where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone. Hampshire has a number of areas of conventional 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, Humbly Grove near Alton and at Horndean[171]. Gas is also stored underground at Humbly Grove. These facilities are safeguarded to ensure that production capacity is maintained. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'. There are no unconventional oil or gas operations in Hampshire. The 'Hampshire Oil & Gas Development in Hampshire'[172] supplementary planning document sets out the expectations for all planning applications for oil and gas in Hampshire.

[171] Minerals Background Study

[172] Oil & Gas Development in Hampshire (2016): documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPOilandGasDevelopmentinHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf

6.114 Oil is 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.

6.115 All oil and gas operations are the subject of a licensing system by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA). Licences are granted by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and confer rights for persons to search for, bore and extract petroleum resources. It is important to note that the granting of a licence does not imply that planning permission would be granted for the extraction of the resource.

6.116 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 only be permitted subject to environmental and amenity considerations.

1. **Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will only be permitted, provided the site and equipment:**
    a. **is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; and**
    b. **is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will not have a significant adverse environmental impact; and**
    c. **the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.**
2. **The commercial production of oil and gas will only be permitted, provided the site and equipment:**
    a. **is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; and**
    b. **a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and**

c. **the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.**

3. Gas storage will only be permitted provided:

a. **the site is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met;**

b. **the capacity and integrity of the geological structure has been proven to be suitable; and**

c. **proposals demonstrate that there would be no significant adverse impacts on the environment as a consequence, particularly, of the:**

i. **proposed location of the wellhead and facilities;**

ii. **location and scale of associated surface development, which should be the minimum required; and**

iii. **pipelines for gas transfer and their routeing.**

6.117 A key environmental consideration that applies to oil and gas development will be the contribution that fossil fuels make to climate change and the impacts of climate change. Hydrocarbons are used in a number of applications and carbon emissions that arise from any one of these uses would differ greatly, dependent upon the efficiency of that user and the carbon capture solutions employed. It is expected that these potential downstream environmental impacts of the development are fully assessed, either separately or as part of an Environmental Assessment.

6.118 The existing oil and gas sites and infrastructure may offer opportunities in the future to help deliver and contribute to a net zero carbon future. Existing operators and the trade association are working with downstream companies to see how existing sites and infrastructure may be used to meet this target – whilst at the current time assisting in delivering hydrocarbons required as part of a dependable energy mix during this transition period. How minerals and waste development can contribute to the vision of being carbon neutral and resilient is further considered in the section on 'Climate change'.

6.119 The location of oil and gas extraction will depend on the presence of economically viable oil or gas 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 necessary to safeguard oil and gas resources or identify further sites. National planning policy 'encourages underground gas storage if local geological circumstances indicate this is feasible'[173] and accordingly, further underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure is permitted 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.

[173] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 215 (b) (DLUHC, 2023)

6.120 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 only be permitted where suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.

6.121 If economically viable 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 permitted where any significant 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.

6.122 There are oil and gas resources located in many parts of Hampshire, including in the New Forest and South Downs National Parks[174]. Oil and gas development within the New Forest National Park and the South Downs National Park (the part located in 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 and where the reasons for the designation are not compromised. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside' and *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)*.

6.123 At present, unconventional oil and gas development is not an activity which takes place in Hampshire. Any application for a phase of shale gas development will need to comply with *Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)* along with the other policies in the Plan.

6.124 Restoration of all 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

[174] Minerals Background Study

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 minerals and waste developments’.

Waste

Sustainable waste management

6.125 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.

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

6.127 The Plan and its associated waste policies reflect key points which are considered to enable sustainable waste management. These are in line with national planning policy objectives[175] and include:

- supporting initiatives to prevent waste and make the best use of waste resources (guided by the waste hierarchy);
- providing sufficient facilities to deal with the waste arisings (net self-sufficiency);
- meeting national legislation and support /complement other guidance;
- helping implement national and local waste strategies;
- helping 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;
- reflecting the concerns and interests of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;
- protecting Green Belts but consider the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management; and
- ensuring the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

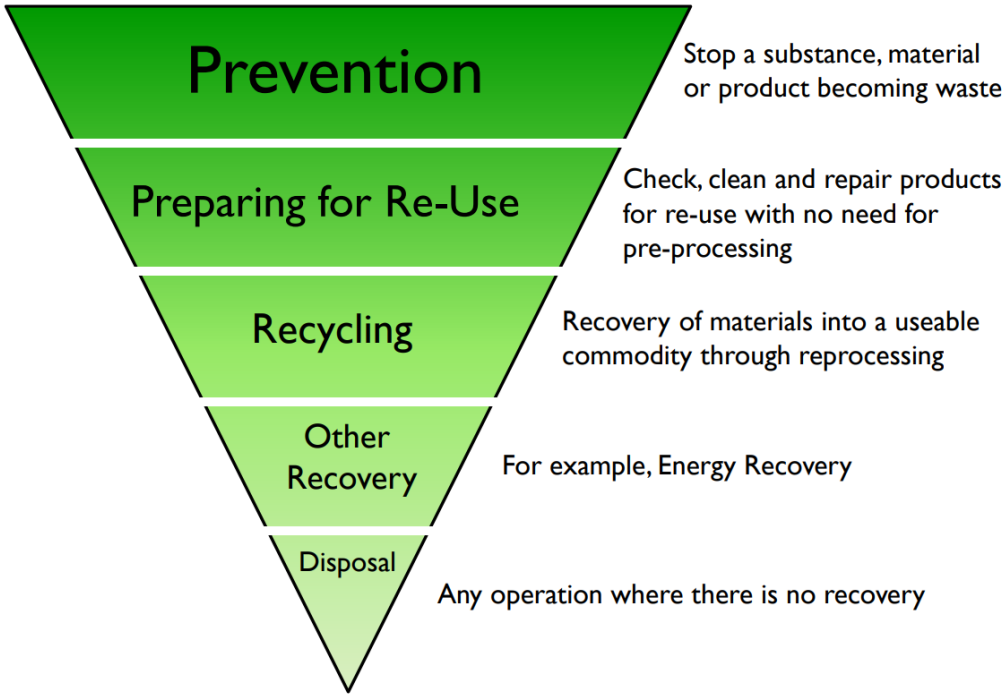
6.128 The 'waste hierarchy' gives order and priority to waste management options, from prevention through to disposal (e.g. landfill). The waste hierarchy originally established in European law[176], has now been transposed[177] to UK law[178], and is a material consideration in decisions on planning

[175] National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG 2014): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste
[176] Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
[177] EU Exit Arrangements, National Archives: www.legislation.gov.uk/eu-legislation-and-uk-law
[178] Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents

applications. Applying the waste hierarchy is set out in national legislation[179] and is a national planning policy requirement[180].

6.129 The waste hierarchy is set out in Figure 9. The stages of the waste hierarchy are a guide and 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.

Figure 9 – The waste hierarchy



6.130 Achieving 'zero avoidable waste' 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 best be achieved where material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible with only negligible amounts being disposed. This is also in line with the concept of a 'circular economy'[181], where resource inputs cycle within the economy, instead of being lost as waste.

6.131 The best way to reduce the need for waste disposal is to avoid its creation in the first place. Recognising waste as a resource is an important first step in dealing with waste arisings 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.

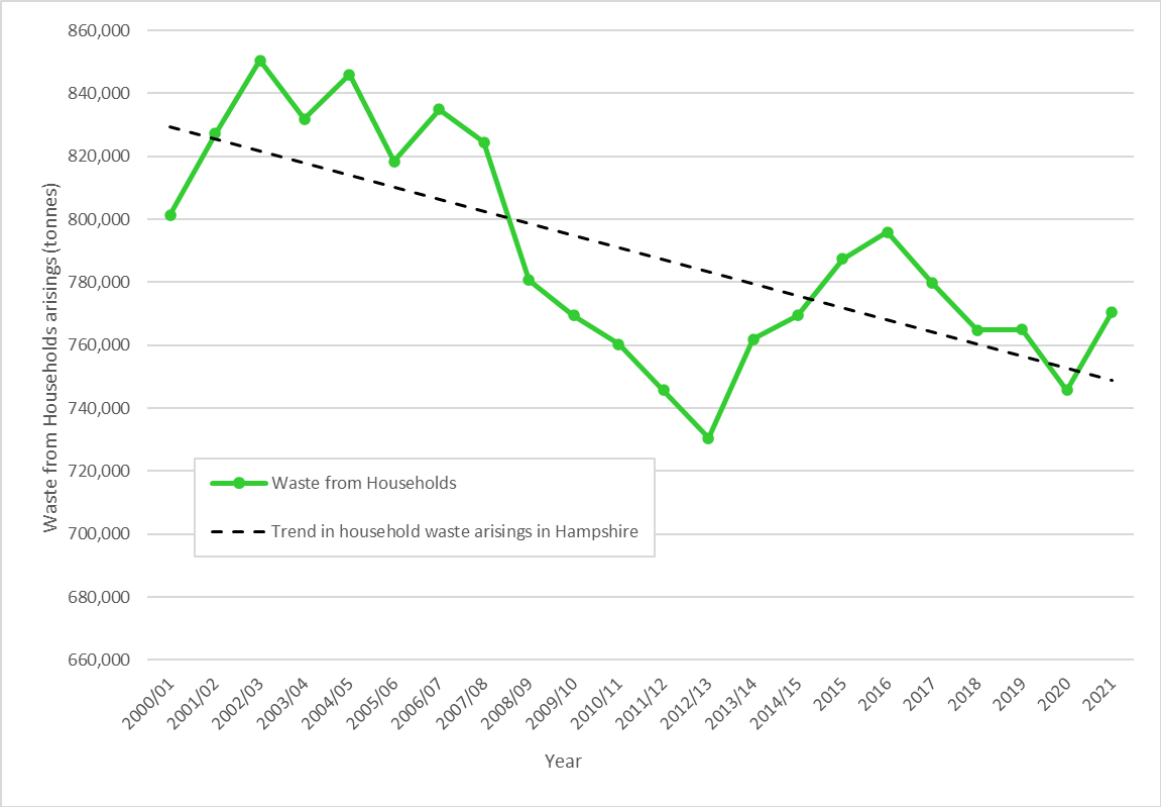
6.132 This Plan has a key role in encouraging increased recycling and recovery of materials to help transform waste material into reusable products. It builds on the European revised Waste

[179] The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the amendments laid out in The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012
[180] National Planning Policy for Waste, Para. 1 (DCLG 2014)
[181] Our waste, our resources: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2018): assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf

Framework Directive[182] and resources and waste strategy for England[183] and aims for 65% recycling and 95% diversion of waste from landfill of non-hazardous (household and similar) wastes.

6.133 It is important to recognise that the growth in waste has been minimal or negative in some sources of waste in recent years[184]. 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 and so a "medium-growth" scenario has been selected as the basis for estimates. The Hampshire Authorities plan to ensure they always maintain sufficient capacity to meet their waste arisings. The history of waste from household arisings in Hampshire is set out in Figure 10.

Figure 10 – Waste from Households (WfH) arisings history in Hampshire (2000-21)



Source: WasteDataFlow

6.134 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[185] 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

[182] European Waste Framework Directive (revised) (2008)
[183] Resources and waste strategy for England (DEFRA, 2018): www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england
[184] Waste Background Study
[185] Waste Background Study

facilities and uses the most appropriate methods and technologies. It also helps limit the distance waste has to be transported.

6.135 The Hampshire Authorities work with the South East Waste Authorities Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) to review and share best practice, raise awareness, and encourage changes in practice. Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council also work together as Waste Disposal Authorities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management services.

6.136 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 the transportation of waste.

6.137 Whilst much of the responsibility for enabling the delivery of sustainable waste management infrastructure lies with the Hampshire Authorities, all of Hampshire's Local Planning Authorities have a role to play in managing waste and driving waste up the hierarchy. Figure 11 shows how waste is considered in the plans and strategies which cover the Plan area. While all three types of plan contribute to sustainable waste management, the Waste Strategy considers municipal collection and waste disposal, the Local Plans looks at the uses for employment land (including waste minimisation and reuse) and the Minerals and Waste Plan looks at land use for waste management purposes (recycling, recovery and disposal). In addition to preparing Local Plans, District, Borough and Unitary authorities have responsibilities regarding the collection of household waste.

Figure 11 - Waste management responsibilities of different plans in the Plan area

6.138 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. **Demonstrate that waste is being 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 / or**
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 regeneration plans), 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 delivering at least:

- **65% recycling; and**
- **95% diversion from landfill.**

6.139 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.

6.140 The expectation of a recycling rate reaching 65% and 95% diversion from landfill (compared to 53% and 82% in 2009)[186] is in relation to non-hazardous waste. Non-hazardous waste is generated from both municipal and commercial/industrial sources and contains discarded material such as paper, card, plastic, metal, glass as well as food and other biodegradable wastes. Due to the wide range of waste material, it is this type of waste that requires the largest effort in terms of sorting, recycling and recovery in order to divert it from landfill. The long-term aim to divert all waste from landfill will be mostly determined by focusing on the recycling and

[186] Waste Background Study

recovery of non-hazardous wastes[187]. All non-hazardous waste development will need to show how it is in line with, or contributing to, these targets.

6.141 Inert waste arisings are mostly generated from construction, demolition and excavation activities and generally consist of concrete, brick, glass, soils and clays. Most inert waste is recycled or recovered and the vast majority, if not all, of inert waste that is disposed to land in Hampshire is for beneficial uses[188] and is not considered landfill[189].

6.142 The Waste Management Plan for England (2021)[190] sets out the following key elements relevant to this Plan:

"measures to be taken so that, by 2035:

- the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to a minimum of 65% by weight.
- the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight)."

6.143 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.

6.144 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, in line with the proximity principle, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms.

6.145 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 the types of waste that does not arise in Hampshire.

6.146 Proposed developments will be expected to submit a Waste Hierarchy Assessment which will demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level of the waste hierarchy, what other options and locations have been explored and why they have been discounted, how the proposed development contributes to driving waste up the waste hierarchy and what ongoing measures will be taken to actively drive waste up the waste hierarchy. Any construction and

[187] The amounts of hazardous waste going to landfill are very small compared to overall waste arisings
[188] Most inert waste disposed to land in Hampshire goes into development sites, quarry restoration, bunds (such as in sporting venues) and landfill engineering
[189] Waste Background Study
[190] Waste Management Plan for England, 2021: www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021

related activities that are undertaken will need to be accompanied by a Construction and Environmental Management Plan that demonstrates how waste will be minimised and managed at the highest level possible of the waste hierarchy.

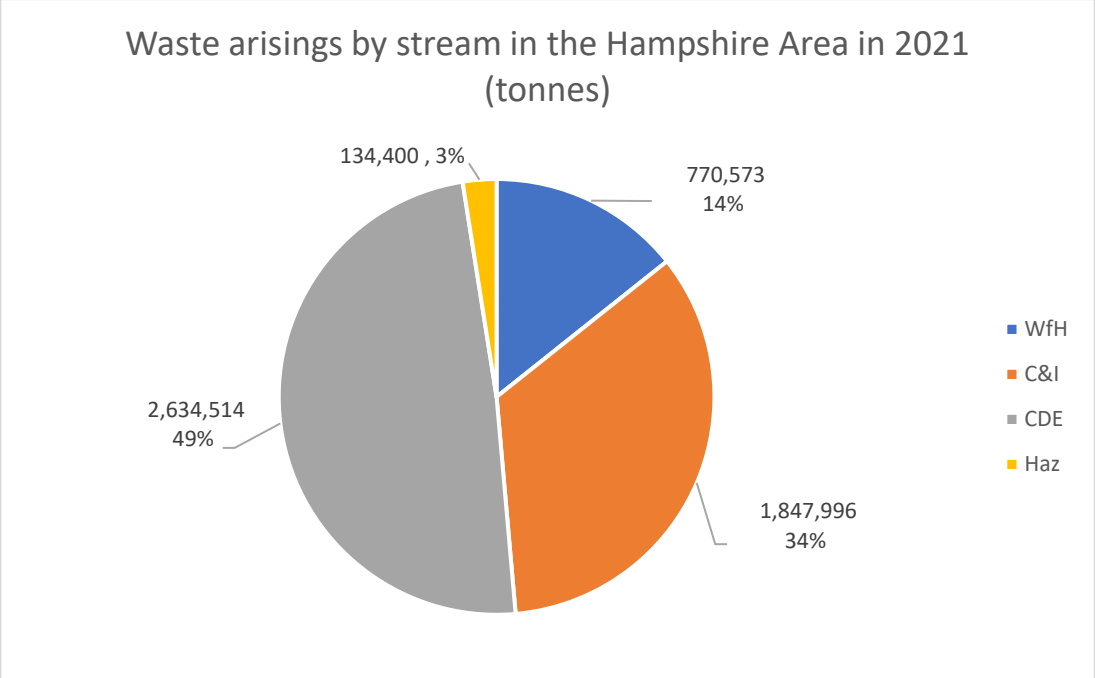
Providing for waste management

6.147 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 95% 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.

6.148 However, the Hampshire Authorities have to plan for all sources of waste. Of the total waste arisings in Hampshire, waste from households (WfH) contributes about 14%, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste about 34%, hazardous (Haz) about 3% and construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste about 49% of the total waste arisings (by weight) in Hampshire[191]. 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. Figure 12 highlights Hampshire's estimated waste arisings in million tonnes (mt) by source in 2021.

[191] Waste Background Study

Figure 12 – Estimated waste arisings in Hampshire by source (2021)



Source: Waste Background Study

6.149 The estimated tonnages (in million tonnes or mt) of waste arisings in Hampshire in 2021 defined by waste source and its properties (waste type) is shown in Table 6.4[192].

Table 6.4 – Estimated annual tonnages of waste arisings in Hampshire (in 2020) by waste source / type

Waste sources / type	TOTAL (mt)
Non-hazardous – Waste from Households	**0.77**
Non-hazardous – Commercial & Industrial Waste	**1.8**
Non-hazardous – Sub-total	**2.6**
Inert – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	**2.6**
Hazardous	**0.13**
TOTAL (mt)	**5.4**

Please note: Column totals may not tally due to rounding

As discussed in the Waste Background Study, the amount of MSW and C&I waste is broadly taken to be non-hazardous waste, while CDE waste is broadly taken to be inert. This is because, while there are inert elements to the former and non-hazardous to the latter, they are of the same magnitude. The relative proportion of hazardous waste in each is also very small.

Source: Waste Background Study

[192] Waste Background Study

Safeguarding waste infrastructure

6.150 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.

6.151 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 existing sites. This may be inappropriate in close proximity to existing sites so there needs to be a suitable buffer zone around the sites to minimise the impact of development that may be incompatible. National policy has also introduced the 'agent of change' principle, where applicants should be required to provide suitable mitigation for new development that may have a significant adverse effect on existing businesses[193].

6.152 This strategic capacity can be provided at a small 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 non-waste redevelopment that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity.

A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-waste use will only be supported if:

a. **the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed; or**

b. **the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered; In such instances, alternative capacity should:**

   i. **meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and**
   ii. **be appropriately and sustainably located; and**
   iii. **conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or**

[193] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 187 (DLUHC, 2023)

c. **the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.**

Where a non-waste development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the effects of the waste sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', there still remain some risk of constraint to the waste operation, the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect on the safeguarded site.

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

6.153 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:

- 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;
- landfill sites; and
- sites allocated in this Plan for the above functions.

6.154 Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Plan 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.

6.155 New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they:

- provide individual capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) or are part of a network of similar facilities[194]; or
- provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or
- provide a specialist waste management function (including waste-water treatment); or
- are of regional or national waste management significance.

6.156 As set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources', a Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA) 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[195]. The MWCA includes waste infrastructure covered by *Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*. Where non-waste proposals are located in the MWCA which may impact safeguarded waste infrastructure, discussions should take place with the relevant Waste Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to

[194] 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.
[195] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)

potentially develop a site. Where a planning application is made for non-waste development within the MWCA which may impact safeguarded waste infrastructure, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. The MWCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan[196]. The MWCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.

6.157 If there are strong overriding reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, including through change of use, it is important that appropriate replacement provision is made elsewhere where needed. This may include locations where there are strong regeneration needs for the redevelopment of waste management sites. Safeguarding waste infrastructure may also not be appropriate where there is a potential impact on nearby designated areas. 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.

6.158 Where an alternative waste use is considered, the proposals will need to meet the other policies in the Plan, with particular consideration given to the waste hierarchy implications of any change in waste management.

6.159 More detailed guidance on what minerals and how to implement the policy is contained within the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016)[197]. It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue.

Waste management requirements

6.160 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 95%) of municipal waste from landfill[198].

6.161 Hampshire has two sites for composting as part of the Project Integra network of facilities. There is no identified immediate need for additional household waste composting facilities. The Project Integra approach is to encourage composting at home where possible as this is considered more sustainable.

6.162 The Project Integra infrastructure currently supports the management of commercial and industrial wastes via the existing facilities. This approach is encompassed the Joint Municipal

[196] Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MWCA)
[197] Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016): documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf
[198] Waste Background Study

Waste Management Strategy (2021) (JMWMS)[199]. The JMWMS has not identified the need to plan for major large-scale built facilities in any specific locations, with a review expected before 2030. This is mainly because of the investment in large-scale facilities in the past in Hampshire.

6.163 Due to the small volumes of municipal waste 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.

6.164 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 national planning policy[200], which is to be based on:

- clear policy objectives (as set out in Section 2. 'Vision and Spatial Strategy'); and,
- robust analysis of available data and information and appraisal of options.

6.165 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 for waste management uses[201].

6.166 In recent years there has been a mixed picture in waste growth. While Waste from Households has largely reduced, overall non-hazardous waste has a slight upward trend, alongside a downward trend in inert waste and a significant increase in hazardous waste. A number of growth scenarios have been explored and a medium growth one has been selected, however there is considerable variability in waste growth predictions and future waste policy, as well as other factors can have a significant impact on the predicted waste capacity needs[202].

6.167 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 national policies[203]. 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 in Hampshire has continued to decrease there may still be some wastes for which landfill remains the least-worst option (e.g. asbestos or certain process residues)[204].

6.168 The estimated waste arisings and permitted capacity at the end of 2021 were used as the baseline to assess the need for waste management facilities in the Plan period. Using the estimated growth

[199] Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Project Integra, 2021): documents.hants.gov.uk/project-integra/pi-jmwms.pdf
[200] National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)
[201] An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire
[202] Waste Background Study
[203] 25 Year Environment Plan (DEFRA, 2018): www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan
[204] Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021: www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021

figures for waste arisings, the potential waste arisings in 2040 were calculated. The key criteria used to assess need are shown in Table 6.5 (below) in million tonnes per annum (mtpa) for waste arisings, capacity and growth (%).

Table 6.5 – Key waste arisings, capacity and growth figures for Hampshire (by waste type)

Waste Properties	Estimated arisings in 2021 (mtpa)	Estimated capacity in 2021 (mtpa)	Estimated growth (% per annum)	Estimated arisings in 2040 (mtpa)
Non-hazardous	2.62	2.44	0.67%	2.96
Inert	2.63	2.38	0%	2.63
Hazardous	0.13	0.12	3.93%	0.28
Total	**5.81**	**5.29**	**-**	**7.4**

These growth rates are likely to represent a medium growth scenario in order to ensure that there is no under provision for waste facilities. The non-hazardous rate combines -0.04% for MSW and 0.89% for C&I.
The estimated capacity includes recycling and recovery facilities, but not transfer or disposal facilities.

Source: Waste Background Study

6.169 The estimated waste arisings in 2040 identified a potential shortfall when compared with existing non-hazardous waste management capacity of about 0.48 million tonnes (mt)[205]. For inert waste there is a shortfall of 0.24 million tonnes (mt).

6.170 In terms of hazardous wastes, the estimated arisings in 2040 exceed the current waste management capacity by around 157,000 tonnes. However, it is acknowledged that various specific needs may arise due to the particular nature of this waste.

6.171 Further information on these issues can be found in sections 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes' and 'Specialist waste management'.

6.172 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	Treatment method	Capacity in 2021 (mtpa)	Estimated proportion of waste arisings (%)	Required proportion of waste arisings (%)	Additional capacity requirement (2040) (mtpa)
Non-hazardous	Recycling	1.66	63%	At least 65%	0.11
	Recovery	0.78	30%	Up to 35%	0.37
	Disposal[1]	0.45	-	Up to 5%	2.33
Total	**-**	**2.44**	**93%**	**-**	**0.38**

[205] 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).

[1]Disposal capacity for landfill is in million tonnes, not million tonnes per annum and is not included in the totals. This makes the overall landfill capacity requirement (total additional void space) for the Plan period up to 2.33 million tonnes (mt).

Source: Waste Background Study

6.173 The additional recycling and recovery capacity requirement is estimated based on the aim of 100% landfill diversion. In this case there is an estimated need for additional 0.11 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of recycling capacity, and 0.37 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) of additional recovery capacity.

6.174 The need for additional non-hazardous landfill overall is estimated to be approximately 2.33 million tonnes (mt)[206]. 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 the future. The landfill (disposal) provision is based on a possible need of up to 5% over the Plan period in order to avoid relying on landfill elsewhere, though the overall ambition remains to aim for 100% landfill diversion.

6.175 As these capacity requirement figures by 2040 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. There may be changes to the available capacity both through new facilities and increased capacities, but also the loss of capacity. While many waste management facilities have permanent permissions, their operational life may be limited by the life of machinery, changes to technology or market forces. Therefore, waste arisings and waste management capacity will need to be monitored over the Plan period, with any arisings or capacity changes needing corresponding changes in the additionally required capacity.

6.176 It is estimated that Hampshire has a capacity gap of 0.24 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) for inert waste[207], including estimates for capacity provided by sites exempt from an Environment Permit. This is addressed in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development

In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:

- **3.0mtpa of non-hazardous waste;**
- **2.6mtpa of inert waste;**
- **0.28mtpa of hazardous waste.**

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

- **At least 0.11mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and**
- **Up to 0.37mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and**
- **Up to 2.3mt of non-hazardous landfill void**

[206] Waste Background Study
[207] Waste Background Study

Where it is demonstrated by monitoring that the capacity gap estimate needs to be revised, provision will be judged against the capacity gap established in the Monitoring Report until the Plan is updated.

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

- **the use of existing waste management sites; or**
- **extensions to suitable sites:**
  - **that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and**
  - **which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or**
- **extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or**
- **appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see *Policy 29 - Locations and sites for waste management*).**

6.177 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.

6.178 Proposals to extend existing waste sites will only be supported where there is a good past performance of the existing operations. Where issues have been raised about the operation of an existing or previous development site, how the operator or applicant has responded, particularly where there is evidence of any significant adverse effects, will need to be taken into consideration in decision-making on minerals or waste applications submitted by the same applicant or operator. This information may be used to request additional information, apply an appropriate condition to address issues or to tip the balance in determining an application.

6.179 Recycling facilities typically refer to waste 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.

6.180 Hampshire has a well-developed network of non-hazardous, inert and hazardous waste transfer stations. While it is left to local waste collection and management plans to determine the need for waste transfer facilities, their role in making the transport of waste more efficient and increasing recycling rates through sorting and co-located activities, is recognised and will be a key consideration for planning applications. Particularly relevant to this role will be the proximity principle and sustainable transport considerations.

6.181 Where replacement capacity is proposed, consideration will be given to the type and amount of capacity being lost.

6.182 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, or capacity is lost, provision of additional capacity in line with the principle of net self-sufficiency will be supported. This is considered in 'Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.

Energy recovery

6.183 Commercial energy recovery development has played an important role to ensure that the target to divert 95% of waste from landfill is met under *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*. Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power (CHP), which can help address the challenge of energy security and climate change. However, the need for energy recovery facilities and their contribution to energy security will need to be balanced against the fact that recovery is below recycling on the waste hierarchy and does not contribute to keeping material resources circulating within the economy. In the 'circular economy' model, recovery is a final step of last resort as it can lead to the permanent loss of valuable resources.

6.184 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[208] is considered to be the renewable energy resource with one of the greatest opportunities for electricity and heat generation. However, the location of AD plants in the countryside may make it impracticable to provide CHP 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.

[208] Biomass waste includes green waste from farms, gardens and parks, paper and card and food wastes.

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 be used to divert residual waste from landfill and will only be permitted where:

a. **other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible; and**
b. **the development provides for uses of both heat and power; and**
c. **the development maximises the use of and provides sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.**

6.185 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 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') to the land, so is considered the best environmental outcome for residual food waste[209] and may be required above and beyond the need for other recovery facilities should government proposals on separate food waste collections come forward[210]. It is expected that AD facilities will generally be located in rural areas because of potential impacts arising from the process (as noted in *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*) and proximity for disposal of residues to land. Planning applications should include information on how digestate will be stored or managed.

6.186 In order to maximise the sustainability of energy recovery developments, they will need to maximise the efficiency of energy production, but also heat usage, decarbonisation (in line with *Policy 2: Climate Change*) and the beneficial use of any material outputs (in line with the principles of the circular economy)[211]. In order to demonstrate their role in transitioning to net zero by 2050, energy recovery facilities will need to look at their overall carbon impacts, therefore it is highly likely that both carbon capture and maximising the utilisation of the produced heat will be necessary.

6.187 Nationally significant infrastructure projects including some waste energy recovery developments[212], as defined by the Planning Act 2008[213] will be dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate and not the relevant Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in Hampshire.

[209] Our waste, our resources: A strategy for England, DEFRA, 2018: www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england
[210] HM Government, Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, 2021: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1033990/net-zero-strategy-beis.pdf
[211] Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021: www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021
[212] Defined as over 50mW of energy generation and large-scale hazardous waste management plants
[213] Planning Act 2008: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/14

6.188 Hampshire is looking to develop and implement low carbon solutions to waste collection and disposal[214], so facilities will need to keep pace with scientific and technological developments, in line with *Policy 2 (Climate change*). The broad criteria for location of new energy from waste facilities is indicated under *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management development)*.

Locating waste management development

6.189 There are several different types of modern waste management facilities, and they can be located on different types of land, if the location is appropriate for the proposed activity. 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.

6.190 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. There may be particular need in and around existing urban areas, such as those in south Hampshire, Southampton, and Portsmouth, and also in north Hampshire.

6.191 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 to enable the use of both the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Primary Route Network (PRN), alongside other roads only where demonstrably suitable for large vehicles in highway and amenity terms, to ensure that the impacts on communities kept to a minimum.

6.192 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.

6.193 A number of sites have been identified in Hampshire which are considered to be suitable, in principle, to host waste management activities[215]. 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:

- local authority vehicle depots;
- redundant agricultural land and buildings;
- brownfield sites at major transport junctions;
- rail sidings; and
- former Ministry of Defence (MoD) land.

[214] Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025: documents.hants.gov.uk/environment/Hampshire-Climate-Change-strategy-2020-2025.pdf

[215] 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.

Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management

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

   i. **Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and/or**

   ii. **Other areas in compliance with the other relevant policies in the Plan, with good transport connections to urban areas.**

2. **Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported, particularly if it is demonstrably accessible to rail or sea freight, where it:**

   a. **is part of a suitable industrial estate; or**

   b. **has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or**

   c. **is suitable 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;**

   e. **is of a scale compatible with the setting; and**

   f. **has safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority.**

3. **Development locations other than in accordance with criteria in (1) and (2) will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:**

   a. **the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and**

   b. **a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified; or**

   c. **the proposed ancillary development facilitates the operations of an existing facility, while reducing the amenity impacts.**

6.194 Other site opportunities exist which have not previously been developed (i.e. sites on greenfield land), 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 (AD).

6.195 The Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate all 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 waste facilities,

including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the location of some facility types.

6.196 *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, particularly *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*. Disposal of waste is considered *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* with reference to landfill. As existing sites have their operations safeguarded, proposed extensions have not been allocated. If these sites come forward as extensions, they would be assessed under Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development), while any proposals for new sites or purely ancillary development would fall under *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*.

6.197 All waste management has transport implications and transport/amenity impacts, and these should be minimised by prioritising sites with good transport connections (i.e. sites which can connect to primary routes without passing through quiet residential areas), The development of waste facilities in areas with access to roads most suitable to accommodate large vehicles may provide opportunities to maximise the transport of waste, minimising potential impacts on local roads and the distance to the market. Opportunities should also be sought where possible to transport materials by rail or water. Transport impacts are addressed under *Policy 13 (Managing traffic).*

6.198 A special need for a location is distinct from the general need for a proposed waste management facility. As different waste management facilities have different locational needs, a special need for a particular location will need to be demonstrated with reference to alternatives, the type of facility, type of waste managed, location of markets, potential impacts from the development and any other relevant factors.

6.199 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[216].

6.200 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 (MRF), waste transfer stations (WTS), 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.

6.201 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.

6.202 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.

[216] National Planning Policy for Waste, Para. 4 (DCLG, 2014)

6.203 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[217] (namely open-air storage). Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for E(g) (Uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity) 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.

6.204 Energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis and 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.

6.205 Recycling and recovery activities which predominantly take place in the open (outside buildings) or involve large areas of open-air storage including biological waste treatment, include 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. 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. Development in the countryside is addressed under *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)*.

6.206 Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor MRF or WTS, wharves and rail sidings for waste transhipment and/or 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.

6.207 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

[217] The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1987/764/schedule/made - as amended (www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/757/made)

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. *Policy 31 (Liquid waste and waste-water management)* considers waste-water management in more detail.

6.208 Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling CDE waste that produce recycled and secondary 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 where the benefits from continued development at some locations are considered to be more sustainable than re-locating the development elsewhere. CDE waste recycling facilities can be acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the sites are 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.

6.209 There may be a special need or 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 the activity is related to an agricultural activity. For instance, AD 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 edge of the urban / rural area (the urban fringe). There may also be other specific consideration with these facilities, such as protection of watercourses where slurry is stored, in line with *Policy 8 (Water management).*

6.210 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 in Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' (Policies 2-10) and 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' (Policies 11-14) of the Plan, where relevant, will need to be satisfied. Further guidance on locating waste management facilities outside urban areas is provided by *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)*, *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)* and *Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)*.

6.211 Proposals on existing sites that facilitate or improve operations (e.g. kiosks, weigh bridges, offices and other ancillary developments) will need to be considered in line with the contribution they make and the specific additional impacts they may have in line with the relevant policies in the Plan.

Construction, demolition and excavation wastes

6.212 The objective in Hampshire is to reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.6 million tonnes (mt) of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that will be 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 can be separated out and then dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities[218].

6.213 As CDE waste consists of a range of materials, it can be used in a variety of ways. The harder inert materials can be recycled 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, racetracks, or similar[219].

6.214 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 minerals and waste developments'.

6.215 Because these softer inert wastes are used beneficially[220] and not discarded, this Plan considers this use as 'recovery' rather than landfill. As CDE waste can be recycled, recovered, or put to 'beneficial use' there should be no need for it to be landfilled in the future.

6.216 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 targets as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, *Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates developments)* and *Policy 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 *Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)* and *Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*. Such investment could alternatively be in new sites[221] 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 (IBA)

[218] Waste Background Study
[219] These are often known as exempt sites and refer to those locations where an Environment Permit is not required.
[220] In line with the SEWPAG Joint Position Statement: Permanent Deposit of Inert Waste on Land in the South East of England, 2019.
[221] An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire, section 7.

from the three municipal energy recovery facilities in Hampshire is used to produce an aggregate and this is known as Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA).

6.217 The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of IBAA 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)*.

6.218 The needs for additional waste management capacity for inert waste are detailed in Table 6.7. As there are a number of ways to put inert material in Hampshire to beneficial use, dedicated landfill provision for inert waste is not required. There are no current national targets for recycling inert waste, so a local target in line with that for non-hazardous waste has been set at 65%. While nominally a small reduction is required in the recovery capacity, it is considered prudent to maintain current recovery capacity levels as both arisings and capacity levels are likely to fluctuate.

Table 6.7 – Treatment of inert waste in Hampshire

Waste Properties	Treatment method	Capacity in 2020 (mtpa)	Estimated proportion of waste arisings (%)	Required proportion of waste treatment (%)	Additional capacity requirement (2040) (mtpa)
Inert	Recycling	1.21	46%	65%	0.4
	Recovery	1.17	44%	35%	-0.17
	Disposal	0.27	10%	0%	0
Total	**-**	**2.56**	**104%**	**-**	**0.24**

Source: Waste Background Study

6.219 Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates 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[222]. The production of recycled and secondary aggregates is covered in the section on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates'.

Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development

1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:

- **2.6mtpa of inert waste;**

The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:

[222] In line with the Aggregates Quality Protocol: aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html

i. **Additional inert recycling capacity of 0.4mtpa; and**

ii. **Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa).**

2. The use of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste in developments will be supported where, as far as reasonably practicable, all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling and there is a beneficial outcome such as:

a. Restoration of mineral workings;

b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects;

c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation.

6.220 It is recognised that while inert waste will in principle have less environmental impacts than non-hazardous waste, any potential environmental impacts will need to be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan.

6.221 Although sufficient capacity appears to exist to meet the requirement to deliver 1.8mtpa 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.

6.222 It is recognised that the capacity figures of inert waste recycling and recycled and secondary aggregates are not aligned, due to the differing focus of waste management and resource generation processes. However, in both functions recycling is supported, as higher on the waste management hierarchy than recovery or disposal and as a more sustainable alternative for materials than virgin sand and gravel.

6.223 It is to be expected that Local Plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practises 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.

6.224 The production of recycled aggregates for use in high quality recycled/secondary aggregates end products[223] such as concrete requires the removal of fines[224] and organic matter from inert waste material, which is generally achieved by washing the recycled material. A British Standard[225] 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

[223] For example, to British Standards as suggested in the Aggregates Quality Protocol.

[224] Generally defined as small particles of inert material such as stones, aggregates and glass in this context, but the term may also refer to fibre, films, rigid plastics, wood, metal and textiles.

[225] 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).

hierarchy, all inert waste elements capable of producing high quality (washed) recycled aggregate material should therefore be removed for recycling.

6.225 Mobile plants on development sites can contribute to the re-use and recovery of CDE waste and therefore will be supported under Policy 30(2). Where this falls outside 'permitted development rights' appropriate permission and other non-planning consents (e.g. environmental permitting) will be required.

Liquid waste and waste-water management

6.226 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.

6.227 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 treatments 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[226]. 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.

6.228 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 Regulations 2003[227]. However, it is acknowledged that in two-tier areas, the district or borough authorities can effectively lead on the planning of this form of waste, which is then determined by the Waste Planning Authority. Districts, boroughs and the waste authorities will also need to consider how extra waste-water from new housing developments has the potential to affect sensitive receptors, particularly NSN sites and Ramsar sites from nutrient pollution. As such, nutrient neutrality may need to be reviewed as part of waste-water treatment planning applications.

6.229 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.

6.230 The long-term need for waste-water treatment has been assessed[228] and reviewed. Decisions made by water companies in terms of how they propose to balance supply with demand are likely to

[226] 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.
[227] Town and County Planning (Prescription of County Matters) Regulations 2003.
[228] Assessment of Need for Waste Management in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, Chapter 8.

have direct implications for waste-water management. While ongoing programmes to encourage reductions in domestic water usage might have an effect in lowering individual household consumption (and therefore logically the resulting wastewater flows), several causes, both traditional and emerging, are leading to continued requirements for development at existing and new sites. Water company planning also expects increasing renewal and expansion of the pipeline network infrastructure to improve it locally and its strategic connectivity. However, permitted development rights mean specific planning permission should only be required in very special circumstances as the Water Act and Countryside & Rights of Way Act place duties on statutory bodies, including water companies, which address many of the issues planning would seek to control with non-statutory bodies.

6.231 Requirements for development include: addressing nutrient neutrality issues; improving efficiency of biosolids management; updating existing processes; evolving regulation requiring improvements and additions to treatment including emerging concerns such as pharmaceuticals and micro plastics; reduction in acceptability of stormwater discharges and increase in recreational water body use (both in rivers and the sea) at all times of year; reduced acceptability of local ground disposal from septic tanks; intensifying impacts of global warming and water scarcity; and, developing drivers such as biodiversity net gain and carbon neutrality. Development is also sometimes required in the network, to serve emerging issues and relatively small-scale developer needs, for pumping stations and storm attenuation tanks which can require specific planning permission.

6.232 In the waste-water industry anaerobic digestion (AD) technology is commonly used to treat sewage sludge. The treated sludge biosolids can be spread according to the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations[229]. 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 become more complex when accepting other feedstocks and can limit the potential for spreading the treated sludge or digestate.

6.233 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.

6.234 Other ‘liquid’ wastes include oil and oil/water mixes which similarly have unique waste management requirements. About a third of all hazardous waste arisings in Hampshire are oil and oil/water mixtures and around 40,000 tonnes are generated per 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).

[229] Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990).

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, environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; 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.**

6.235 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. Proposals will need to ensure that climate change adaptation has been incorporated into the design to maintain operations during flood risk events (*Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation)*).

6.236 In relation to *Policy 31 (b) (Liquid waste and waste-water management)*, 'no deterioration' objectives relate to the Water Framework Directive (WFD)[230]. Two of the objectives of the WFD are to 'prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface water' and 'prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater'. The WFD objectives are transposed into national law in the UK through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017[231] are delivered through River Basin Management Plans in England[232].

Non-hazardous waste landfill

6.237 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

[230] Water Framework Directive (2000): eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF
[231] Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/407/contents
[232] River Basin Management Plans: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/river-basin-planning-process-overview

preferable type of waste management as it provides very little benefit apart from the disposal of waste.

6.238 Landfill in Hampshire is considered to be '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 generally not considered disposal (landfill), but recovery[233]. This is because the land is restored to the desired levels, and it can also provide other environmental and amenity benefits.

6.239 Hampshire is a high performing area for 'diverting' waste from households from landfill. The number of landfill sites in Hampshire have steadily decreased and most of the allocated sites in the previous Plan (2013) have not been taken up. This is in line with the ambitions of a circular economy and with Hampshire's aim to ultimately divert 100% waste from landfill.

6.240 About 95% of waste from households is currently diverted (recycled or recovered) from landfill[234]. This means only a very limited amount of Hampshire's waste from households (which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered) is disposed of at landfill sites, around 41, 000 tonnes in 2021. A further 217,000 tonnes of non-hazardous commercial and industrial waste from Hampshire went to landfill (around 12%). Whilst the remaining amount of 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. There may also be a need for more regional facilities that take landfill waste from a wider area, due to the reducing quantities of waste that needs landfilling. Therefore, there may still be a potential need for landfill facilities and the Plan enables them to come forward through *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous landfill)*. The potential requirement for landfill over the Plan period is shown in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 – Landfill capacity requirements over the Plan period

	Actual – at end 2021	Predicted need to 2040	Potential shortfall
Void Capacity (current and estimated) (tonnes)	**452,000**	**2,787,000**	**2,335,000**
Void capacity (tonnes per annum over the plan period)	**24,000**	**147,000**	**123,000**
Figures are rounded			
Source: Waste Background Study			

[233] Due to the update guidance from the Environment Agency being more restrictive on which land uses are inert waste recovery, there may be some beneficial uses that are not technically recovery.

[234] Waste Background Study

6.241 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).

6.242 There are strict guidelines in place which ensure that landfills do not have an adverse impact on the environment, communities or public safety and this limits the potential location of landfill sites in Hampshire.

6.243 The use of remaining capacity 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.

6.244 There may be opportunities for the re-working of former landfill sites, not limited to non-hazardous, to either remove existing landfilled materials in order to reuse the land or void, or to exploit benefits from the in-situ material itself. Such materials may be valuable and therefore the re-working of such sites would enable the value to be recovered in addition to providing additional landfill capacity if needed. Appropriate locations would include those that accord with the relevant policies in the Plan. In the case of re-working of non-hazardous landfill, particular consideration should be given to the requirements of *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*, but also to the potential impacts of disturbing any restoration and continuing impacts within a certain area.

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill

Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste will be supported.

Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and only permitted in accordance with the following, in priority order:

1. **the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:**
   i. **Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood**
2. **proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:**
   a. **there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (providing for up to 2.33 million tonnes additional void space and/or regionally needed capacity); and**
   b. **where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and**

c. **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**

d. **the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and**

e. **the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and**

f. **the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and**

g. **through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and**

h. **the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.**

Proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted in appropriate locations where the proposals would result in beneficial use of the land and of the material being extracted; and, where appropriate, the landfill by-products.

6.245 The existing landfill site identified in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* is shown on the 'Policies Map'.

6.246 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)*.

6.247 *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[235] 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.

6.248 Proposals brought forward for the re-working of landfill will need to consider by-products associated with the landfill (such as leachate and/or gas), as well as backfill materials, if applicable, needed for a planned restoration.

6.249 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

[235] Land raising - waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels to create raised areas

recreational space. The restoration of landfills is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.

6.250 As the vast majority of carbon emissions from waste management (excluding energy from waste) comes from landfill sites[236], and in line with both *Policy 2 (Climate Change – mitigation and adaptation)* and the UK target for net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, any carbon impacts from landfill will need to be assessed and balanced against the need for the development.

Specialist waste management

6.251 A small amount of Hampshire's waste is classed as hazardous[237] and comes from a range of everyday activities and sources including industry (such as oils, chemicals and paints), the health care sector (such as clinical wastes), and households (such as batteries). Most of this waste is treated in specialist recycling, recovery or treatment facilities, however currently some has to be disposed to land (landfill).

6.252 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 2021, these arisings were estimated as about 40,000 tonnes of hazardous waste[238].

6.253 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.

6.254 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.

6.255 Other hazardous waste produced in Hampshire includes asbestos waste which can be deposited in dedicated hazardous cells within non-hazardous landfill. In 2021, Hampshire's arisings were estimated at about 10,000 tonnes[239]. Industrial residues such as those from drilling muds which are produced in oil and gas extraction in Hampshire are produced in small amounts, most of which can be dewatered, and the remaining sludge disposed at hazardous landfill. Currently, the only Hampshire site on UK Radioactive Waste Inventory[240] is HMNB Portsmouth, with estimated future arisings of 18.4m^3 of ILW (Intermediate Level Waste) up to 2063[241].

6.256 The existing recycling and recovery hazardous waste management capacity in Hampshire is estimated to be 123,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) which is lower than the total estimated hazardous

[236] 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, DBE&IS, 2020: assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862887/2018_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf
[237] In line with the Environment Agency classifications: www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste
[238] Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2021)
[239] Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2021)
[240] UK Radioactive Waste Inventory (UKRWI): ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/
[241] 2019 UK Radioactive Waste Detailed Data (DBE&IS, 2019): ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2019-Detailed-Data-Report-Final.pdf

waste arisings in 2040 of 280,000tpa[242]. The majority of hazardous waste management capacity is recovery including incineration (96,000 tonnes per annum).

6.257 Due to the specialist nature of hazardous waste facilities, hazardous waste is more likely to travel further than other types of waste. In 2021, around 94,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were exported, while 70,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were imported[243]. The amount of hazardous waste that was managed in Hampshire in 2019 was approximately 95,000 tonnes[244].

6.258 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 *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* and *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*. Furthermore, waste management capacity will also need to be monitored over the Plan period, with any capacity losses needing corresponding increases in the additionally required capacity.

6.259 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 that went to landfill in 2021 is approximately 19,000 tonnes.

6.260 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[245].

6.261 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 APC 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[246]. Managing hazardous waste is likely to change significantly in future, as hazardous waste is increasingly directed away from landfill.

6.262 The need for new and different specialist waste facilities may arise from changes in technology and, in particular, from the potential significant increase in renewable and low-carbon technologies which are needed in the transition to net-zero. The importance of these facilities in facilitating the transition to net-zero will need to be considered.

[242] Waste Background Study
[243] Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2021)
[244] Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2021)
[245] Including the planning permission end date or other limitations on its continued use, or any geographic restriction of waste inputs.
[246] Hazardous Waste Regulations (2005): The regulations prohibit the disposal of hazardous waste together with other wastes.

Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development

Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 157,000 tpa capacity, 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).**

6.263 There are some forms of hazardous waste for which 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.

6.264 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 will 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.

6.265 Radioactive wastes are not generally classified as hazardous wastes as they do not come under the EU Waste Framework Directive, as applied in UK legislation[247]. 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.

6.266 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

[247] EU Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive): http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/, as implemented by the Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (as amended) - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents

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

6.267 Hampshire's existing minerals wharf and rail depot infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2040[248]. 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'. However, the position will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure the Plan responds positively and flexibly to any:

- changes in supply;
- changes in demand;
- 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.

6.268 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 aggregate 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.

6.269 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'.

6.270 National planning policy requires mineral planning authorities to 'safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals'[249]. 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

[248] Wharves and Rail Depots Study
[249] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (DLUHC, 2023)

Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure), within or beyond the Plan period.

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:

i. **land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and**
ii. **land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and**
iii. **Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and**
iv. **land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and**
v. **existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked including Basingstoke Sidings, Brockenhurst Sidings, Fratton Sidings, Micheldever Sidings and Totton Sidings; and**
vi. **existing and former wharves and land that could operate as a wharf, subject to available infrastructure and depth including Dibles Wharf, Fareham Wharf and Supermarine Wharf.**

The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.

6.271 The National Policy Statement for Ports[250] 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.

6.272 National policy[251] also recognises the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea gateway port with significant global and economic importance.

6.273 The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan[252] is considered by Associated British Ports (ABP) to be the only location for accommodating significant port expansion. ABP also consider that this site

[250] National Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)
[251] Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, paragraph 4.10 (Department for Transport, 2008)
[252] Port of Southampton Master Plan (2010-2026) (Associated British Ports, 2010)

could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local but also a potentially 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 policy ECON4 the New Forest District Local Plan 2016-2036 Part One: Planning Strategy 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 also adjoins the New Forest National Park. The foreshore is of international importance and is designated as a Special Protection Area, 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[253].

6.274 Expansion of the Port of Southampton may not be the only option for future wharf capacity in Hampshire. Investment in modern wharf 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 development of the Marchwood Port. 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[254]. The Solent Freeport proposal will also lead to opportunities for the Port, and this will be kept under review with regard to minerals and waste. The existing naval base and commercial docks at Portsmouth are also identified in other elements of the development plan for employment and port uses[255]. 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.

6.275 Rail depots and wharves which have historically contributed to minerals and waste supply (but do not currently contribute to such supply) and/or which have previously been considered suitable and/or may become available for aggregate uses are specifically safeguarded under Policy 34 and not Policy 19 (which relates to currently active rail depots and wharves).

[253] The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

[254] 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)

[255] 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: Partial Update is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[256] and National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)[257] to be deliverable and subject to monitoring and review. This is to ensure the Plan's strategic priorities outlined in the Plan Objectives 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 Plan's vision (see the section on 'Vision – Where we need to be') and its associated key sustainable development themes of 'protecting Hampshire's environment', 'maintaining Hampshire's communities' and 'supporting Hampshire's economy'.

7.5 In preparing this Plan, a number of issues for sustaining aggregate supply and managing waste have been raised. These issues were not considered to be relevant to the previous (2013) Plan. However, this is not considered to still be the case and they may have an impact on aggregate supply and the management of waste within or beyond the end of the Plan period up to 2040. These include:

- limited viable indigenous and accessible sand and gravel resources;
- major constraints that affect possible sites in north and south Hampshire; the location of 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 minerals 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

[256] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 31-33 (DLUHC, 2023) refers to the Local Plan that should be 'should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years'. Also, Para. 16 (b) refers to the plan should 'be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable'.

[257] National Planning Policy for Waste, Para. 9 (DCLG, 2014).

strategic priorities. Options for addressing the above issues should form part of any review of the Plan (programmed for at least five years after adoption of the Plan subject to monitoring).

7.7 The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is designed to monitor the policies against the Plan's strategic priorities. This is considered in more detail in 'Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan will be used to monitor the delivery of the Plan.

7.8 Future minerals and waste development, the review and any required update of the Plan will involve a large number of interests. The Hampshire Authorities will continue to engage with a number of different interested parties including:

- Hampshire Authorities (including the Highway Authorities) and other Local Planning Authorities both inside and outside of Hampshire;
- Hampshire's local community and communities located outside of Hampshire which may be impacted by any further plan making;
- Government and relevant government agencies such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England;
- relevant non-governmental organisations;
- the minerals and waste industry (including South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) and the South East Waste Authorities Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG));
- other related businesses (including NuLeAF); and
- the transport industry (including port authorities and network rail).

Glossary and acronyms

Adaptation: In relation to *Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation*), adaptation relates to ensuring that minerals and waste developments minimise their effect on climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emission, sustainable use of resources, developing energy recovery facilities, utilising low carbon technologies, avoiding areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Aerodrome Safety Exclusion Zone: An area identified where minerals 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.

Aftercare: Action necessary to bring restored land up to the required standard for an agreed after-use such as agriculture, forestry, or amenity.

Afteruse: The use that land, used for minerals working or waste uses, is put to after restoration.

Agent of Change Principle: The Agent of Change principle places the responsibility for mitigating impacts from existing noise-generating activities or uses on the proposed new noise-sensitive development.

Aggregate recycling site: Facilities where hard, inert materials are crushed and screened (filtered) to produce recycled/secondary aggregate of various grades. Aggregates may be produced from construction, demolition, and excavation (CDE) waste, or incinerator bottom ash (IBA) from energy recovery facilities.

Air Pollution Control Residues (APC): A product of activities at Energy Recovery Facilities which is considered to be hazardous and require pre-treatment and disposal. APC residues are a mixture of fly ash, organic pollutants (including dioxins and furans), carbon and alkaline salts in powder form. They are generated from processes associated with the operation of Solid Waste combustion and other thermal waste treatments. APC residues typically account for approximately 3.5-5% by weight of waste throughput for thermal treatment technologies. They are classified as hazardous waste as they can cause lung damage and skin irritations.

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 fertiliser.

Ancient Woodland: A statutory designation for woodland where it has persisted continuously since 1600.

Appraisal: An assessment of a proposal for the purposes of determining both its value, viability and deliverability taking into account the positive and negative impacts the development would have.

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR): This is the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hampshire County Council. It is an index to the known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, designed and historic landscapes, parks and gardens and industrial monuments in the county. The unitary authorities of Southampton and Portsmouth maintain their own Historic Environment Records.

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.

Associated British Ports (ABP)

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.

Beneficial after-use: In relation to *Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)*, beneficial afteruses are when following minerals or waste development, the land is returned land back to a beneficial condition following the end of development through restoration. Restoration involves effective planning to ensure that a site's end use (after-use) is in keeping with the character and local area and therefore is of benefit once it is restored. In relation to *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate),* beneficial afteruses will include mineral extraction which takes place to facilitate another end use development. This may include the provision of agricultural reservoirs.

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 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:

- 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 Net Gain (BNG): An approach to development, and/or land management, that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.

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.

Brick-making clay: Clay which is specifically used for brick or tile making. Brick making clay is associated with Hampshire's brickworks.

British Geological Survey (BGS): The United Kingdom's centre for earth science information and expertise. The BGS provides services and advice on geoscience.

Brownfield: Land which has been previously developed.

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Standards: A design and assessment method for sustainable buildings.

Candidate European sites: See *'Potential / candidate European sites'*

Capacity: In relation to *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, capacity is the level of provision at existing sites which enables the delivery of aggregate supply.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2): The most important greenhouse gas produced by human activities.

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE): CABE was a non-departmental public body responsible for advising government on architecture and urban design. It merged into the Design Council in 2011. The Design Council is a charity which champions great design.

Certificate of Lawful Development (CLU): A certificate issued when it is demonstrated that an existing use of land, or some operational development, or some activity in breach of a planning condition, is lawful or if a proposed use of buildings or other land, or some operations proposed to be carried out in, on, over, or under land, would be lawful.

Chalk: A soft white rock primarily formed from the mineral calcite. One of the uses of this mineral is in agriculture.

Circular Economy: A circular economy is "a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible".

Clay: A fine-grained, firm earthy material that is plastic when wet and hardens when heated, consisting primarily of hydrated silicates of aluminium, and widely used in making bricks, tiles, and pottery.

Climate change: The significant and lasting change in the distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years and the implications on the environment and community.

Clinical waste: Hazardous waste arisings from the healthcare sector; hospitals, doctor's surgeries, laboratories etc. which may be infectious or pose another type of health risk. Clinical waste has to be properly disposed of and this is normally carried out by high temperature incineration.

Clunch: This is a hard chalk/clay aggregate which is bedded in mortar for walls. There is no evidence to suggest that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings.

Coated roadstone plant: A facility which uses sand and aggregates, bound together either bitumen or tar, to manufacture asphalt concrete (coated roadstone) used in highway construction.

Co-location: The placement of several activities in a single location.

Compensation: The creation, restoration or enhancement of the environment in another location to counterbalance adverse impacts caused by land-use/development.

Composting: Aerobic decomposition of organic matter to produce compost for use as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

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 charge which local authorities in England and Wales are 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.

Compatible uses: More than one mineral or waste activities taking place on the sites which are well-suited.

Concrete batching plant / manufacturing plant: Devices used to mix various materials, such as sand and gravel, to form concrete.

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.

Conventional hydrocarbons (oil and gas): Oil and gas where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone.

Core Strategy: See '*Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy'*.

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: Land outside the settlement boundary of cities, towns and villages that is either used for farming or left in its natural condition.

Cumulative impact: Impacts that accumulate over time, from one or more source.

Curtilage: The curtilage is the enclosed plot of land on which a building sits, including any of its associated outbuildings, and is demarcated by the boundaries of the land.

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC): The UK Government department which invests in local areas to drive growth and create jobs, delivers the homes, supports community and faith groups, and oversees local government, planning and building safety.

Department of energy and climate change (DECC): The UK Government department which works to make sure the UK has secure, clean, affordable energy supplies and promotes international adaptation and mitigation to climate change. DECC issues licences for oil and gas development in the UK.

Department for environment, food and rural affairs (Defra): The UK Government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities.

Design and Access Statement: A supporting document submitted with a planning application, in which developers state how their proposal is appropriate for the site and accessible to people who may use it.

Development considerations: These are identified in 'Appendix A (Site allocations)' of the Plan and are identified for each of the site allocations in the Plan. Development considerations are issues which need to be met /addressed alongside the other policies in the Plan in the event that a planning application is submitted for development.

Development Plan Document (DPD): Spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination.

Development Scheme: A project plan for the development of statutory and other planning documents.

Digestate: Material remaining after the anaerobic digestion (decomposition under low oxygen conditions) of a biodegradable feedstock.

Directional drilling: Non-vertical wells which begin with slanted but straight holes often used for mineral exploration and to avoid surface obstacles. Wells may also begin vertically but progressively build angle to intercept the hydrocarbon reservoir in a longer section than can be achieved by vertical drilling. Such non-vertical wells can be deployed radially from a single well pad.

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.

Ecological Network Mapping: Requirement of NPPF, mapping of networks which represents the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, plus other priority habitats and, importantly, areas identified for habitat restoration or creation.

Emissions: In the context of the HMWP, emissions are gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activity. A prominent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide which arises from the combustion of fossil fuel and consequently contributes to climate change.

End of life vehicle (ELV): Vehicles which are no longer in use and are classified as waste.

Energy from Waste (EFW): 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 Assessment: Assessment of proposals for their impact on the environment. Currently including EIA (see '*Environmental Impact Assessment*'), SA (see *'Sustainability Appraisal*') and SEA (see '*Strategic Environmental Assessment'*) but being replaced by Environmental Outcome Reports through the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill.

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. To be replaced by Environmental Outcome Reports (see *'Environmental Assessment'*).

Environmental Permit: Anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of waste is required to have a permit. The permitting system is administrated 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.

European Waste Framework Directive (WFD): Is a European Union Directive of 17 June 2008. The first Waste Framework Directive dates back to 1975 and was substantially amended in 1991. The aim of the WFD was to lay the basis to turn the EU into a recycling society.

Exception test: If developments are proposed in flood risk zones, the Environment Agency's sequential test will be carried out to determine if there are any other appropriate areas of lower flood risk.

Existing mineral site: Site which has planning permission for minerals uses. The majority of existing mineral sites are also safeguarded through 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This list will be updated through the annual monitoring of the Plan.

Existing waste management site: Site which has planning permission for waste uses. The majority of existing waste sites are also safeguarded through 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This list will be updated through the annual monitoring of the Plan.

Exploration: The stage at which developers search potential areas for hydrocarbon (oil and gas) resources. This may involve exploratory drilling to locate oil for instance. Should resources be found, further permissions will be required in order to progress to the next stages of development – such as appraisal or production.

Extension (minerals site): This involves either the lateral expansion or deepening of the quarry to extract additional resources.

Extension (waste site): To provide additional waste capacity, landfills may be expanded to cover a larger area or may be surcharged – that is, extended vertically upwards.

Flood protection: Protection of land / infrastructure etc from the impacts of flooding through mitigation measures such as coastal and flood water defences.

Flood resilience: Flood resilience can be defined in a number of ways; it may include the management of land and the development of flood defences to ensure that the risk of flooding is managed in a sustainable way.

Flood risk: Areas which have a flood risk have the potential to flood under certain weather conditions. Flood risk zones are determined by the Environment Agency. Areas at risk of flooding are categorised as follows:

- Flood Risk Zone 1: Low Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 2: Medium Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 3a: High Probability; and
- Flood Risk Zone 3b: Functional Floodplain.

Flood Risk Zones (FRZ): Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood risk. Flood risk zones are defined by the Environment Agency.

Freight Management Plan: A plan which sets out how minerals and waste materials will be transported via freight.

Gardens of Special Historic Interest: Gardens which appear on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Gas: Is a hydrocarbon (*see 'Hydrocarbons'*). Gas is a non-renewable resource.

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 infrastructure (green spaces): A network of high-quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors allotments and private gardens. It can provide many social, economic and environmental benefits close to where people live and work including:

- space and habitat for wildlife with access to nature for people;
- places for outdoor relaxation and play;
- climate change adaptation – for example flood alleviation and cooling urban heat islands;
- environmental education;
- local food production – in allotments, gardens and through agriculture; and
- improved health and well-being – lowering stress levels and providing opportunities for exercise.

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 or project on the designated National Sites Network and Ramsar sites.

HRA is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan or project/development on one or more sites within the National Sites Network or Ramsar.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT): A nature conservation charity covering Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Hampshire Authorities: The Hampshire Authorities comprises Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority who have worked in partnership to produce the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

Hampshire County Council: The county council that governs the county of Hampshire in England. The Council is one of the "Hampshire Authorities".

Hampshire Minerals and Waste 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.

Hampshire Strategic Plan: The Hampshire Strategic Plan (2021-2025) contains for Strategic Aims which will guide the work of the County Council:

- Hampshire maintains strong and resilient economic growth and prosperity
- People in Hampshire live safe, healthy and independent lives
- People in Hampshire enjoy a rich and diverse environment
- People in Hampshire enjoy being part of strong, inclusive, resilient communities

Haul route / road: Roads specifically designed and built for the transport of minerals or waste materials by HGVs either to/from internal locations within a site or to an external location.

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.

Highway capacity: In relation to *Policy 13 (Managing traffic)*, highway capacity is the capacity level set for the highway.

Highway improvements: In relation to *Policy 13 (Managing traffic)*, highway improvements mean improvements to the highway which will be as a result of any minerals and waste development which is permitted and will potentially impact a particular section of the road. This issue is addressed at the planning application stage.

Historic England (HE): This is a non-departmental public body which acts to preserve and protect England's historic environment.

Historic Environment Record (HER): A public record of all aspects of the historic environment of the local authority. Historic Environment Records (sometimes referred to as Sites and Monuments Records)

may be held by County Councils, District Councils or Unitary Authorities. In each case, the record will cover the whole of the local authority area.

Household waste: Waste arising from domestic property which has 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).

Hydrocarbons: Hydrocarbon comprising petroleum (oil and gas natural liquids) and gas are fossil fuels that occur concentrated in nature as economic accumulations trapped in structures and reservoir rocks beneath the earth surface. They are principally valued as a source of energy.

Importation: In relation to *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply)*, importation is the transportation of aggregates sourced outside of the county into Hampshire.

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.

Inert waste: Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological changes.

Inset Map: A section of the Policies Map which has been magnified to provide higher resolution or detail. In the HMWP, this illustrates the site allocations.

Interested party: Any party expected to have a concern or interest in the proceedings of a particular minerals and waste development.

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.

Key Diagram: The components of the Spatial Strategy of the Plan are illustrated on the Key Diagram. The Key Diagram is intended to be a diagrammatic interpretation of the Spatial Strategy and is not intended to portray any specific site activity or proposal with spatial accuracy.

Landbank: 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 and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA): A process used to assess the impact of developments on the landscape and its visual qualities following a methodology set out by the Landscape Institute in GLVIA (3rd edition).

Landscape character: A combination of factors such as topography, vegetation pattern, land use and cultural associations that combine to create a distinct, recognisable character.

Landscape Character Assessment (LCA): The process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape. LCA documents identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas. They also show how the landscape is perceived, experienced and valued by people.

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 Enterprise Partnership (LEP): Hampshire has two LEPs (Solent – covering Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Portsmouth, Southampton and Isle of Wight and Enterprise M3 - covering Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley and Winchester, along with Guildford, Surrey Heath, Waverley and Woking in Surrey). The LEPs address a number of issues at different levels, working through more local partnerships and linkages.

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRM): A statutory plan detailing the strategy for local flood risk management.

Local Highway Authority: The organisation responsible for the administration of public roads.

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 carbon technologies: These are a range of technologies developed to specifically reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) released into the atmosphere.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLW): LLW is the lowest activity category of radioactive waste. It is classified as waste containing radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with ordinary refuse, but not exceeding 4GBq per tonne of alpha or 12 GBq per tonne of beta/gamma activity. Low-level wastes include metals, soil, building rubble and organic materials, which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap. Metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment. Organic

materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used – such as hospitals, research establishments and industry. LLW contains radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with municipal and general commercial or industrial waste. A sub-category of LLW is Very Low Level Waste (VLLW).

Major development: 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. In addition to the above, the SDNPA has sought legal opinions on what constitutes "major development" for the purposes of Paragraph 177 of the NPPF (2023). These opinions are that the definition as per Paragraph 177 is based on whether, prima facie, the development might potentially have adverse impacts on a National Park, rather than whether, after a careful and close assessment, it will have such adverse impacts.

Malmstone: A hard chalk/sandstone.

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 seabed.

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.

Merchant plant: A facility owned by a waste operator, and which charges a 'gate fee' for every load of waste that is brought to the facility. Merchant plants will accept local authority waste and private waste.

Metal recycling site: A facility where metals removed from the waste stream are sorted. Different types of metals will then be re-used, recovered or recycled into secondary materials.

Methane: The main constituent of natural gas (a fossil fuel). It is found in naturally occurring gas field deposits within the ground but can also be harvested as a by-product of anaerobic decomposition of organic materials by bacteria. Methane is used as fuel to generate heat and power, and when released into the atmosphere acts as a powerful greenhouse gas and is much more potent than carbon dioxide.

Million tonnes (mt)

Million tonnes per annum (mtpa)

Mineral: Limited and finite natural resources which can only be extracted where they are found geologically.

Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA): 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.

Mineral resources: Mineral aggregates and hydrocarbons, which naturally occur in geological deposits in the earth.

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 Planning Authority: See *'Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities'*.

Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities: The Local Planning Authorities (County, Unitary, and National Park Authorities) responsible for minerals and waste planning. In Hampshire, the minerals and waste planning authorities – or "Hampshire Authorities" - are Hampshire County Council (HCC), Portsmouth City Council (PCC), Southampton City Council (SCC), New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA), and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA).

Ministry of Housing, communities and local government (MHCLG): The UK Government department for housing, communities and local government in England (now '*Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities'*).

Ministry of Defence (MoD): The Government department responsible for implementation of the government defence policy and the headquarters of UK armed forces.

Mitigation: The process by which negative or harmful effects caused by a development are prevented or lessened by incorporating countermeasures into the design or operation.

Monitoring: Minerals and waste developments are monitored to ensure that they comply with the policies of the plan and planning conditions attached to their permissions. The Plan will also be subject to monitoring.

Monitoring Indicator: This is the aspect of the development that will be monitored in order to detect any deviation from what is either expected of the development or acceptable.

Monitoring Trigger: The threshold that, once passed, signifies there is an issue with the relevant policy in its current form and may require review.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Solid waste collected by waste collection authorities, predominantly household waste.

Nationally protected landscapes: For the purposes of this plan, refer to the New Forest National Park, South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB and North Wessex Downs AONB.

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 Park: These are large areas of countryside which have been designated, and therefore protected by law in order to conserve their natural scenic beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage for future generations. There are two national parks in Hampshire. These are the New Forest National Park and the South Downs National Park. Each National Park is managed by its own National Park Authority.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): First published in March 2012, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW): Published in October 2014, the NPPW sets out the Government's detailed waste planning policies.

National Register of Parks and Gardens: The Historic England register of historic parks and gardens of national importance.

National Sites Network (NSN): The National Sites Network comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated areas of land.

Natural England: Public body tasked with the conservation and improvement of the natural environment. Natural England designates Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks, manages National Nature Reserves and notifies Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The Statutory authority with respect to managing the conservation objectives of the National Sites Network.

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.

New Forest National Park (NFNP): 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 Authority was fully established in April 2006 and is the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) and Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the New Forest National Park (NFNP). The Authority is one of the "Hampshire Authorities".

Non-hazardous waste 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.

Oil: Is a hydrocarbon (see '*Hydrocarbons*'). Oil is a non-renewable resource.

Oil and gas: A hydrocarbon (see '*Hydrocarbons'*). Oil and gas are non-renewable resources.

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 locally recognised assets: In relation to *Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets)*, other locally recognised assets are non-designated assets which, although do not have any statutory protection, are recognised locally as making a significant and positive contribution to local historic knowledge, character and features.

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.

Planned development: Known areas of non-minerals or waste development e.g. major housing developments identified in Hampshire. This includes development identified in adopted or emerging Local Plans.

Planning application: Operators proposing a new minerals or waste development need to apply for permission from the relevant planning authority in order to be allowed carry out their operations.

Planning permission: Once planning applications have been reviewed by the relevant planning authority, permission may be granted – i.e. consent for the proposed development is given. Permissions may have certain conditions or legal agreements attached which allow development as long as the operator adheres to these.

Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH): PfSH is a partnership dedicated to delivering sustainable, economic-led growth and regeneration to create a more prosperous, attractive and sustainable South Hampshire offering a better quality of life for everyone who lives, works and spends their leisure time here.

Phased restoration: This is the restoration of land which has already been worked whilst the development progresses at a new location within the same site. This reduces the overall time taken for restoration to be completed once the development is completed and helps to mitigate any detrimental impacts on the environment. Phased restoration is expected to take place at all mineral and waste sites unless it can be demonstrated that this is not appropriate, otherwise restoration will commence immediately following the completion of mineral extraction or landfilling.

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 Council is one of the “Hampshire Authorities”.

Potential / candidate International sites: These include potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites.

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.

Pre-application discussions: Engagement / discussions between applicants (and their agents) with the relevant minerals and waste planning authority prior to any application being submitted.

Prevention: Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:

- the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- 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.

Production: Obtaining useful end products from minerals or waste material – which may include the extraction of sand and gravel, producing recycled and secondary aggregate, extraction of oil and gas and the generation of energy from waste.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW): Rights of way which the public can pass along at all times. These are either Footpaths, Bridleways, Byways Open to all Traffic (BOATs) or Restricted Byways.

Public safeguarding zones: Areas where development may be restricted due to public safety issues.

Pyrolysis: Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.

Quarry: These are open voids in the ground from which minerals resources are extracted.

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.

Recreational displacement: This occurs when developments impact areas usually used for recreational purposes. In these situations, minimising the area being worked will be important and alternative spaces may be required to ensure that displacement does not occur.

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.

Registered battlefields: Registered battlefields are identified by Historic England as important English battlefield. They are identified because:

- They were the location of turning points in English history;
- Tactics and skills of war still relevant to the defence of the country evolved on historic battlefields;
- Battlefields are the final resting place for thousands of unknown soldiers, nobles and commoners alike, whose lives were sacrificed in the making of the history of England; and,
- Where they survive, battlefields may contain important topographical and archaeological evidence which can increase our understanding of the momentous events of history which took place on their soil.

Registered parks and gardens: Registered parks and gardens are identified by Historic England. They are listed and classified in a similar system to that used for listed buildings. There are over 1,600 sites listed in England, ranging from the grounds of large stately homes to small domestic gardens, as well other designed landscapes such as town squares, public parks and cemeteries.

Renewable energy: Energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat, which are naturally replenished.

Residues: Material remaining after a process has been undertaken e.g. waste processing can involve incineration which leaves residues of bottom ash and fly ash. See *'Incinerator Bottom Ash*' and *'Air Pollution Control Residues'*.

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.

Reverse logistics: Involves reducing vehicle movements by load bulking when transferring minerals and waste, for example; ensuring a HGV always enters and exits a site with a full load.

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB): The RSPB speaks out for birds and wildlife, tackling the problems that threaten the environment.

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.

Safeguarded site: Safeguarding protects minerals and waste sites from development pressures and inappropriate encroachment from nearby developments, preventing the unnecessary sterilisation of their associated resources and infrastructure.

Scheduled Monument (SM): 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 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 Highway 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.

Settlement: In relation to *Policy 11 (Protection of health, safety, amenity and well-being)*, settlement relates to when waste developments such as landfills have been completed and the grounds settles.

Sewage sludge: Once the liquid component of sewage has been treated, we are left with a residual semi-solid 'sludge' which requires further treatment. The sludge can be digested by anaerobic bacteria to produce fertiliser which can then be used in agriculture (see '*sludge*').

Sequential test: This is a test employed by the Environment Agency (EA) to ensure new development takes place is the areas with the lowest risk of flooding. This approach means that development will not be allowed or allocated in any areas where there is another area at a lower flood risk (and is appropriate for that development). As statutory consultees, the EA will inform any decisions on planning applications in relation to flooding.

Shale gas: A natural gas (predominantly methane) which is found in shale rock. Natural gas produced from shale is often referred to as unconventional.

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.

Significant adverse effects: In relation to *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)*, significant adverse effects relate to the potential for minerals or waste development to have a significant adverse effect (s) on sites designated for nature conservation or protected species. Factors such as magnitude of effect, sensitivity or value of the receptor, persistence of effect etc. are taken into account in an environmental assessment supporting a development proposal to determine significance.

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.

Site allocations: 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 and Monument Record (SMR): Each County or Unitary authority (and some districts) has a record of all the known archaeological assets within their area which can be used to understand the archaeological potential of a site. Records are held by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and Winchester City Council.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): A local designation conferred on an area of particular interest in Hampshire for its biodiversity by the local authorities. SINCs are identified by 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 of Archaeological Importance: An archaeological site the loss, destruction or damage of which would be regarded as a substantive intellectual loss to the community[258].

Sludge: Sludge originates from the process of treatment of waste-water. Due to the physical-chemical processes involved in the treatment, the sludge tends to concentrate heavy metals and poorly biodegradable trace organic compounds as well as potentially pathogenic organisms (viruses, bacteria etc) present in waste-waters. Sludge is, however, rich in nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous and contains valuable organic matter that is useful when soils are depleted or subject to erosion. The organic matter and nutrients are the two main elements that make the spreading of this kind of waste on land as a fertiliser or an organic soil improver suitable.

Small-scale (waste) facilities: Facilities that are not strategic i.e. less than 50,000 tonnes per annum throughput.

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 Council is one of the “Hampshire Authorities”.

South Downs National Park (SDNP): The National Park was formally established on 1 April 2011 and includes a large area in the Hampshire County Council administrative boundary.

South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA): The Authority was fully established in April 2011 and is the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) and Local Planning Authority (LPA) for the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The Authority is one of the “Hampshire Authorities”.

South East Plan (SEP): See *‘Regional Spatial Strategy’.*

South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG): SEWPAG is the grouping of waste planning officers and advisors which exists to help waste planning authorities in the area to fulfil the Duty to Cooperate on strategic issues enshrined in the Localism Act, and specifically to give effect to the Government’s stated intention to place the responsibilities of the former Regional Technical Advisory

[258] In assessing this, reference would be made to the research agenda, the scale of the loss and the impact of the loss on the remaining resource.

Bodies with local authority groupings to enable waste planning authorities to carry out their individual responsibilities more effectively.

Spatial Strategy: Outlines the approach that will be taken through the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan to critical minerals and waste issues. It sets the context for the Plan's policies. The components of the Spatial Strategy of the Plan are illustrated on the Key Diagram (see *'Key Diagram'*).

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Areas which have been given special protection under the Habitat Regulations. 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 the Habitats Regulations.

Special Waste: Any waste with hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment, also referred to as hazardous waste.

Specific local requirement: In relation to *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate*), a specific local requirement relates to a minerals or waste development which will be dedicated to serving a specific need, as opposed to contributing to strategic capacity. This may include for use in local projects which will involve mineral extraction and then its direct use in the construction phase of the project.

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.

Statutory consultee: These are organisations and public bodies who are required to be consulted concerning specific issues relating to planning applications and help inform any decision made by the planning authority.

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. It 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 Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan incorporates SEA (see *'Sustainability Appraisal'*). To be replaced by Environmental Outcome Reports (see *'Environmental Assessment'*).

Strategic Road Network: This is the strategic network of roads used to move people and freight around the country managed by National Highways.

Strategic facilities / sites: Generally large-scale waste facilities with a production or processing of over 50,000 tonnes per annum with permanent permissions or have a long term (temporary) planning permission remaining. 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. A network of smaller facilities can also, when combined, provide capacity which is considered strategic.

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.

Subsidence: Subsidence is the motion of a surface as it shifts downward (in relation to *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*). This may cause uneven settlement leading to subsidence at the surface.

Surcharge: Raising the level of the land above the existing landfill levels using waste.

Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS): See *'Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy*'.

Sustainable development / Sustainability: Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

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) (see '*Strategic Environmental Assessment*'). To be replaced by Environmental Outcome Reports (see *'Environmental Assessment'*).

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): These are urban design concepts which are adopted to deal with increased surface water in urban areas by mimicking the normal water cycle in natural landscapes. This is opposed to more traditional methods which just involved re-routing surface water to watercourses. Techniques utilised in SuDS include facilitating increased water infiltration into the earth as well as increased evaporation of surface water and transpiration from vegetation (collectively called evapotranspiration) to decrease the amount of surface water run-off.

Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space: Name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation or compensation for recreational impacts to the National Site Network arising from development.

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.

Tonnes per annum (tpa)

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.

Unconventional hydrocarbons (oil and gas): Refers to oil and gas which comes from sources such as shale or coal seams which act as the reservoirs (see *'Shale gas'*).

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. Particularly relevant to minerals and waste are E(g)(iii) (industrial processes), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage or Distribution).

Valued landscapes: Referred to in the NPPF (Para. 174(a), 2023) but not defined. However, they can be determined through the considerations of landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreational value, role in separating / protecting the identity of individual settlements, and perceptual aspects and associations[259].

Very Low Level Radioactive Waste (VLLW): A subcategory of Low Level Radioactive Waste which contains very low concentrations of radioactivity. It arises from a variety of sources, including hospitals and the wider non-nuclear industry. Because VLLW contains little total radioactivity, it can be safely treated by various means, such as disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste directly at landfill sites or indirectly after incineration.

Vision: The vision is an aspirational but realistic summary which sets out the intended character of the Plan area, based on current trends and key issues. The vision is based on work on the portrait of the Plan area and forecasts for future minerals and waste in Hampshire.

Visual impact: The impact of minerals and waste developments on the visual quality of its surroundings.

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): See '*European Waste Framework Directive'*.

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. See '*Environmental Permit'* for further information.

Waste Planning Authority: See *'Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities'*.

Waste (residual): Material that remains following the treatment of waste.

[259] as defined by Box 5.1. page 84 of GLVIA 3rd Ed 2013.

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 defined as proposed allocations within the Plan in sections 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' 'Recycled and secondary aggregate', 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)', and 'Construction, demolition and excavation waste'. It also includes Whitehill & Bordon where known mineral resources are safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*.

2 Although the proposed rail depots, recycled and secondary aggregate, mineral (sand and gravel) and CDE recycling 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 a proposed 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 Assessment[260]. 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 which considers the potential impacts of mineral working[261] and waste management[262]. 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

[260] Including Environmental Impact Assessment (to be replaced by Environmental Outcome Reports) and Habitats Regulation Assessment.
[261] Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals: www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals
[262] Planning Practice Guidance: Waste: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste

monitoring. With regard to water management and pollution control generally, the Environment Agency has responsibility for such matters and provide expert advice and additional controls.

8 **For any development proposal at the sites identified in the Plan, 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

10 In relation to the legend above, please note the following:

- 'Safeguarded areas' show areas identified for safeguarding through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*.
- 'Active (permitted) minerals and waste site' site boundaries have been determined through planning permissions granted for development.

11 The site allocations and safeguarded area are set out in the following order in this Appendix:

- Andover Sidings (Rail depot – Policy 19);
- Ashley Manor Farm (Sand and gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Hamble Airfield (Sand & gravel extraction- Policy 20);
- Midgham Farm (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Purple Haze (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Mineral Safeguarding Area – Whitehill & Bordon – Whitehill & Bordon (Safeguarding of mineral resources – Policy 15).

Andover Sidings

Location: Central Andover

Grid reference: SU 35536 45982

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Not applicable

Area: 1.7 hectares

Existing land use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

Proposed land use: Considered to be suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot.

Total capacity: Unknown

Reason for allocation: The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* of the Plan.

Development considerations:

- Retention of mature tree line, with adequate protection and enhancement of connectivity to wider ecological networks.
- Sensitive lighting strategy and dust management required for protected species.
- Existing vegetation along the northern and eastern boundary should be retained and enhanced.
- Street scene improvements should be made along Mylen Road to offset the HGV movements.
- Site design should take into account the prominence of the location to the town and regeneration ambitions.
- Proposals will need to include mitigation measures to protect the setting of the Grade II Listed Andover Station and minimise harm to its significance.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- The impact on local business and amenity and well-being of residential properties.
- A Transport Assessment is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is likely to be needed. The site will use the existing access to the Mylen Road/ Millway Road corridor, and the suggested routeing is along this corridor to join the A303 at the Hundred Acre roundabout.


Inset Map: 1
Site: Andover Sidings
1:5,000
0 0.075 0.15 0.3 Kilometers
N
Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI 2023.
Licence No: 2006/202 British Geological Survey NERC. All rights reserved.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023.
All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey [100019180]
Hospl
Hospl
Sports Ground
School
Schs
Offices
Lakes
Wks
A343

Ashley Manor farm

Location: Lymington Road, New Milton

Grid reference: SZ 253 940

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: New Milton Parish Council

Area: 26.6 hectares

Existing land use: Open agricultural land

Proposed land use: Excavation of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

Restoration: Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.

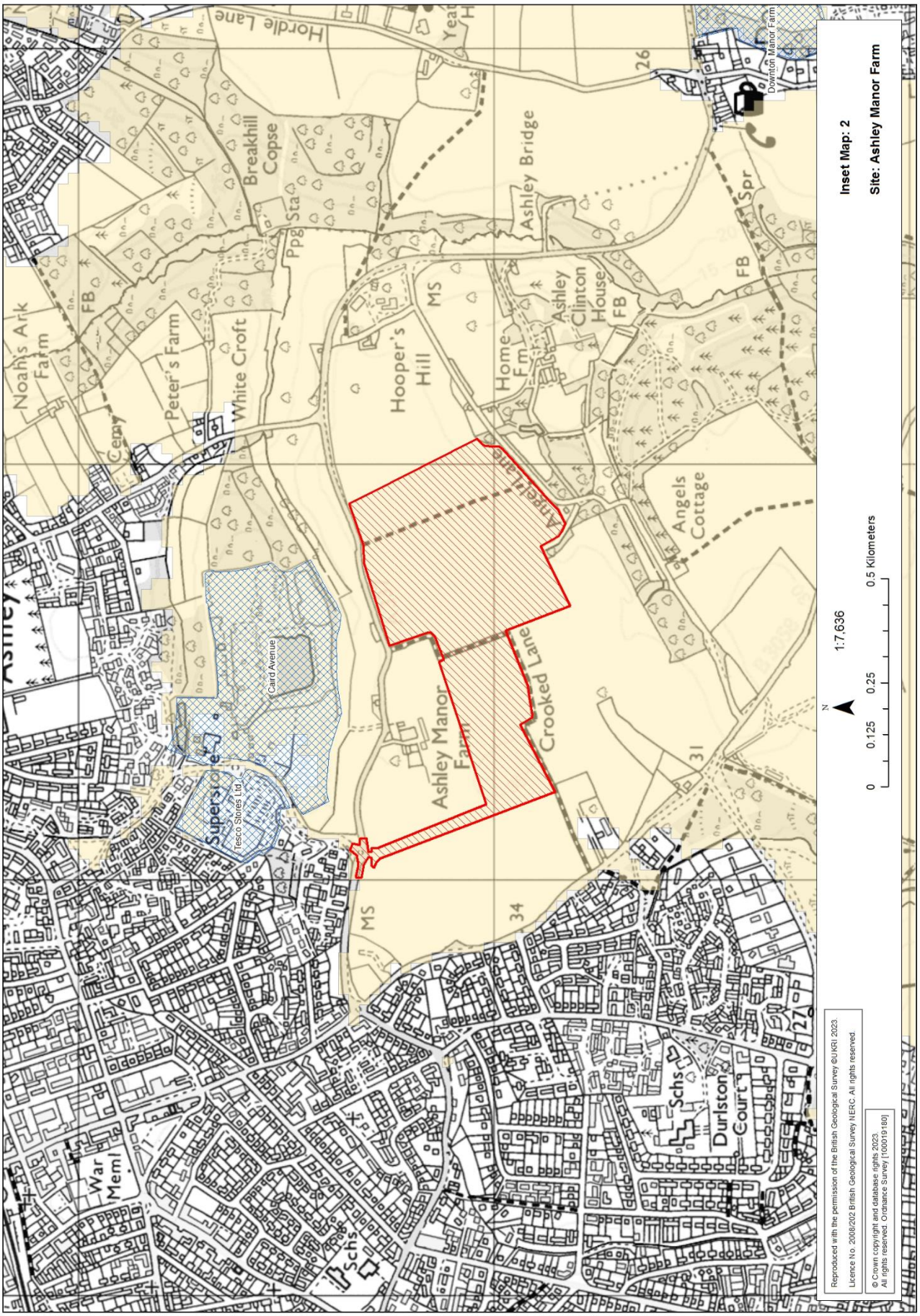
Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar and the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*.
- Ecological and hydrological assessment of all watercourses, ditches and aquatic habitats will be required including an understanding of the hydrological regime and interaction between and importance of any functional connection to offsite habitats and features including the nearby SINCs, SSSIs, SPAs and Ramsar*.
- The impact on all roosting, foraging and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*.
- Mitigation should comply with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy[263].
- Early establishment of replacement and enhanced hedgerows bounding the site with an ecological receptor for reptiles and other species is required.
- Long term management of species-rich meadows, ponds and other habitats is required.
- Dust, noise and lighting management plan and monitoring is required.
- Restoration should be to existing ground levels and should include Crooked Lane replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Restoration should provide a suitable setting for the Listed Buildings and respect their significance.
- The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 2 and 3). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification.
- The new planting around the site should be managed to allow it to reach maturity.

[263] swbgs-mitigation-guidance-oct-2018.pdf (wordpress.com)

- Footpaths New Milton 168/721 and 168/720 will require protection and enhancement with greater connectivity to wider network.
- Development should protect the setting of the nearby Listed Buildings (Ashley Manor Farmhouse and Sampson Cottage).
- A new approach to the existing Caird Avenue/ Lymington Road roundabout will be required to provide access to the site.
- A Transport Assessment is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing of HGV traffic will be limited to Caird Avenue between the roundabout and the New Milton Sand and Ballast plant.
- Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment and monitoring is required, taking into account the adjacent Historic Landfill, to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- Protection of existing sewer pipelines is required.
- The impact on local business and amenity and well-being of residential properties.


Inset Map: 2
Site: Ashley Manor Farm
1:7,636
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
N
Hordle Lane
Breakhill Copse
Ashley Bridge
Downton Manor Farm
Noah's Ark Farm
Peter's Farm
White Croft
Hooper's Hill
Home Fm
Ashley Clinton House
Angels Cottage
Amesbury Lane
Crooked Lane
Ashley Manor Farm
Caird Avenue
Tesco Stores Ltd
Durlston Court
Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI 2023.
Licence No. 2008/202 British Geological Survey NERC. All rights reserved.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023.
All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey [100019180]

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: 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

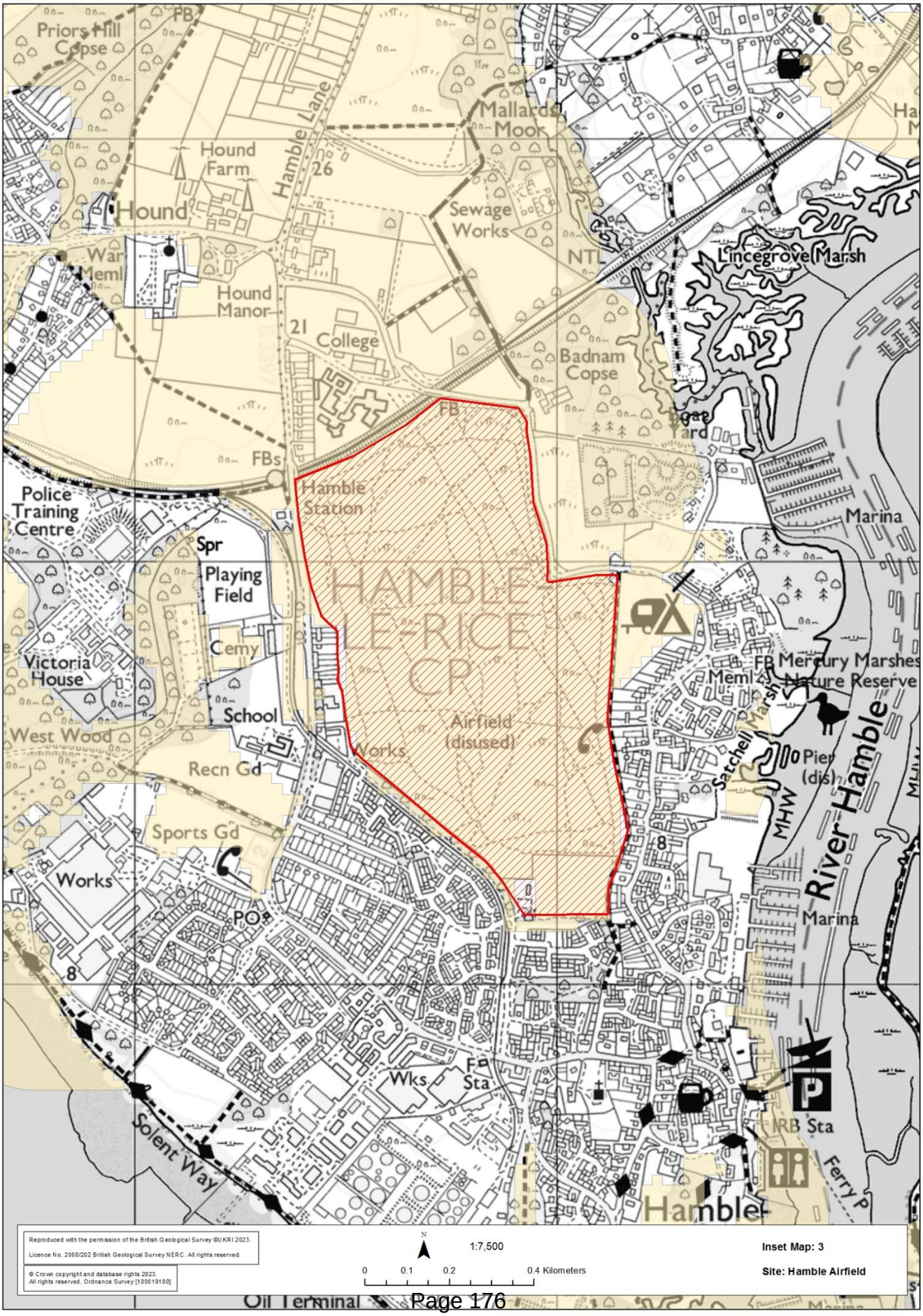
Restoration: Restoration to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.

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. The site is currently allocated in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent Maritime SAC*.
- A Hydrological assessment is required to consider whether proposed works will affect adjacent National Site Network, Ramsar site and SSSIs, especially with regards to any changes to freshwater flows into the Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar and the issue of nutrient enrichment*.
- The impact on all roosting, foraging and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. Mitigation and possible compensation likely to be required.
- 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.
- Early habitats creation through progressive restoration and/or edge buffer zones is required and a range of suitable habitats as the site provides a network opportunity. This should include provision of woodland (and wet woodland) habitat linkages.
- Protection of mature trees around the site boundary*.
- Dust, noise and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*.
- Large areas for mitigation, either as buffer around site, a single large area, or several smaller areas should be provided. This will need to tie in with the long-term aims for the site (housing development) and will need liaison with Local Planning Authority.

- Soil testing, handling and management is required including for the potential for associated impact on groundwater and to determine soil quality. If PFAS are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation.
- Protection and enhancement of adjacent public rights of way (Footpath Hamble-le-Rice 103/1) and connectivity to the wider network.
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use of the site and provision of enhanced public recreational after-use.
- Archaeological assessment is required, including desk-based assessment and, if needed, field evaluation.
- Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity and well-being of local residents.
- Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment is required to ensure 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.
- A Transport Assessment is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required. Routes to the SRN and MRN are limited. The route suggested by the site promoter, via Hamble Lane to the A3024 and M27, is the most likely to be acceptable.
- Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walk and cycle in the carriageway (due to the lack of pavements or separate cycle facilities) on Satchell Lane. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment.
- Traffic issues including consideration of people walking, cycling and school traffic, particularly at The Hamble School and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.
- Traffic issues including consideration of school traffic and pedestrians, particularly at The Hamble School and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- Protection of existing sewer pipelines.
- The testing of the soil for contaminates and the potential impact on groundwater requires assessment. If contaminates are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation.


Priors Hill Copse
FB
Hamble Lane
Mallards Moor
Hound Farm
26
Hound
Sewage Works
NTL
Lincegrove Marsh
War Meml
Hound Manor
21
College
Badnam Copse
FB
FBs
Hamble Station
Police Training Centre
Spr
Playing Field
HAMBLE-LE-RICE CP
Cemy
Victoria House
School
Airfield (disused)
West Wood
Works
Recn Gd
Sports Gd
Works
PO
8
Wks
Fo Sta
Solent Way
Oil Terminal
Marina
FB Mercury Marshes Nature Reserve
Meml
Marsh
Satchell
Pier (dis)
MHW
River Hamble
Marina
IRB Sta
Ferry P
Hamble
Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI 2023.
Licence No. 2008/202 British Geological Survey NERC. All rights reserved.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023.
All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey [100019180]
N
1:7,500
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers
Inset Map: 3
Site: Hamble Airfield

Midgham Farm

Location: Off Hillbury Road, Alderholt, Fordingbridge

Grid reference: SU 133 122

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Fordingbridge Parish Council

Area: 89.7 hectares

Existing land use: Open agricultural land

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: up to 4.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (3.0 million tonnes during Plan period)

Restoration: Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.

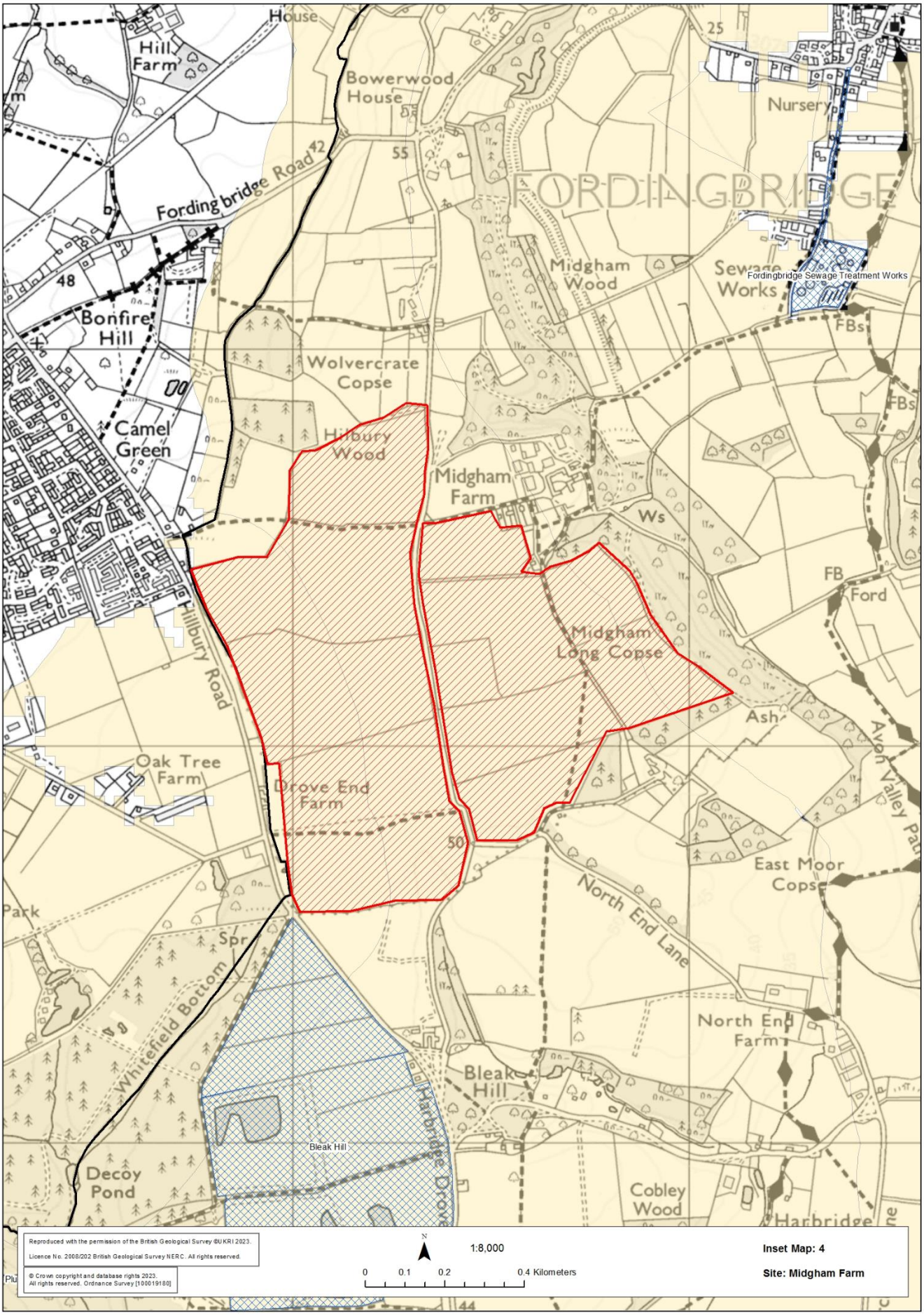
Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*.
- The impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*.
- A Hydrological assessment is required to consider whether proposed works will affect nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*.
- Buffering of the offsite woodland are required.
- Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary.
- Restoration proposals will need to relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*.
- Protection of water quality and quantity of the River Avon*.
- A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary.
- Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road.
- Dust, noise and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*.
- Restoration should include no large open water bodies, for to landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity.
- Archaeological issues are likely to be significant at this site. Archaeological surveys are required, and the presence of the historic settlement may (on balance of archaeological merit or on balance of value of

deposits compared to cost of mitigation) require preservation and possible exclusion from development, which may reduce capacity.

- The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification.
- A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction.
- A Transport Assessment is required. This should consider cumulative traffic impacts taking into account that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove (due to the lack of footpath).
- A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining briefly the B3081 to its junction with the A31. Both Harbridge Drove and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.
- Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed.


House
Hill Farm
Bowerwood House
Nursery
FORDINGBRIDGE
Fordingbridge Road
Midgham Wood
Sewage Works
Fordingbridge Sewage Treatment Works
Bonfire Hill
Wolvercrate Copse
Camel Green
Hillbury Wood
Midgham Farm
Ws
FB
Ford
Midgham Long Copse
Hillbury Road
Oak Tree Farm
Drove End Farm
East Moor Copse
North End Lane
Whitefield Bottom
North End Farm
Bleak Hill
Bleak Hill
Decoy Pond
Cobley Wood
Harbridge
Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI 2023.
Licence No. 2008/202 British Geological Survey NERC. All rights reserved.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023.
All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey [100019180]
N
1:8,000
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Kilometers
Inset Map: 4
Site: Midgham Farm

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.

Total mineral resource: 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (3.4 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period).

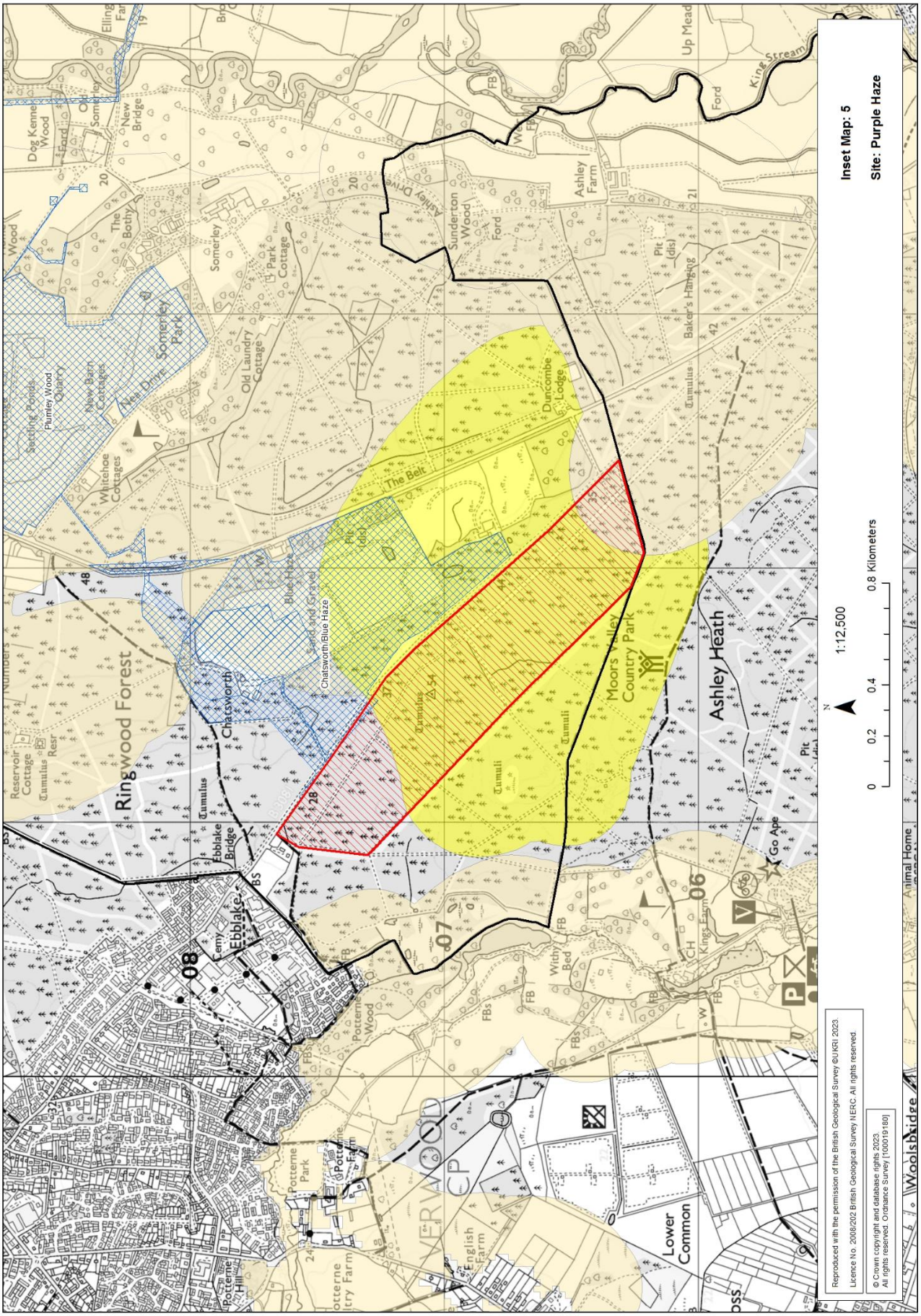
Restoration: If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed levels. The site will eventually be used for a combination of deciduous woodland planting, heathland, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley 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 is allocated in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* and *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*.
- The impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*.
- A Hydrological/hydrogeological assessment is required to consider whether proposed works will affect nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment, and including the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard the ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River Sites of Special Scientific Interest*.
- Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*.
- The impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Restoration must include habitats to expand those within the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks*.
- Dust, noise and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*.
- 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, bridleways, and footpaths.
- Recreational displacement must be carefully managed. Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species.
- Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species.
- 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. A programme of archaeological mitigation will be required, including archaeological excavation of the putative burial mound and walk through survey prior to development and the monitoring of topsoil and over burden stripping in a strip map and record exercise during development.
- Protection of the amenity and well-being 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*.
- Soil handling, management and monitoring is required.
- Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.
- A Transport Assessment is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic.
- 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*.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.
- Hydrogeological/Hydrogeological Assessment is required.


Inset Map: 5
Site: Purple Haze
1:12,500
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Kilometers
N
Ringwood Forest
Ashley Heath
Moors Valley Country Park
Chatsworth
Chatsworth Blue Haze
The Belt
Somerley Park
Ebblake
Ebblake Bridge
Potterne Wood
Potterne Park
Potterne Farm
English Farm
Lower Common
Woolsbridge
Duncombe Lodge
Ashley Farm
Sunderton Wood
Plumley Wood Quarry
Setting Ponds
Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI 2023.
Licence No: 2008/202 British Geological Survey NERC. All rights reserved.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023.
All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey [100019180]

Mineral Safeguarding Area - Whitehill & Bordon

Location: East Hampshire, within the footprint of the proposed Whitehill & Bordon Green 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 / silica sand.

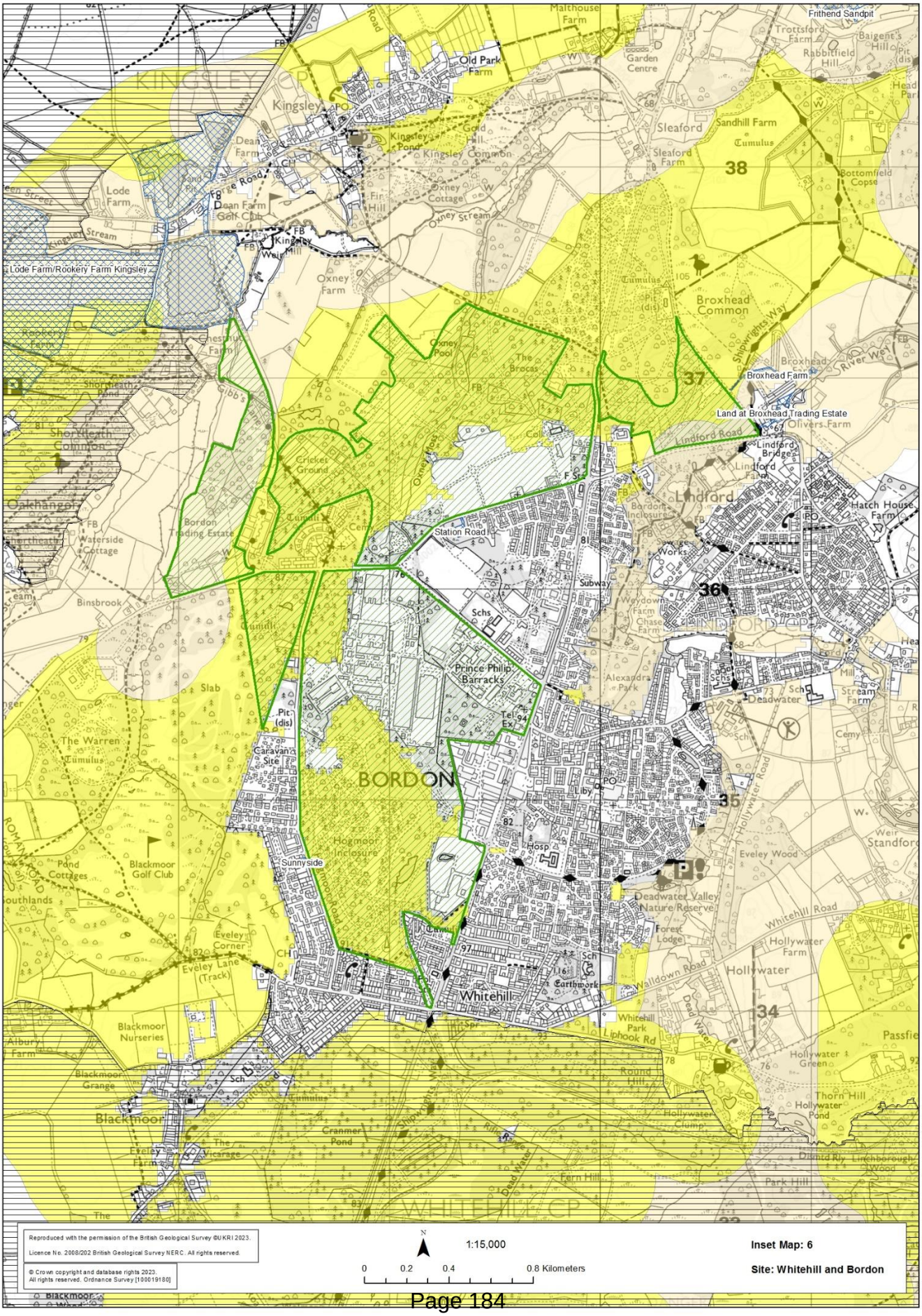
Total mineral resource: Unknown - would depend on level of prior extraction.

Restoration: Development of the proposed Green Town would be incorporated into these plans.

Reason for safeguarding: Safeguarding of important soft sand reserves (with potential for silica sand) to prevent their sterilisation during the development of the Green Town. The area is currently safeguarded in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

Development considerations:

Development considerations for this safeguarding area are not appropriate.


Frithend Sandpit
Malthouse Farm
Old Park Farm
Kingsley
Kingsley Pond
Kingsley Common
Sleaford
Sandhill Farm
Tumulus
38
Bottomfield Copse
Dean Farm Golf Club
Lode Farm
Oxney Cottage
Oxney Stream
Kingsley Weir
Lode Farm/Rookery Farm Kingsley
Oxney Farm
Broxhead Common
Oxney Pool
The Brocas
37
Broxhead Farm
Land at Broxhead Trading Estate
Olivers Farm
Lindford Road
Lindford Bridge
Lindford
Hatch House Farm
Shortheath Common
Cricket Ground
Bordon Trading Estate
Waterside Cottage
Station Road
Subway
Works
36
Binsbrook
Schs
Prince Philip Barracks
Deadwater
Slab
Pit (dis)
Caravan Site
The Warren Tumulus
BORDON
Liby
PO
35
Hogmoor Inclosure
Hosp
Sunnyside
Blackmoor Golf Club
Pond Cottages
Eveley Wood
Deadwater Valley Nature Reserve
Forest Lodge
Whitehill Road
Hollywater Farm
Eveley Corner
Eveley Lane (Track)
Whitehill
Earthwork
Walldown Road
Hollywater
34
Blackmoor Nurseries
Whitehill Park
Liphook Rd
Blackmoor Grange
Round Hill
Hollywater Green
Thorn Hill
Hollywater Pond
Blackmoor
Cranmer Pond
Hollywater Clump
Eveley Farm
The Vicarage
Fern Hill
Park Hill
WHITEHILL CP
Reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©UKRI 2023.
Licence No. 2008/202 British Geological Survey NERC. All rights reserved.
© Crown copyright and database rights 2023.
All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey [100019180]
N
1:15,000
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 Kilometers
Inset Map: 6
Site: Whitehill and Bordon

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 *Policy 15* (see section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources'), *Policy 16 (see section on* 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'*), Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure) (see section on* 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure') *and Policy 34 ('Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure').* The safeguarding list also includes those sites allocated within the Plan for minerals or waste development through *Policy 19* (see section on 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots') *and Policy 20 (see section on* 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)'*)*.

It must be noted that the list shown below is only correct as of August 2023. All minerals and waste development granted planning permission following the adoption of this Plan and fitting the criteria for safeguarding will be safeguarded.

The Safeguarding List will be updated regularly through the monitoring of the Plan as set out in Section 7 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' and is available on-line.

It is important to note that Portsmouth and Southampton Docks have Permitted Development rights which encompasses mineral or waste related development.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council			
-	Depot, Gresley Road (off Swing Swang Lane), Basingstoke	CEMEX UK	Concrete batching, Recycling (aggregate)
-	Basingstoke Sidings	HMWP	Potential Rail Depot - Safeguarded under Policy 34
BA018	Wade Road Basingstoke	Hampshire County Council, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC
BA018	Wade Road Basingstoke	Basingstoke Skip Hire	WTS (non-haz), WTS (inert), WTS (haz)
BA019	Chineham Energy Recovery Facility Whitmarsh Lane, Basingstoke	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Energy from Waste Facility (EfW), WTS (non-haz)
BA054	Manor Farm Chalk Pit, Monk Sherborne	GB Foot Ltd	Chalk, Landfill (inert)
BA057	Weston Common Gathering Station, Weston Patrick	Petronas Energy Trading Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA060	Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End	Hanson UK	Sharp sand and gravel quarry
BA103	Little Bushywarren Copse, Herriard	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Compost

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
BA105	Humbly Grove (A) Wellsite, Upton Grey	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA106	Humbly Grove (C) Wellsite, Weston Patrick	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA108	Herriard (X) Wellsite, Herriard	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA121	Laverstoke Park Farm, Overton Road, Southley Farm Overton	Laverstoke Park Ltd	Compost
BA122	Ivory Farm, Burghclere	Newbury Reclaim	WTS (non-haz)
BA123	Washwater WTW, Highclere	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW)
BA125	Basingstoke WTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
BA160	Crockford Lane, Chineham	Bryan Hirst Ltd (Chineham Tyres)	Recycling (metal)
BA163	3 Bourne Meadow, St Mary Bourne	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
BA164	The White House, Stoke, Nr Andover	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
BA165	1 Holdway Cottages, St Mary Bourne	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
BA167	Whitchurch WWTW, Winchester Road, Whitchurch	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
BA168	Ivy Down Lane WWTW, Clarken Green, Oakley	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
BA169	North Waltham WWTW, Frog Lane, North Waltham	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
BA170	Basingstoke AD Plant, Manor Farm, Dummer	Biogen (UK) Limited	Anaerobic Digestion
BA171	Overton WWTW, The Lynch, Overton	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
BA173	Bushywarren Lane, Herriard, Hampshire	RKE Bio Group	Anaerobic Digestion
BA175	Sherfield-on-Loddon Sewage Treatment Works	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Greenham Common WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Hannington WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Kingsclere WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Sherborne St John WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Silchester WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
-	Stratfield Saye WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Wolverton Common WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Wolverton Townsend WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
Eastleigh Borough Council			
-	School Lane, Chandlers Ford	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
EA112	Hamble Airfield	HMWP	Site allocation for sharp sand and gravel quarry
EA011	Knowle Lane Fair Oak (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EA012	Shamblehurst Lane, Hedge End (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EA013	CSG Botley, Grange Road, Hedge End	Cleansing Service Group	Liquid Waste Processing
EA027	Netley Farm, Hound, Netley (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC, WTS (non-haz)
EA046	Eastleigh Railway Aggregates Terminal, Eastleigh	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Rail Depot, Recycling (aggregate), Concrete Batching
EA100	Chickenhall WWTW, Eastleigh	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
EA101	Eastleigh Local Distribution Centre, Eastleigh Rail Sidings	Network Rail Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
EA103	Burnetts Lane Waste Pumping Station, Horton Heath	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
EA109	Stoneycroft Rise, Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh	Eastleigh Borough Council	HWRC
EA110	Chickenhall Lane, Eastleigh Central, Eastleigh	Hampshire County Council	Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
EA111	Southampton Transfer Station & Recycling Centre	Biffa Waste Services	WTS (non-haz)
East Hampshire District Council			
-	Bordon Sandpit, Picketts Hill, Sleaford, Bordon	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
-	Waterbook Road, Mill Lane, Alton	Kendall Group	Concrete batching
-	Mineral Safeguarding Area - Whitehill & Bordon	-	Soft Sand
-	Ring & Bring, Lovedean Lane	Ring & Bring Ltd	ELV

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
EH025	Kingsley Quarry, Landfill and Recycling Site, Kingsley	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Soft sand quarry, Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
EH049	Station Road Bordon (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EH066	Horndean (B) Wellsite, Horndean	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH121	Frithend Sandpit, Sleaford, Bordon	S Grundon (Ewelme) Ltd	Soft sand quarry, Landfill (inert)
EH133	Holybourne Rail, Export Terminal, Alton	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH137	Site A, Phase 3 Omega Park, Wilson Road Alton (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EH141	Alton MRF, Farnham Road	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Recycling
EH153	Bentley WWTW, Rectory Lane	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
EH156	Waterbrook Road, Alton	Grey Fox Recycling Ltd.	WTS (inert), Inert waste recycling, Concrete Batching
EH171	Units 1 and 4-6 Highfield Industrial Estate, Lasham	Waste Care	WTS (non-haz)
-	Alton WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Bordon WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Selborne WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
Fareham Borough Council			

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
FA025	Warren Farm & Down End Quarry, Fareham	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Recycling (aggregate), Landfill (inert)
FA032	Rookery Farm Swanwick, Fareham	Raymond L Brown Eco Bio Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
FA048	Fareham Rail Aggregates Depot, Fareham	Hanson UK (sub-contract to Kendall Bros)	Rail Depot
FA064	Wallington Depot, Fareham	SUEZ Recycling and Recovery	Recycling
FA069	Barnes Wallis Road, Segensworth (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
FA070	Broadcut, Wallington	Zebra Waste Disposal Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
FA073	Land within Allotment Gardens, The Gillies	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
FA074	Peel Common WWTW, Newgate Lane, Stubbington	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
FA075	Wickham Road WWTW, Fareham	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
FA076	Hook Park WWTW, Workman's Lane, Hook, Warsash	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
FA079	Unit 1 Pinks Sawmill, Wickham Road, Fareham	Tyre Recycling Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
FA083	Land South of Fareham Waste Transfer Station, Enterprise Park, Military Road, Fareham	SUEZ Recycling and Recovery	Other - logistics
Gosport Borough Council			
-	Fareham Road, Gosport	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
-	Quay Lane	A. W. Smith (Gosport) Ltd	Recycling (metal)
GP001	Grange Road, Gosport (HWRC)	IGas Energy Ltd	HWRC
GP019	Land bounded by Anglesey Road & Foster Road, Gosport	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
GP020	Mumby Road WW Pumping Station, Gosport	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
Hart District Council			
-	Long Sutton WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Mattingley WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	New Mill WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Rye Common WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	South Warnborough WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
-	Hook Depot, M3 Motorway Compound	Amey UK plc	Coated stone depot
HR008	Springwell Lane Hartley Wintney (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
HR032	Sims Metal Management, Vigo Lane, Yateley	Sims Metal UK Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
HR034	Starhill Sawmills, Hartley Wintney	UK Waste Management Ltd & Biffa Waste Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz), Recycling
HR038	Chandlers Farm Eversley / Yateley	CEMEX UK	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Concrete Batching
HR042	Warren Heath Eversley / Bramshill	CEMEX UK / R.Collard Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Recycling (aggregate)
HR073	Humbly Grove (X) Wellsite, South Warnborough	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
HR078	Calf Lane Quarry	C G Comley & Sons Ltd	Recycling, Recycling (haz), WTS (haz)
HR085	Eversley Haulage Park	R Collard Ltd	Recycling
HR091	Humbly Grove (B) Wellsite, South Warnborough	Star Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
HR097	Fleet Sewage Treatment Works, Fleet	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
HR099	Hartley Wintney WWTW, Springwell Lane	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Chatter Alley WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
-	Crondall WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
Havant Borough Council			
-	Harts Farm Way, Havant	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
HV004	Harts Farm Way, Havant (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
HV010	Fishery Lane, Hayling Island (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
HV017	Farlington Redoubt, Portsdown Hill	L&S Waste Management	WTS (non-haz), Recycling (aggregate)
HV026	Bedhampton Aggregates Wharf, Havant	Solent Aggregates Ltd & Tarmac Limited	Wharf, Concrete Batching
HV039	Harts Farm Way, Havant	Keltbray Environmental	WTS (non-haz)
HV040	Budds Farm WWTW, Havant	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
HV043	Manor Farm, Hayling Island	The Woodhorn Group	Compost

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
HV044	HMS Total Vehicle Recovery Ltd	David John Silver	WTS (non-haz)
HV049	Pavement outside No. 56 Kings Road	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
New Forest District Council			
-	Ashley Manor Farm	HMWP	Site allocation for sharp sand & gravel quarry
-	Midgham Farm	HMWP	Site allocation for sharp sand & gravel quarry
-	Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate, Oceanic Way, Marchwood	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
-	Nutwood Way, Totton	CEMEX UK	Concrete batching
NF269	Roeshot	-	Sharp sand and gravel quarry
NF272	Purple Haze	HMWP	Site allocation for soft sand and sand & gravel quarry

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
-	Land north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan	-	Wharf - Safeguarded under Policy 34 only
-	Marchwood Military Port	-	Wharf - Safeguarded under Policy 34 only
NF001	Fawley Thermal Treatment Centre	Tradebe Fawley	WTS (non-haz), Incineration (haz)
NF002	Caird Avenue, New Milton	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Concrete Batching, Recycling (aggregate)
NF018	Normandy Way, Marchwood (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC
NF018	Marchwood WTS, Normandy Way	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
NF021	Verwood Road, Ringwood Forest, Somerley (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC
NF042	Efford (HWRC), Milton Road, Pennington	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC
NF042	Efford (HWRC), Milton Road, Pennington	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Recycling (aggregate)
NF042	Efford (HWRC), Milton Road, Pennington	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
NF091	Bleak Hill Quarry, Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley	CEMEX UK	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregate)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF105	Blue Haze Landfill, Verwood Road, Somerley	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Landfill (non-haz), WTS (non-haz)
NF172	Bury Farm / Tavells Lane, Marchwood	Marchwood Aggregates / Hive Energy Ltd.	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregates)
NF177	Downton Manor Farm, Milford on Sea	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Sharp sand and gravel quarry
NF215	Marsh Lane Waste Transfer Station, Lymington	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
NF216	Marchwood Treatment Plant, Marchwood Industrial Estate, Marchwood	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Biological Treatment
NF222	Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Wharf, Asphalt Plant, Concrete Batching
NF223	Slowhill Copse WWTW, Bury Road, Marchwood	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF226	Marchwood Energy Recovery Facility, Marchwood Industrial Park	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	EfW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF229	Totton Depot, Jacobs Gutter Lane, Hounsdown	Amey UK plc	Coated stone depot
NF242	Fordingbridge WTW, Frog Lane	Wessex Water	WWTW
NF245	Land adjacent to Corner Ways, Bridge Road, Lymington	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF246	Land adjacent to Bosun's Chair Public House, Station Street, Lymington	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF247	Land adjacent to Masonic Hall, 10 High Street, Lymington	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF248	Ringwood WWTW, Hampshire Hatches Lane	Wessex Water	WWTW
NF249	Land adjacent to the Ship Inn, The Quay, Lymington	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF252	Newbourne Farm, Rockbourne, Fordingbridge	Mr R Hill	Compost

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF255	Land at Plumley Wood and Farm, Burnt Hill, Nea Farm, Blue Haze and Blashford Quarries, Near Ringwood	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Concrete Batching
NF256	40 Salisbury Street, Fordingbridge	Wessex Water	WWTW
NF257	Hounsdown Business Park, Totton	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Recycling
NF260	Double H Nurseries Ltd Gore Road, New Milton	Double H Nurseries Ltd	CHP
NF261	Unit 2C North Road, Marchwood	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
NF263	Land South of Swallow Drive, Milford on Sea	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF264	Keyhaven Road, Milford on Sea	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF271	Forest Lodge, Home Farm	TJ Transport Ltd.	Soft Sand and Sharp sand and gravel quarry
New Forest National Park Authority			
NF224	Ashlett Creek WWTW, Fawley	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF234	Beaulieu WTW, Firestation Lane, Beaulieu	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF237	Sway WWTW, Flexford Road, Sway	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF241	Lyndhurst WWTW, Southampton Road, Lyndhurst	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NF244	East Boldre WWTW, Chapel Lane, East Boldre	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NFNP 001	Pound Bottom Landfill Site, Redlynch, Salisbury	Cleansing Service Group (CSG) Ltd	Landfill (haz), Landfill (non-haz) (in restoration)
NFNP 002	Brockenhurst WWTW, Balmer Lawn Road, Brockenhurst	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
NFNP 004	Rye Dale WWTW, Ashurst	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
Portsmouth City Council			
-	Walton Road, Highbury, Portsmouth	CEMEX UK	Concrete batching
-	Old Reservoir Road	Tilbury Metals Ltd.	Recycling (metals), Recycling (haz)
-	Dundas Spur	EMR	Recycling (metal)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
-	Land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as safeguarded in the Portsmouth Core Strategy	-	Wharf - Safeguarded under Policy 34 only
-	Tipner Range	-	Wharf - Safeguarded under Policy 34 only
-	Tipner Waste Transfer Station, Twyford Avenue, Tipner	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
PT001	Horsea Island, Paulsgrove, Portsmouth (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Landfill (biogas), HWRC
PT027	Kendalls Wharf, Anchorage Park	Kendall Bros	Wharf, Concrete Batching
PT031	Portsmouth Energy Recovery Facility, MRF and WTS, Anchorage Park	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	EfW, MRF, WTS (non-haz)
PT053	Quartremaine Road, Anchorage Park	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	WTS (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
PT055	Eastney WWTW, Fort Cumberland	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
PT060	Hughes Waste Ltd., Ackworth Road, Hilsea	Hughes Waste Limited	WTS (non-haz), Recycling
PT063	Flathouse Quay	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Wharf

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
PT064	Flathouse Quay	Brett Aggregates Ltd	Concrete Batching
Rushmoor Borough Council			
-	Lynchford Lane, North Camp, Farnborough	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
-	Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	Sims Metal Management	MRS
RM002	Rushmoor HWRC/Transfer Station, Eelmoor Road, Farnborough	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC, WTS (non-haz)
RM004	Ivy Road, Aldershot (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
RM015	Unit 3 & 4 Stubbs Industrial Estate, Hollybush Lane	Keith Dicker Group & Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	WTS (non-haz), Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
RM023	Aldershot Car Spares, Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	Universal Car Services	WTS (non-haz)
RM025	Hollybush Lane Waste Transfer and Recycling Facility, Aldershot	Chambers Waste Management Plc	WTS (non-haz), Concrete Batching
RM028	Aldershot Garrison, Sewage Treatment Works	Ministry of Defence	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
RM031	1A Hollybush Industrial Park, Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	Shorts Group	WTS (non-haz, inert), Recycling
RM032	Aldershot Sewage Treatment Works, Blackwater Park	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
RM033	Lynchford Lane MRF, Farnborough	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	MRF
-	Ash Vale WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
South Downs National Park Authority			
EH163	Liss WWTW, Andlers Ash Rd	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
EH166	Liss Hill Brow WWTW, Hill Brow Road	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
-	John Huntley, Buriton	John Huntley (Petersfield) Ltd.	MRS & ELV
EH015	Selborne Brickworks, Honey Lane, Selborne, Alton	Mr Patrick Benham-Crosswell	Clay, Anaerobic Digestion
EH058	Horndean (X) Wellsite, Horndean	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH067	Horndean (C) Wellsite, Rowlands Castle	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
EH117	Petersfield WWTW, Unnamed Road off Harrier Way	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
EH123	Bedford Road, Petersfield (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR072	Claylands Road, Bishop's Waltham (HWRC)	Olleco Ltd	HWRC
WR125	Morestead WWTW, Winchester	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
WR186	Avington Matterley Farm, Temple Valley	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
WR209	Avington WWTW, Package Plant, Avington Park	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
Southampton City Council			
-	BR Freight Depot, Imperial Road, Southampton	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
-	Land safeguarded in the Southampton Core Strategy for Port Use		Wharf
SN035	Leamouth Wharf, Millbank	CEMEX UK	Wharf, Concrete Batching
SN038	Burnley Wharf, Chapel	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Wharf

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
SN040	Supermarine Wharf, Peartree Green	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Wharf - Safeguarded under Policy 34 only
SN060	Imperial Road, Empress Road, Bevois Valley	Hope Construction Materials	Concrete Batching
SN061	Millbrook WWTW, Western Docks	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
SN065	7 Ashley Crescent, Newtown	James Huntley & Sons	WTS (non-haz)
SN070	Dibles Wharf, Belvidere	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	Wharf - Safeguarded under Policy 34 only, Recycling
SN071	City Depot, Dock Gate 20, Southampton (HWRC)	Veolia E S Hampshire Ltd.	HWRC
SN072	229 Ashley Crescent, Sholing	L&S Waste Management	WTS (non-haz), Concrete Batching
SN074	Northam Ironworks, Princes Street, Southampton	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Recycling (metal)
SN076	Dock Gate 20, Western Docks, Southampton	K & B Crushers Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
SN078	Portswood WWTW, Kent Road, Portswood	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
SN079	Berth 109 / King George V Dock Bollard No's 132 - 146, Western Docks	Solent Stevedores Ltd	Recycling (metal)
SN081	Woolston WWTW, Victoria Road, Woolston	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
-	King George V Dock	Aggregate Industries	Wharf
		Test Valley Borough Council	
-	Andover Sidings	HMWP	Site allocation for rail depot
-	Shepherds Spring Lane, Andover	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete Batching
-	Shepherds Spring Lane, Andover	Tarmac	Concrete batching
-	Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate, Belbins, Romsey	A B J Minimix Ltd.	Concrete batching
-	Noons Car Breakers, Linden Dairy, Hollom Down Road, Stockbridge	Kevin Shinn and Adam Eyles	Recycling (metal)
TV009	Thruxton Airfield, Thruxton	SITA & Earthline Ltd	Landfill (inert), WTS (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
TV024	Bunny Lane, Casbrook (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV055	Lee Lane Nursling & Rownhams	Collard Group	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Recycling (aggregate), Concrete Batching
TV066	Bunny Lane, Timsbury, Romsey	Waltet Recycling Ltd (agent) Waltet Materials Ltd (operator)	WTS (non-haz), Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
TV072	Squabb Wood Landfill, Shootash, Romsey	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (non-haz) (in restoration)
TV104	Hill Farm Wellsite, Barton Stacey	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
TV111	Michelmersh Brickworks, Michelmersh	Michelmersh Brick and Tile Co	Clay
TV116	Somborne Chalk Quarry, Kings Somborne	Somborne Chalk Quarry; Grecon (Romsey) Ltd	Chalk quarry, Concrete Batching
TV124	Cutty Brow	HMWP	Sand and gravel
TV177	Andover Waste Transfer Station, Harewood	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
TV178	Fullerton WWTW, Romsey Road, Goodworth Clatford	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV179	Goodworth Clatford / Fullerton, Land Adjacent to Fullerton WWTW	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
TV183	Chilbolton Down, Heath House Estate	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Compost
TV192	School Lane WWTW, School Lane, Middle Wallop	Aster Group	WWTW
TV193	The Bunny, Longstock	Aster Group	WWTW
TV194	Pound View, Smannell, Andover	Aster Group	WWTW
TV195	Green Pond Lane WWTW, Ampfield	Aster Group	WWTW
TV196	Red Lane, West Tytherley	Aster Group	WWTW
TV198	Brookside Cottages WWTW, Ducks Lane, Wallop	Aster Group	WWTW
TV199	East Deane WWTW	Aster Group	WWTW
TV200	East Deane WWTW Dean Road	Aster Group	WWTW
TV201	West Tytherley WWTW Dean Road	Aster Group	WWTW
TV202	Stevens Drove WWTW, Houghton	Aster Group	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV203	Manor Road WWTW, East Tytherley	Aster Group	WWTW
TV205	Bulpits Hill WWTW, Vernham Down	Aster Group	WWTW
TV207	Pragnells Cottage, North Lane	Aster Group	WWTW
TV211	Dean Hill MOD Site, West Dean	Defence Estates	WWTW
TV212	Oval Road / Butlers Close WWTW, Mount Lane	Aster Group	WWTW
TV213	Lymer Villas WWTW, Upton Lane	Aster Group	WWTW
TV214	Stockbridge WWTW, Marsh Court Road	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
TV216	West Wellow WWTW, Off Whinwhistle Road	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
TV217	Romsey WWTW, Off the A27	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
TV226	Roke Manor, Old Salisbury Lane + Stanbridge Ranvilles Extension	Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (inert)
TV227	Chilbolton WWTW, Coley Lane	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV228	Ashfield Tyre Depot, A3057	UK Tyre Recycling Ltd	Recycling
TV230	Kings Somborne WWTW, Romsey Road, Compton	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
TV231	A303 Recycling Facility, Barton Stacey	Collard Group	Recycling, Concrete Batching
TV232	Land off Swallowfields, Opposite Dove Close	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
TV233	Barton Stacey WWTW, Difford	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
TV234	Scott Close, Andover (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
TV235	Middle Wallop WWTW, Gerrards Lane	Defence Estates	WWTW
TV236	The Waste Centre, Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate	Ace Liftaway	Recycling, Concrete Batching
TV243	7 Stevens Drove, Houghton	Aster Group	WWTW
TV244	The Flats, Stevens Drove, Houghton	Aster Group	WWTW
TV246	Bullington Cross Inn, Bullington Cross	Bryan Hirst Ltd	Recycling (metals), Recycling (haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV252	Yard 25 Wynford Industrial Park, Belbins Romsey	Wynford Properties	Recycling (metal)
TV262	Hirtenberger Defence International Ltd, Craydown Lane, Stockbridge	Hirtenberger Defence International Ltd	Explosive disposal
Winchester City Council			
-	Depot, Easton Lane, Winnall, Winchester	CEMEX UK	Concrete Batching
-	Micheldever Station	HMWP	Potential Rail Depot - Safeguarded under Policy 34
-	Wickham WWTW, Tanfield Lane	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
	Bishop's Waltham WWTW, Botley Road	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
WR008	Prospect Road Alresford (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR018	Former Otterbourne Incinerator Site	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
WR080	Larkwhistle Farm Wellsite, South Wonston	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
WR081	Botley Rail Aggregates Terminal, Curdridge	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Rail Depot
WR157	Folly Farm Wellsite, Crawley	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
WR183	Bar End Depot, Bar End Road Winchester (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR190	Spring Gardens, Alresford	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
WR192	Unit T1 Pegham Industrial Park, Laveys Lane, Fareham	L&S Waste Management	Recycling, CHP, WTS (haz)
WR195	Harestock WWTW, Andover Road North	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
WR196	Bury Farm, Botley Road	Wessex Construction and Plant Hire Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
WR197 + WRG007	Micheldever Depot, Stockbridge Road	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd; Amey UK plc	Asphalt Plant, Concrete Batching
WR200	Silverlake Garage, Row Ash, Shedfield	Silverlake	ELV, Recycling (haz)
WR205	Four Dell Farm, Otterbourne	HWM Group Ltd	WTS (non-haz), WTS (haz), Recycling
WR206	New Alresford WWTW, Appledown Lane	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
WR207	The Norfolk House, 1 Romsey Road	Southern Water Limited	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
WR213	Highbridge Road Wastewater Pumping Station, Brambridge	Southern Water Limited	WWTW
WR220	Garfield Road, Bishops Waltham	Bryan Hirst Ltd	Recycling (metal)
WR225	Waterlooville HWRC, Off Tamworth Road	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR231	Old Park Wood Industrial Estate, Old Park Road, Bishops Sutton	Mr E Rankin	WTS (non-haz)
WR243	Three Maids Hill, Winchester	TMR South Coast Ltd	Recycling (aggregate), WTS (inert)
WRH004	Bishop's Waltham Depot, Botley Road	Amey UK plc	Coated stone depot
-	The Gables WWTW	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW

Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan

The overarching delivery of minerals and waste development will be carried out through Development Management. In particular decisions on:

- planning applications;
- compliance monitoring of minerals and waste developments; and
- unauthorised development.

There may also be other planning decisions made by other planning 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.

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.

The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies (such as the Hampshire Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) in conjunction with mineral and waste operators and other interested bodies.

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;
    - Interested party and/or Statutory consultee - bodies that can have an impact on the outcome; and
    - Action - this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out by the interested parties.
- **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:** The triggers are measures that will highlight if a policy / the Plan may require a review.

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development	Protect Hampshire's environment, maintain Hampshire's communities and support Hampshire's economy	A planning obligation must be: • necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms; • directly related to the proposed development; and • fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. CIL Regulation 123 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: – offices, portacabins and other buildings occupied by workers on developments associated with minerals and waste development; and – waste-transfer stations or material recovery facilities 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 (where the County Council in the collector) and used for the infrastructure needed to support minerals and waste development.	– Hampshire Authorities – Environment Agency – Natural England – Historic England – Mineral and Waste developers	– Promote pre-application discussions, engagement and liaison between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate. – Timely decisions on planning applications. – Ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted.	**Percentage of Planning Applications processed within 13 weeks** (excluding those subject to Environmental Assessment or a Planning Performance Agreement or other agreed extension of time)	**90% of Planning Applications within 13 weeks** (excluding those subject to Environmental Assessment or a Planning Performance Agreement or other agreed extension of time) (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation	Minimise contribution to the causes of climate change	The Climate Change Assessment should include how the development proposal will support the transition to carbon neutrality in 2050. This will need to include how the proposal reduces carbon emissions, encourages the wider sustainable use of resources and how the development itself makes efficient use of resources (e.g. through sustainable construction techniques, the use of renewable energy and design that minimises resource and energy use). The carbon impact of the whole site must be considered and the opportunities that have been incorporated. The Climate Change Assessment must also outline: a. the current carbon baseline at the site; b. the method for measuring carbon emissions associated with the development for the total life of the proposal (including restoration); and c. a commitment to supply the data to the relevant Authority for reporting in the Authority Monitoring Report. Nature-based solutions could include: • Expansion of tree and woodland cover - to strengthen woodland habitat networks, protect soils, provide shade whilst capturing additional carbon from the atmosphere. • Restoration and creation of priority habitats such as lowland meadows, lowland fens and rush pastures. This improves places where people live and recreate, protecting carbon stores and strengthening the nature recovery network. • Natural floodplain management, through the use of tree planting, habitat creation and restoration, to alleviate flooding further downstream. • Retrofitting of green and blue infrastructure such as trees and sustainable urban drainage systems in urban localities to address flood risk and heat island effects.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Environment Agency – Water Authorities – Natural England – Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust – Other environmental bodies – Marine Management Organisation	– Seek to locate minerals and waste development in the most suitable location. – Encourage low carbon technologies (reducing GHG emissions). – Propose development with low carbon technologies. – Provision of water data and advise to MPA/WA. – Advice on good practice and/or publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings	**Planning permissions granted which do not:** • **divert waste from landfill;** • **generate renewable energy;** • **or use recycled or secondary aggregate;** • **or provide resilient restoration schemes;** • **or provide for flood defence or water storage;** • **or include measures to support and promote sustainable transport.** **Carbon emission monitoring data for minerals and waste development**.	**Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy > 0** **A total increase in carbon emissions from baseline levels reported from minerals and waste developments, or where this is not achievable, provide suitable offsetting, subject to monitoring requirements, over 5-year period.**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	Protect and/or enhance (no net loss in) biodiversity *Limitation: waste development in urban areas*	The statutory, non-statutory and other important habitats within Hampshire (along with such initiatives as Green Infrastructure, Ecological Network Mapping and Local Nature Recovery Strategy) 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 these networks 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 *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)* and its supporting text. 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 and measurable net gain will be achieved. Best available data should include up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using current survey, assessment, and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all data relevant to the proposal including nutrient pollution issues, where 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,	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Natural England – Environment Agency – Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust – RSPB – Other relevant environmental bodies – Marine Management Organisation	– Delivery of local priority habitat and species, and the creation, protection, enhancement and management of mapped biodiversity networks and Nature Recovery Networks – Propose developments with minimal impact on habitats and species. – Advice on good practice and/or publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings.	**Number of planning permissions granted which impact on the National Site Networks or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice** **Planning permissions granted for which a measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed**	**Number of planning permissions granted which impact on the National Site Network or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice > 0.** **The number of planning permissions granted for which a measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed > 0**

		programmes or projects. In addition, provision of measures that create measurable biodiversity net gain (BNG) in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects will be required by a planning application. Net gain metrics will need to be presented in full to the planning authority such as the habitats condition tables and the metric calculations (in Excel format). BNG will be triggered by all applications, with only a small number of exemptions which are unlikely to be for minerals / waste developments. *An ecological assessment* 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. Habitats should be assessed on the basis of a range of features. In a local context, this assessment should consider their age, rarity within the region, botanical and faunal communities and also function and role in the landscape in considering how replaceable the habitat is. In cases where a *'likely significant effect'* to the National Site Network 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 into the assessment and adequately considered. The strict protection of *European Protected Species* (as listed within Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive) is a material consideration of the planning process. 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 (SNCA) in the licensing process that supports such derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy. The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the *lists of Operations requiring Natural England Consent (ORENC)', and other potential impacts for SSSIs physica**ll**y or functionally connected to a development site*. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the SNCA 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 SNCA on all such applications. 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. *Local Wildlife 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 MUST 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.				

		All development which is likely to affect *habitats and species of principal importance in England* 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. Mapped ecological networks, Nature Recovery Networks (NRN) and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy identify strategic opportunities to enhance, restore or create new wildlife-rich habitats, corridors and stepping-stones. They must be carefully considered within any development to ensure that the network is supported by the development proposals. Working with local partners in contributing towards delivering and maintaining NRN should be sought by all development, in accordance with legislation and up to date guidance. In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in *significant harm which cannot be avoided or mitigated*. 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. Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation, off site BNG, 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.				

		Enhancement measures will be sought through the planning process.				

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes	Protect of the designated landscape. Restoration of designated landscape where development occurs (subject to exceptions)	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and National Parks are statutorily protected landscapes, recognised by Government to be of the very highest quality. The purposes of these designations are subtly different, but they share a common aim of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the English landscape, not just for the present, but also for future generation. They seek to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the land. Impacts on both Landscape Character and its Visual qualities need to be identified and addressed. The character of an area identifies the key attributes, including those landscape features, such as variations in the natural environment, condition of the landscape, settlement pattern and land uses, that give a locality its 'sense of place' and pinpoints what makes it different from neighbouring areas. Landscape character cannot be solely determined by what is visible from a publicly accessible location. Mitigation and restoration will be required to enhance the landscape through high quality design and responding to the local distinctiveness of the area. *Enhancement measures* will be sought through the planning process	– Hampshire Authorities – Historic England – Mineral and Waste developers – AONB Authorities	– Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from designated landscapes. – Take into account any local or community landscape character assessments or similar.	**Planning permissions against Natural England advice** **Planning permissions in designated landscape areas**	**Number of planning permissions granted within designated landscape areas (NP / AONBs) against NE advice > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes	Protection of the countryside. Protection of valued landscapes. Restoration of countryside or landscape where development occurs (subject to exceptions)	The landscape outside the designated landscapes may still have a significant value. The landscape value of a site in its context needs to be assessed as part of carrying out a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. A range of factors may need to be assessed as part of a development proposal which may include: – The natural and cultural heritage of a site – Landscape Condition – Associations – Art, Culture or Historic – Distinctiveness – Recreational – Perceptual (Scenic, Wildness and tranquillity) – Functional – Mitigation and restoration will need to address these landscape elements as well as the Landscape character and visual effects. Further guidance on determining the value of the landscape can be found in Technical Guidance Note of the Landscape Institute: tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations.pdf	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers	– Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from countryside locations and areas of landscape value. – 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.	**Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy** **Planning permissions in valued landscapes (including locally designated landscapes)** **Restoration conditions in exceptional developments[264]**	**Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy > 0** **Number of planning permissions granted in valued landscapes > 0** **For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions granted without restoration conditions > 0**

[264] Exceptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policies 20 *(Local land-won aggregate)* and 29 *(Locations and sites for waste management development)*. 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 / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Minimise impact on the Green Belt	Regard should be had to the purposes of the South West Hampshire Green Belt and, in particular, whether the proposed development would affect those purposes.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers	– Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from the Green Belt. – Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.	**Planning permissions granted in the Green Belt without Very Special Circumstances**	**Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt without Very Special Circumstances > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	Protect or enhance historic environment and heritage assets	Reference should be made to the *Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)* which identify the known heritage assets and can form the basis for understanding the archaeological potential of a site. Relevant HERs and AHBRs for Hampshire are maintained by Hampshire County Council, and Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester City Councils. An applicant will need to undertake an *assessment of significance* 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 *first three steps must be undertaken in almost every minerals or waste development)*: – Check the development plan, main local and national records including the relevant Historic Environment Record, statutory (including NT and MoD) and local lists, the Heritage Gateway, the National Monuments Record (now known as the Historic England Archive), and other relevant sources of information that would provide an	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Historic England – Other environmental bodies – Marine Management Organisation	– Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from historic environment and heritage assets. – Undertake an assessment of the potential impact of a proposal on heritage significance. – Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary. – Advice on good practice and publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings.	**Planning permissions against Historic England (HE) advice**	**Number of planning permissions granted against HE advice > 0**

		understanding of the history of the place and the value the asset holds for society; – Examine the asset and its setting; – Consider whether the nature of the affected significant asset requires a particular expert assessment to gain the necessary level of understanding; – Consider whether there are any special techniques that need to be employed because of the type of asset; – 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; – 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; – 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 – Consider and, if necessary, confirm whether any investigative work may itself require planning permission or other consent. 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.				

		Decisions will need to take into account sufficient information, including a proposed mitigation strategy 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) at an early stage for advice. For advice and guidance on archaeological matters, please see the Archaeological advice for Planning webpage[265].				

[265] Archaeological advice for planning: www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/planners

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 8: Water resources	Minimise impact on water quality, resources and environments.	Consideration should be given to whether a Water Framework Directive Assessment is required. Development taking place within or close to the river may require an Environmental Permit and/or Section 60 License from the Environment Agency.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Environment Agency – Marine Management Organisation	– Seek to minimise impact on water quality, resources and environments. – Undertake an assessment of the potential impact of a proposal. – Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary. – Advice on good practice, publications and license/permit requirements.	**Planning permissions granted against Environment Agency advice.** **Planning permissions granted against Environment Health Officer advice.**	**Number of planning permissions granted against Environment Agency advice > 0** **Number of planning permissions granted against Environment Health Officer advice > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 9: Protection of soils	Minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils	*Top soil and sub soil* should be carefully removed and stored separately during preparation and working of a site, and particular attention given to protecting important seed banks. The integrity and safety of land and soil should also be protected during working and long-term use of the site once it is restored. Without the appropriate use of soils, successful restoration schemes will be impossible to achieve. Soils should not be handled when waterlogged, stockpiles should be managed to prevent anaerobic conditions, different types of soil should be stored separately. Soils can contain important resource of dormant seed. Handling, storing and reuse should be based on detailed survey information about a site's soil types, depths and condition. Minerals development proposed on land graded as *best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural 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. Where it is proposed to *compensate for the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land* by upgrading the agricultural value of land at a different site, it must be robustly demonstrated that the compensatory land will be upgraded to at least as high an agricultural value as the site which was lost.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Natural England – Defra – Environment Agency – Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust – RSPB – Other relevant environmental bodies	– Seek to minimise impact upon best and most versatile soils through appropriate restoration proposals. – Soils displaced for minerals developments must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development. – Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. – Advice on good practice and publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings.	**Number of applications that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire.** **Planning permissions granted against Natural England (NE) advice.**	**Number of applications that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire > 0** **Number of planning permissions granted against NE advice > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste sites	Restoration of minerals and waste developments	Restoration and aftercare conditions associated with existing mineral planning permissions will be periodically reviewed, as required by the *Environment Act 1995*. Landfills associated with mineral extraction sites may also be covered by the provisions of the 1995 Act, in some instances. For restoration and aftercare schemes to be successful, it is essential that *partnerships* 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. The type and extent of restoration needs to take account of both the *initial cost of the scheme and the ongoing costs of its maintenance*, so proposals should always take a realistic view of what is viable and how quality restoration outcomes can be achieved. Proposals for all mineral extraction and landfill sites must be accompanied by a *restoration and aftercare scheme* that provides comprehensive details of the following areas: – an assessment of underlying conditions of existing habitat types as well as the wider environment of the local area; – type and quality of the land before extraction takes place;	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Natural England – Historic England – Environment Agency – Defra – Environment Agency – National Park/AONB Boards – Landowners – Local communities – Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust – RSPB – Other relevant environmental bodies	– Ensure development on high-quality agricultural land is restored to at least its previous agricultural land condition in almost all cases. – Ensure suitable aftercare period (at least 5 years). – Request restoration plans, where appropriate – Supply restoration plan which is in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential for visual impacts of development. – Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. – Advice on good practice and publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings.	**Permissions granted without restoration and aftercare conditions, where restoration and aftercare are required.** **Permissions granted without an agreed restoration plan, where site restoration is required.** **Completion of restoration schemes including meeting aftercare conditions.**	**Number of permissions granted without restoration and aftercare conditions, where restoration and aftercare are required > 0** **Number of permissions granted without an agreed restoration plan, where restoration is required > 0** **Number of restoration schemes either not completed or aftercare conditions not met > 0.**

		– existing hydrological conditions; – existing geomorphological conditions; – presence of important habitats and species; – presence of important landscape areas; – presence of aquifers, groundwater source protection zones and order and timings of phases of mineral and landfill working; – how the scheme is in keeping with the local areas' environment (for example biodiversity and landscape), as appropriate; – where appropriate, how the restoration scheme contributes to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks; – the overall aims for restoration schemes will need to consider the proximity of International Sites; – where minerals and waste sites fall within or adjacent to International sites, the statutory nature conservation body and other related bodies need to be involved in the development of restoration proposals; – where International sites are within, adjacent to or hydrologically/ecologically connected to a development, the conservation/network objectives relevant to those sites must be considered; – consideration of aerodrome safeguarding, if appropriate to the location; – where on-site topsoil and subsoils are to be used as part of the restoration of a site, the restoration scheme 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 within the restoration scheme; – 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; – consideration of other financial investment made towards the conservation of habitats and species of interest on the development land, as appropriate; – plans for the final main after-uses of the site; – plans for the long-term aftercare and maintenance of the site; and – 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 able to deliver the agreed restoration and aftercare scheme. This is a vital consideration, especially when sites are being restored to specialist habitats such as heathland. Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect the *public rights of way network*, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) affected routes. This is considered under *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes).* The provision of alternative public access, where relevant, should not prejudice any mitigation land provided or planned to off-set impacts on International sites. Where nearby International sites are sensitive to pressure from public access, improving local public access during operation and through restoration may avoid or reduce the effects of recreational displacement on those sites. It may be inappropriate to allow public access across landfills and in areas where there is vulnerable plant, machinery or other infrastructure associated within minerals and waste development. In line with the Environment Act 2021 and the NPPF, mineral and waste restoration must include at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and, due to the nature of minerals development, there is an expectation that restoration proposals should include substantially more. This is considered in more detail in *Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species*.				

		The type of biodiversity 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. Restoration scheme biodiversity objectives should, where relevant, be compatible with the priorities and objectives of: • The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS); • National Park and AONB Nature Recovery Plans; • Conservation/Network Objectives for relevant internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites; • Local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP), where these are still in place; • Local Green Infrastructure strategies and plans; • Agri-environment opportunities; • Links to climate resilience and climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; • Other nature conservation schemes and programmes and land management schemes, where present. The c*reation 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. Green infrastructure (GI) is a network of multi-functional green space and other green features, urban and rural, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities. GI includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, green roofs and				

		walls, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and soils. It also includes rivers, streams, canals and other water bodies, sometimes referred to as 'blue infrastructure'. Restoration schemes provide the opportunity to enhance local GI networks and consideration should be given to aligning restoration objectives with the priorities in local Green Infrastructure Strategies and Plans. 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 *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being).* Restoration can be used to help to *restore or enhance landscape character*. This should be in keeping with the landscape and townscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. This is crucially important where development is within National Parks or AONBs or their setting. Local Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) should be considered when preparing a restoration scheme. This is considered in more detail in *Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes*. Appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of restoration schemes for *climate change mitigation and adaptation.* Any opportunities presented through links to *Shoreline Management Plans* should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation. There will be a preference against r*estoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land*, to ensure that Hampshire's important agricultural land is protected and is not permanently lost.				

		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 *Policy 9 (Protection of soils).* These issues will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land; and 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. 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.* 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. 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: – restoration to heathland will require a longer aftercare period due to the length of time heathland usually takes to establish; – nature conservation management may require an aftercare period of up to or in excess of 20 years (depending on the scheme); and – restoration to agriculture may only need a five-year aftercare period.				

		– 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 landowner 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.				

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	Minimise impact on public health, safety, amenity and well-being	All minerals and waste development will need to consider the following issues: • 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; • assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects; • 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; • avoiding impacts on the safety of other road users, including people walking and cycling is a key consideration of highways amenity. This is considered in *Policy 13 (Managing traffic);* • bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire. Certain operations, including site working and restoration options, in these areas can be affected due to the need to keep birds away from aircraft flight paths. Consideration should be given to Safeguarding Circular 01/03. The restoration of sites in bird-strike areas is considered in *Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments);*	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Environmental Health – Health & Safety Executive – Ministry of Defence – Aerodrome operators – Environment Agency – Other relevant environmental bodies	– Ensure all development proposals minimise their impacts. – Ensure appropriate management and monitoring. – Carryout suitable assessment on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts. – Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. – Advice on good practice and publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings.	**Permissions granted against Environment Agency (EA) advice.** **Permissions granted against Environment Health Officer (EHO) advice.**	**Number of permissions granted against EA advice > 0** **Number of permissions granted against EHO advice > 0**

		• 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; • 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; • all minerals and waste developments must take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of coastal, surface and 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/waste recovery operations 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 *Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention);* • 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; • 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 *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes);* and • all minerals and waste developments should be operated to the highest environmental standards, and in accordance with the planning permissions granted.				

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention	Improvement to flood protection or no net increase in flood risk	Proposals 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 only occur where the Exceptions Test in national guidance has been met. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), where one is required, will not be supported. Development of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1, or all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3, require a FRA. The FRA and the advice of the Environment Agency and / or Lead Local Flood Authority will be taken into account in any decision. Modelling may be required to satisfy Environment Agency requirements, and these should include relevant Climate Change Allowances.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers – Environment Agency – Local Lead Flood Authority – Marine Management Organisation	– Resist development in areas liable to flooding or which would increase flood risk elsewhere. – Carryout suitable assessment on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts. – Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed. – Supply flood risk Data to MPA/WPA – Advice on good practice and publications. – Attendance at liaison meetings.	**Planning permissions granted against Environment Agency (EA) advice.**	**Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 13: Managing traffic	No significant impacts on safety of highways other road users, particularly people walking and cycling. No significant impacts on highways capacity or environment, amenity and well-being	The *method for transporting waste* to and from a waste facility should be in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy for Waste (2014), 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 the carbon impact. 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 *provision of adequate and safe access to sites and facilities is paramount*. In particular sites should have: i. safe access and an agreed and acceptable route to the strategic road network, which avoids or minimises impacts on sensitive landscapes, habitats, species and communities; and ii. 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. 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 Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Primary Route	– Hampshire Authorities – Highways Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers	– Support water/rail transport of materials where possible. – Carry out suitable assessment (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 data.	**Planning permissions granted against Highway Authority (HA) advice.**	**Number of planning permissions granted against HA advice > 0**

		Network (PRN), alongside other roads only where demonstrably suitable for large vehicles in highway and amenity terms, should ensure that the impacts on communities and sites of historic or ecological importance are kept to a minimum. Traffic routeing agreements will be required 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. Furthermore, the development of infrastructure to *encourage the most appropriate transport of minerals and waste resources is supporte*d, 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. Where a proposal requires the use of road transportation, the *applicant must demonstrate*: • safe and suitable HGV access and egress for the site; • suitable HGV access to either the SRN, MRN or other strategic route, which does not cause unacceptable levels of congestion and has minimal impact on the following: o residential areas, and quiet urban areas; o sites of historic importance; o sites of ecological importance; o sensitive amenities, such as schools and hospitals; measures to avoid impacts on				

		road user safety, particularly people walking and cycling; and ○ consultation with the relevant Highway Authority to ascertain the requirement for a Transport Assessment to be undertaken. • 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. *Air quality and disturbance from noise and vibration* will be most significant where sensitive areas, such as nationally designated sites, lie within 200m of roads down which minerals and waste traffic pass. *Road transport impacts from site operation and employees will be minimised*, through preparation of the following, as appropriate for the development: • transport assessment/statement including a routeing plan; or • freight management plan/site operations plan; or • travel plan. Construction Traffic Management Plans (CTMPs), Transport Assessments, Travel Plans and Relevant Applications should include: • These must all identify and assess the existing PROW network and assess the impacts of the proposed development on the PROW network, in accordance with Government Validation Guidance. It is vital that safe and continuous public access to the PROW network is maintained (Highways Act 1980 and Town and Country Planning Act 1990) throughout the construction, operation and restoration of a minerals or waste development. It should be noted that NPPF paragraph 112 states that proposal shall prioritise pedestrian and cycling over other modes of transport –				

		this can be directly applied to the rights of the public users of the PROW network. • Any application that directly impacts upon part of the PROW network will be subject to mitigation and compensation for those impacts. Any impact to the surface of a PROW requires prior approval by the Highways Authority (Hampshire Countryside Service in Hampshire) and shall be subject to commuted sums for the future public maintenance of that surface by the Highways authority. This will be calculated in accordance with HCS standard sums. This is in accordance with the HCC Developers Contribution Document. • It should be noted that the highways authority has a policy of not allowing new access along the routes in the PROW network, any new access to new development or to a change of use of a site will require a safe access separate from that of the PROW network. • Any proposed crossing of a PROW shall be fully designed for the safe priority of PROW users, the protection of the surface, and the experience of the PROW by its users. This design, associated CTMP, maintenance and restoration and commuted sum shall be submitted to and approved in advance of any commencement. • Highlight that the PROW network forms part of the highways network. • PROW make a valuable and sustainable contribution to a rural area's environment, society and economy (in regard to countryside access, green corridors, travel, recreation, well-being, and tourism) • The Highways authority does not recognise permissive paths to have a material value for the public, as they carry no public right of access. Therefore, they are not considered to be a material consideration, without a legal agreement to secure a sound duration of public access rights. That period of time is likely to be generational – ie. a minimum of 30-60 years. In the context of a 10-20 year temporary development, a shorter period would not be considered to give any notable value to the public/society.				

		Hampshire has a number of cross-country o*il 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 Wytch 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. 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. *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. Operators are strongly encouraged to sign up to the Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) (fors-online.org.uk) which looks to looks to drive up standards across road transport.				

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	No significant visual impact Maintain or enhance the landscape / townscape	All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that the design of the development is of the *highest quality and in accordance with the latest guidance* on national, regional, or local modern design standards. The design and layout of all minerals and waste development should be s*ensitive to and take into account the present landscape and townscape character* of the area in which it is located, as well as t*aking into account any stated objectives for the future of the area including any planned new development or regeneration plans*. Applicants should use *Landscape Character Assessment* to assess the capacity of landscapes to accept development, to inform the appropriate scale and character of such development, and guide restoration where development is permitted. *Large minerals and waste development or developments in prominent locations should create positive architectural statements.* Determining the design of new facilities should include consideration of the potential impact on the local community. The design of development will also need to consider the *appropriate screening and stand-offs* from sensitive receptors. This is considered in more detail in *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being).* *New minerals and waste development should*, as far as practicable and reasonable, demonstrate:	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and Waste developers	– Encourage high-quality design which seeks to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change. – Propose high-quality developments which improve or do not detract from the landscape / townscape. – Supply design and access statements that incorporate the use of recycled and secondary material where possible.	**Planning permissions in the view of M/WPA are of satisfactory design**	**Number of planning permissions without satisfactory design > 0**

		• energy efficient design, maximising the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of renewable resources; • water efficient design, including, where possible, water recycling and sustainable drainage measures; and • the use of recycled and secondary materials (construction and demolition wastes) in the construction of the development and associated transportation infrastructure. The design of minerals and waste development should: a. 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; consider the end of the facility's life and seek to minimise the disposal of waste and maximise recovery and recycling of waste; and b. 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. 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).* Proposals for minerals and waste activities *located alongside other active mineral working sites and waste sites*, should: a. 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; b. have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructures; and c. not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.				

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 15: Safeguarding – minerals resources	MPA consulted by relevant LPA on significant non-mineral development Identify MSA and MCA (on MPA and LPA Proposals / Policies Map)	In terms of *prior extraction*, 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 – Local Planning Authorities (Districts / Boroughs) – Mineral and construction industry – Planning Officers Society – British Geological Survey	– Supply District / Boroughs LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral resources. – Consult with MPA. – Advice on good practice and publications. – Supply MPA with mineral reserve data.	**Area of Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) sterilised by non-mineral development, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice.**	**Area of Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) sterilised by non-mineral development, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice > 0 hectares**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded		– Hampshire Authorities – Network Rail – Associated British Ports – Local Planning Authorities – Minerals and Waste developers	– Supply District / Boroughs LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure. – Advise on rail transport of materials. – Advise on water transport of materials. – Consult with MPA. – Supply capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey – Notify MPA of potential impacts from nearby developments. – Advice on good practice and publications.	**Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-mineral uses by LPA permission, against MPA advice.**	**Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-mineral uses by LPA permission, against MPA advice > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	Strategic capacity is maintained to ensure aggregate production / supply is sufficient during Plan period.	Should the sales of sand and gravel exceed the provision rate by more than for 10%, consecutively for a period of 3 years, the provision rate will be considered to the Local Aggregate Assessment rate for the most recent period. This provision rate will remain until such time the Plan has been updated.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and waste developers	– Encourage the maintenance of capacity through supporting extensions of time on temporary sites or permanent permission. – Proposed development on allocated sites or extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites. – Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.	**Sand and gravel sales fail to achieve provision rate.** **Sand and gravel sales exceed provision rate.** **Landbank falls below 7 years of permitted reserves.**	**Breach over 3 consecutive years.** **Increasing trend in sales (above provision rate by 10%) over 3 consecutive years.** **Breach over 3 consecutive years.**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	High-quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity increased (and maintained)		– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and waste developers	– Encourage provision of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity. – Promote suitable locations for recycled and secondary aggregates production. – Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.	**Production capacity of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates.**	**Production capacity of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates decreased by more than 10% per annum.** **(Breach over 3 consecutive years)**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	Maximise / maintain aggregate wharf and rail depot capacity	Existing operational *wharf and rail depots* will be subject to robust monitoring of 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 – Mineral 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.	**Rail depot capacity** **Wharf capacity**	**Rail depot capacity reduced more than 10% from Plan figures** **Wharf capacity reduced more than 10% from Plan figures** **(Breach over five successive years)**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	Maintain landbank of at least 7 years of permitted reserves	*The maintenance of the landbank* will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction. Where r*ecreational 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 Aggregate Working Party – Mineral and waste developers	– Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators. – Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. – Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from minerals operators. – Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.	**Landbank for aggregate supply**	**Landbank falls below 7 years of aggregate supply** **(Breach over two successive years)**
Policy 21: Silica sand development	Maintain 10 years of permitted reserves at silica sand sites	The maintenance of the permitted reserves will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand extraction. Where r*ecreational 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 – Mineral and waste developers	– Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators. – Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. – Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.	**Permitted reserves at individual silica sand sites**	**Permitted reserves fall below 10 years at individual silica sand sites** **(Breach over two successive years)**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 22: Brick-making clay development	Maintain permitted reserves of at least 25 years	Where r*ecreational 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 – Mineral and waste developers	– Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators. – Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. – Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.	**Permitted reserves for brick-making clay supply**	**Permitted reserves fall below 25 years of brick-making clay supply** **(Breach over two successive years)**
Policy 23: Chalk development	Chalk development provision only for agricultural and industrial uses	Where r*ecreational 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 – Mineral and waste developers	– Support small-scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses. – Demonstrate the need for small-scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses	**Amount of chalk extracted in tonnes per annum (tpa)**	**Amount of chalk extracted per annum > 25,000 tpa**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	Waste management occurs at highest level of Waste Hierarchy Encourage net self-sufficiency and sharing of infrastructure Recycling and non-hazardous wastes reaches 65% by 2030	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. Regional facilities should demonstrate how they are more sustainable than a network of smaller, more distributed facilities.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and waste developers – Environment Agency	– Monitor the treatment and movement of waste on an annual basis through Project Integra and Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and other suitable data collection systems. – Provide regular waste returns to the Environment Agency. – Propose co-location where there are compatible waste activities. – Provide/publish waste data information through the Waste Data Interrogators or other means.	**Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled.** **Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill.** **Demonstrating adherence to the Waste Hierarchy.**	**Recycling not reaching 65%** **Diversion from landfill not reaching 95%, reducing for 3 consecutive years or falling below 90%** **Number of planning applications without a Waste Hierarchy Assessment > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded	In line with the "agent of change" principle, it is expected that non-waste developments that are proposed after a waste site is safeguarded should mitigate any potential impacts to or from the safeguarded waste site. This is to avoid restricting the operations of existing or allocated safeguarded sites.	– Hampshire Authorities – Minerals and Waste developers – Local Planning Authorities (Districts / Boroughs)	– Supply District / Boroughs LPA with MWCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure. – Consult with WPA. – Notify WPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.	**Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses, granted permission by LPA against WPA advice.** **Number of non-mineral developments potentially impacting safeguarded sites, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice.**	**Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses, granted permission by LPA against WPA advice > 0** **Number of non-mineral developments potentially impacting safeguarded sites, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice > 0**
Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	Additional recycling and recovery capacity to reach 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill	Applicants will indicate how *proposals wi**ll** enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfi**ll**.* *Waste arisings, the waste capacity gap and any growth will be monitored* over the Plan period 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.	– Hampshire Authorities – Minerals and Waste developers	– Deliver sufficient recycling and recovery capacity through planning permissions. – Monitoring of waste management capacity. – Propose sufficient recycling and recovery capacity. – Respond to survey of waste	**Capacity and operational status of waste management facilities** **Meeting estimated arisings, aiming towards net self-sufficiency**	**Increase in recycling and recovery waste management capacity gap.** **Ratio between recovery and recycling capacity for non-hazardous waste increasing.**

		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.		management capacity.		**(Breach over three successive years)**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 28: Energy recovery development	Divert waste from landfill through energy recovery facilities	Applicants will particularly need to demonstrate that: i. The waste recovered could not be managed higher up the waste hierarchy; ii. The waste recovery operation maximises use of the material and energy contained in the waste; and iii. The waste recovery operation diverts waste from landfill and not from management higher up the waste hierarchy.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and waste developers	– Deliver capacity through planning permissions. – Promote suitable locations for energy recovery.	**Provision for residual waste and diversion from landfill.** **Use of combined heat and power.**	**Non-hazardous waste energy recovery input capacity reducing when landfill deposits are increasing.** **(Breach over two successive years)** **Applications without combined heat and power granted > 0**
Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	Waste management principally located in urban areas (near arisings or markets)		– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and waste developers	– Deliver capacity in the most appropriate locations through planning permissions. – Promote capacity in the most appropriate locations.	**Permissions in accordance with Policy 29**	**Permissions not in accordance with Policy 29 > 0**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	Maintained recycling and recovery capacity. Increased high-quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity.		– Hampshire Authorities – Minerals and Waste developers	– Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. – Request capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates. – Supply capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregate.	**Inert recycling and recovery capacity in line with arisings.** **Amount of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregate production**	**Inert recycling and recovery capacity below estimated inert waste arisings.** **Reduction in high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production compared to Plan figure.** **(Breach over three successive years)**
Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management	Co-disposal of sewage with other wastes Increased production of biogas from Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW)		– Hampshire Authorities – Water Authorities – Environment Agency – Minerals and Waste developers	– Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. – Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage with other wastes. – Advice on good practice and publications.	**Number of and capacity of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery**	**Decrease in number of and capacity of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery.** **(Breach over two successive years)** **Planning applications granted against Policy 31 requirements > 0.**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 32: Non-hazardous landfill	Sufficient landfill capacity provided in accordance with increased diversion of non-hazardous-waste from landfill	The provision of landfill is recognised as a regional issue. A balance needs to be struck between the need for landfill within Hampshire and the aims of not sending waste to landfill. Applicants will particularly need to demonstrate: i. The suitability of the site; ii. That the waste landfilled could not be managed higher up on the waste hierarchy.	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral 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** **Waste from Hampshire going to landfill.**	**Waste from Hampshire going to landfill increases.** **(Breach over three successive years)**
Policy 33: Hazardous and low-level radioactive waste development	Maintenance of existing hazardous waste management capacity Reduction in hazardous waste to landfill	Applicants will need to show the proposed form of waste treatment is *economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy.*	– Hampshire Authorities – Mineral and waste developers	– Deliver capacity through planning permissions. – Promote suitable locations for hazardous waste management.	**Amount of Hazardous waste management arisings and capacity**	**Increase in hazardous waste management capacity gap.** **(Breach over two years)**

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	Safeguarding of locations which could provide further minerals and waste wharf or rail depot capacity if they are considered to be suitable for such uses (i.e. meet environment and amenity criteria) and in the case of land uses for other uses are released from such uses.		– Hampshire Authorities – Minerals and Waste developers – Ministry of Defence – Associated British Ports – Network Rail – Portsmouth International Port	– Monitor availability of strategic land. – Advice on potential land uses.	**Permissions granted contrary to the advice of the MPA/WPA**	**Permissions granted contrary to the advice of the MPA/WPA > 0**

Appendix D – Supporting Documents

The following documents have been prepared to support either the adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) or the Partial Update Proposed Submission Plan (2023). Please note that where multiple versions of documents have been prepared to support different stages of plan-making, only the most recent is listed.

Supporting Documents	
HWMP (adopted, 2013)	**Partial Update – Proposed Submission Plan (2023)**
Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (July 2013)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Interim Environmental Report (August 2022)
Joint Baseline Report (February 2012)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Revised Scoping Report (September 2021)
Planning for Waste Management Uses in Hampshire – A Review of Air Quality Trends and Planning Considerations (October 2010)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Revised Baseline Report (September 2021)
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (November 2011)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Environmental Report (October 2023)
Strategic Landscape & Visual Assessment (February 2012)	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (October 2023)
Strategic Traffic & Transport Assessment (February 2012)	Strategic Landscape & Visual Assessment (October 2023)
Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study (February 2013)	Strategic Traffic & Transport Assessment (October 2023)
Minerals Proposal Study (October 2012)	Minerals Background Study (October 2023)

Soft Sand Topic Paper (February 2012)	Minerals & Waste Site Proposal Study (October 2023)
Restoration Study (February 2012)	Climate Change Topic Paper (October 2023)
Wharves and Rail Depots Study (February 2012)	Restoration Study (October 2023)
Safeguarding Study (February 2012)	Wharves & Rail Depots Study (October 2023)
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Waste Data Summary Report (February 2012)	Aggregate Recycling Topic Paper (October 2023)
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Landfill and Surcharging Report (February 2012)	Whitehill & Bordon Topic Paper (August 2022)
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Specialist Waste Facilities Report (February 2012)	Waste Background Study (October 2023)
Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire (February 2012)	Ecology Statement (October 2023)
The suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management Facilities (February 2012)	Heritage Statement (October 2023)
Hazardous and radioactive waste management in Hampshire (May 2012)	Highway Statement (October 2023)
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Methodology and Baseline (November 2011)	Habitats Regulation Assessment – Methodology & Baseline (June 2021)
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Screening Report (November 2011)	Habitats Regulation Assessment – Screening Report (August 2022)

Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Habitats Assessment Record & Appendices (September 2013)	Habitats Regulation Assessment – Revised Screening Report (October 2023)
Regulation 30(e) Consultation Statement (February 2012)	Habitats Regulation Assessment – Appropriate Assessment (October 2023)
Equalities Impact Assessment (October 2012)	Duty to Cooperate Statement (October 2023)
Key issues and challenges in minerals and waste planning in the Hampshire Plan area (October 2012)	Equalities Impact Assessment (October 2023)
Conformity with the South East Plan (May 2012)	Legal Compliance Checklist (October 2023)
Compatibility with the NPPF (May 2012)	
A record of collaborative working in the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (February 2013)	

Policies Map

The Policies Map accompanies this Proposed Submission (Regulation 19) Plan.

This document can be made available in large print, on audio media, in braille or in some other languages.

For further information, please contact Minerals and Waste Policy:

Telephone: 01962 846746

Email: planning.policy@hants.gov.uk

Write to:

Minerals and Waste Policy
Hampshire 2050
Hampshire County Council
Floor 3, Elizabeth II Court South
Winchester
SO23 8UD

Webpage: https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning