H A M P S H I R E

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

MINERALS AND WASTE PLAN

Draft for consideration by the partner authorities at democratic meetings (July 2013)

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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

[add signature]

Councillor Seán Woodward

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

[add signature]

Councillor Simon Letts

Leader- Southampton City Council

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Chairman - New Forest National Park Authority

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Chair- South Downs National Park Authority

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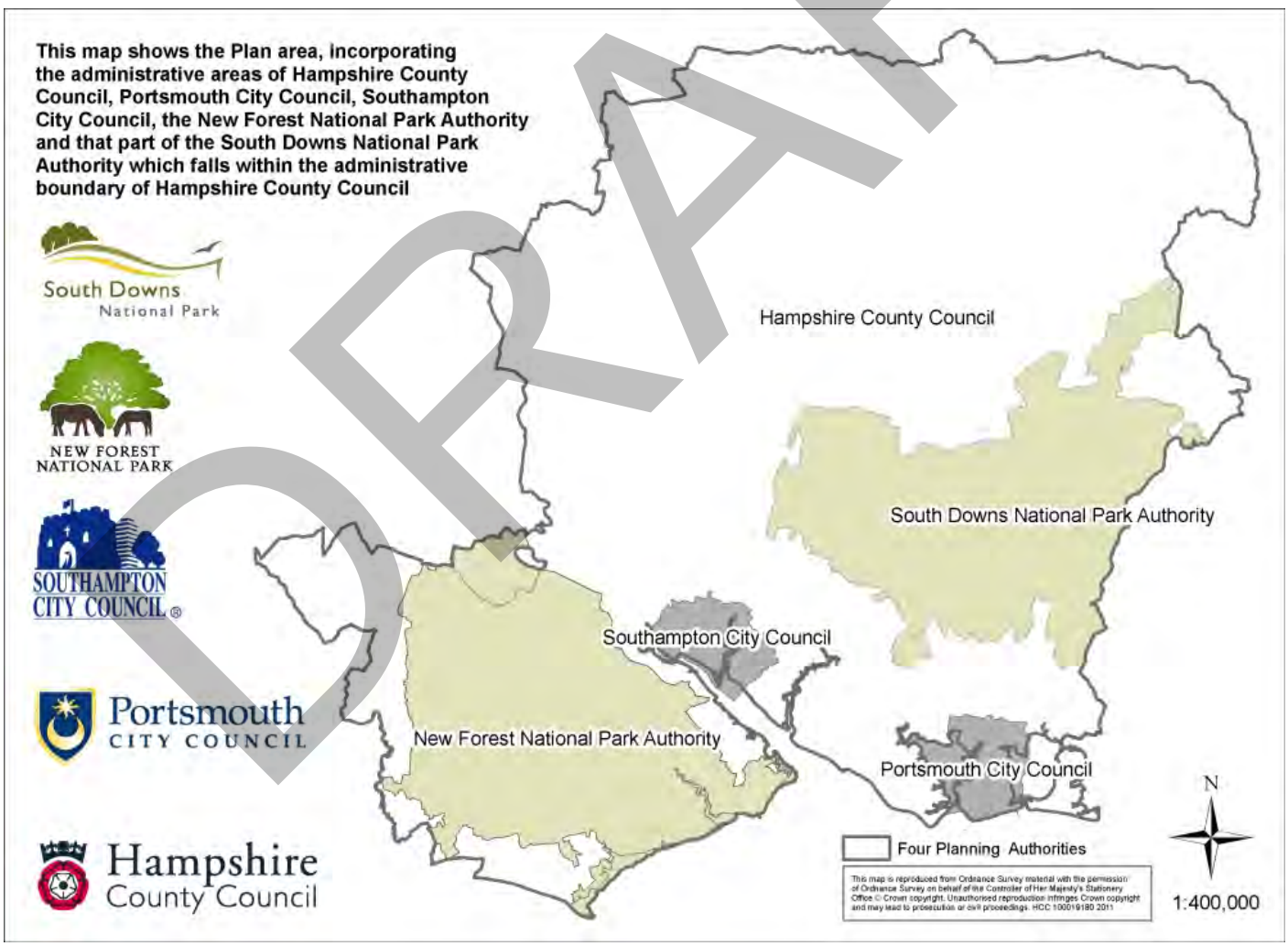
1 Introduction

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 Minerals and Waste Plan (the 'Plan') and forms part of the development plan for Hampshire. The Plan covers the administrative areas of the Hampshire Authorities (Hampshire). However, the Plan covers only the part of the South Downs National Park that is in Hampshire. In preparing this Plan, the Hampshire Authorities have also worked with the local planning authorities in Hampshire as well as the adjacent minerals and waste planning authorities. This ensures that the Plan reflects and supports other plans and programmes for the area. These include other local development plan documents, community strategies and specific policy strategies, such as the local transport plans, along with low-carbon and energy strategies.

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 Authorities administrative areas



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1.3 In this Plan the Hampshire Authorities have set out a Vision, Objectives, Spatial Strategy and policies to enable the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development that is right for Hampshire up to 2030 (the Plan period is from 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2030). In other words, it explains how mineral resources should be exploited and supplied as well as the necessary waste management infrastructure needed such that Hampshire's environment will be protected, its communities maintained and the local economy supported.

1.4 The Plan replaces the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (the 'Core Strategy') adopted in July 2007 and the 'saved' policies from the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) (see 'Appendix D - Relationship between HMWP policies and previously adopted policies'). There has been significant progress towards achieving the aims of the Core Strategy since it was prepared and adopted. However, the publics expectations about protecting the environment and its desire to become involved in community concerns have also increased. The Plan takes account of these issues and the significant changes to planning legislation and advice since the Core Strategy was prepared. This Plan will reflect these changes, with particular regard to:

- new planning guidance that sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development;
- a greater focus on planning for climate change;
- the emphasis on a local approach to planning for local needs; and
- a reduced 'apportionment' for land-won aggregates.

1.5 Equally, the Plan seeks both to build on the extensive technical work and public consultation previously carried out and includes specific site allocations as well as new strategic policy guidance.

1.6 This Plan comprises three elements:

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

1.7 In preparing this Plan, the Hampshire Authorities have published four consultation documents:

- 'Have Your Say about Changes to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy' (November 2009)
- 'Have Your Say! Planning for Hampshire's Minerals and Waste' (February 2011);
- 'Have Your Say – Additional Mineral Issues' (June 2011); and
- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Publication version) - Consultation on soundness (October 2011).

1.8 These four consultation documents build on previous work on the adopted Core Strategy and preparatory work on minerals and waste sites[1] as well as associated public engagement. The consultation formed part of the consultation process required under Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008, and the responses received have helped us prepare the revised strategy and policy framework.

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

1.9 To create a plan for sustainable development the Hampshire Authorities have produced a policy framework to guide decision making in relation to minerals and waste development. This framework aims to provide for the protection of the environment and local communities whilst supporting the local economy. To help provide clarity and certainty of delivery it identifies a number of local extraction sites for sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and brick-making clay, as well as for new rail depots and landfill sites. The Plan does not generally identify waste sites, other than landfill, but instead the spatial policies are designed to guide development to the right locations. The Plan considers the longer-term options for the sustainable development of minerals and waste management infrastructure and provides for them through a further safeguarding policy. When considering proposals for minerals and waste development, the Plan policies and their associated supporting text will be taken into account to guide decision making.

1.10 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 to the environment and communities beyond the Plan area arising from developments within it.

1.11 The main policies and site allocations in the Plan are located in the following areas:

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

1.12 Minerals and waste sites identified within the Plan are set out in more detail in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' sets out the minerals and waste sites considered for safeguarding by the Plan.

1.13 The Plan includes an Implementation and Monitoring Plan (see 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan') which sets out how the Hampshire Authorities will implement and monitor the policies in the Plan.

1.14 The Plan is based on comprehensive evidence and assessments which have been prepared by or on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities. The complete list of supporting documents is shown in 'Appendix E - Supporting documents'.

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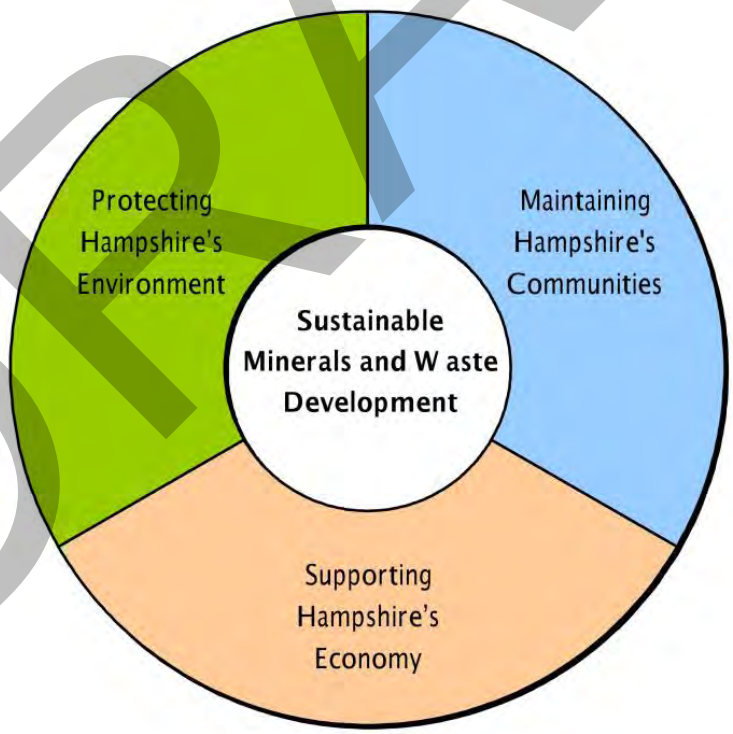
2 Vision and Spatial Strategy

2.1 This section describes how the Hampshire Authorities have developed the Vision and Spatial Strategy for minerals and waste planning in Hampshire up to 2030. It sets out a portrait of what the Plan area is currently like and the work that has been carried out to assess this, as well as the forecast need for minerals and waste facilities, the issues the Plan has to consider in delivering these developments and how the vision has been shaped from this work.

2.2 We have sought to prepare a Plan which is based on sound and up to date evidence in order to justify the policies and proposals within it. We have gathered together and analysed a wealth of information on minerals and waste issues for Hampshire. All this has been brought together in a series of background documents, which are all published alongside this Plan.

2.3 The Plan is based upon the principle of delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire up to 2030. This means ensuring we have the right developments to maintain a reliable supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, at the right time, while protecting the environment and our communities. The Plan is structured to reflect this approach of balancing and integrating the needs of the environment, the community and the economy, as demonstrated in the Figure 2.

Figure 2 Balancing the environment, community and the economy



2.4 The National Planning Policy Framework[2] (NPPF) endorses this approach.

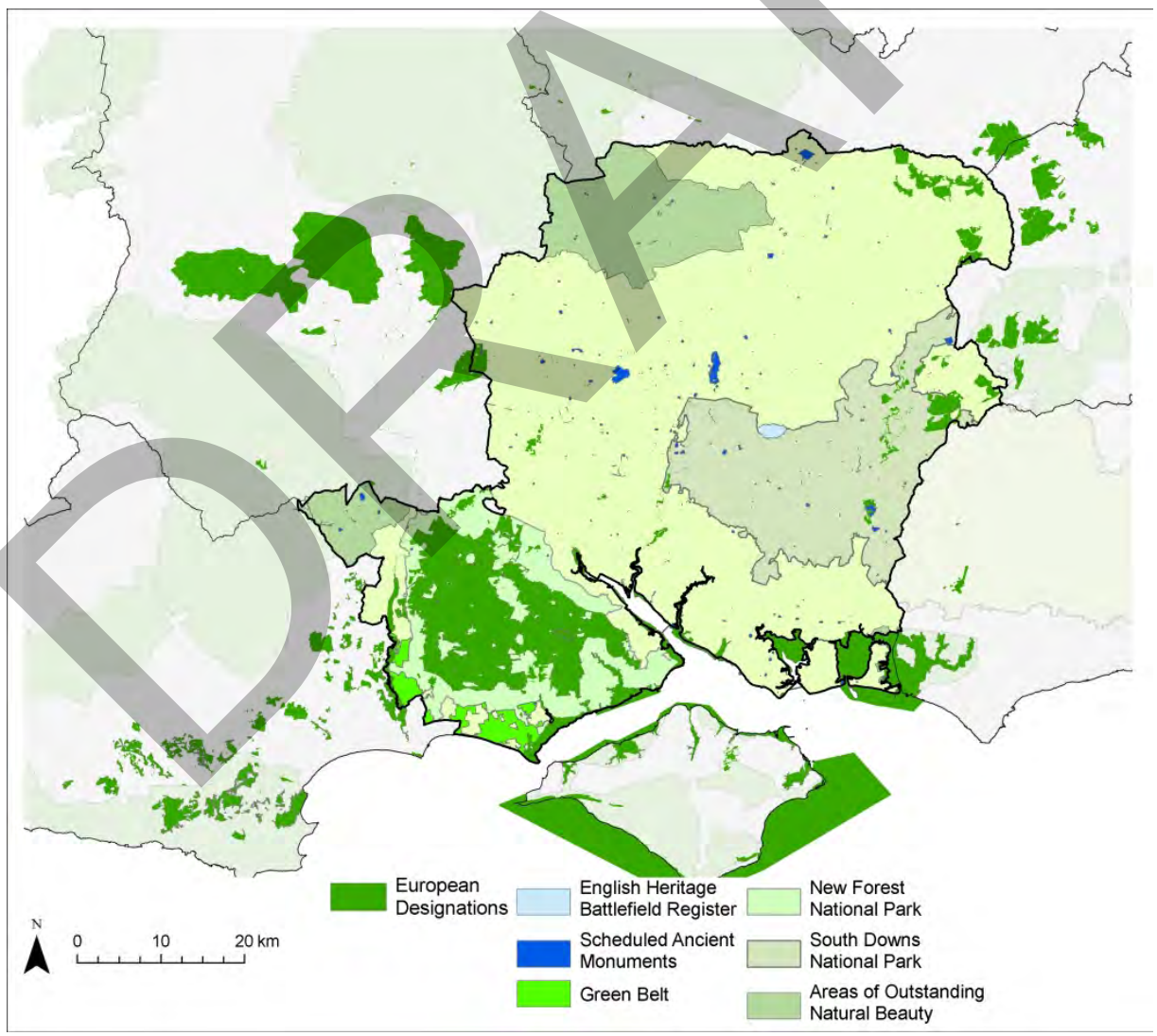
2 National Planning Policy Framework (2012) - http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/

Hampshire in 2011

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 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, hence a large proportion of Hampshire is covered by nature conservation and landscape designations. These are protected to maintain natural resources and ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to understand, enjoy and benefit from their special qualities. Hampshire also includes two National Parks located in the New Forest and the South Downs. These 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). Environmental designations both within and outside of the Plan area are highlighted in Figure 3.

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



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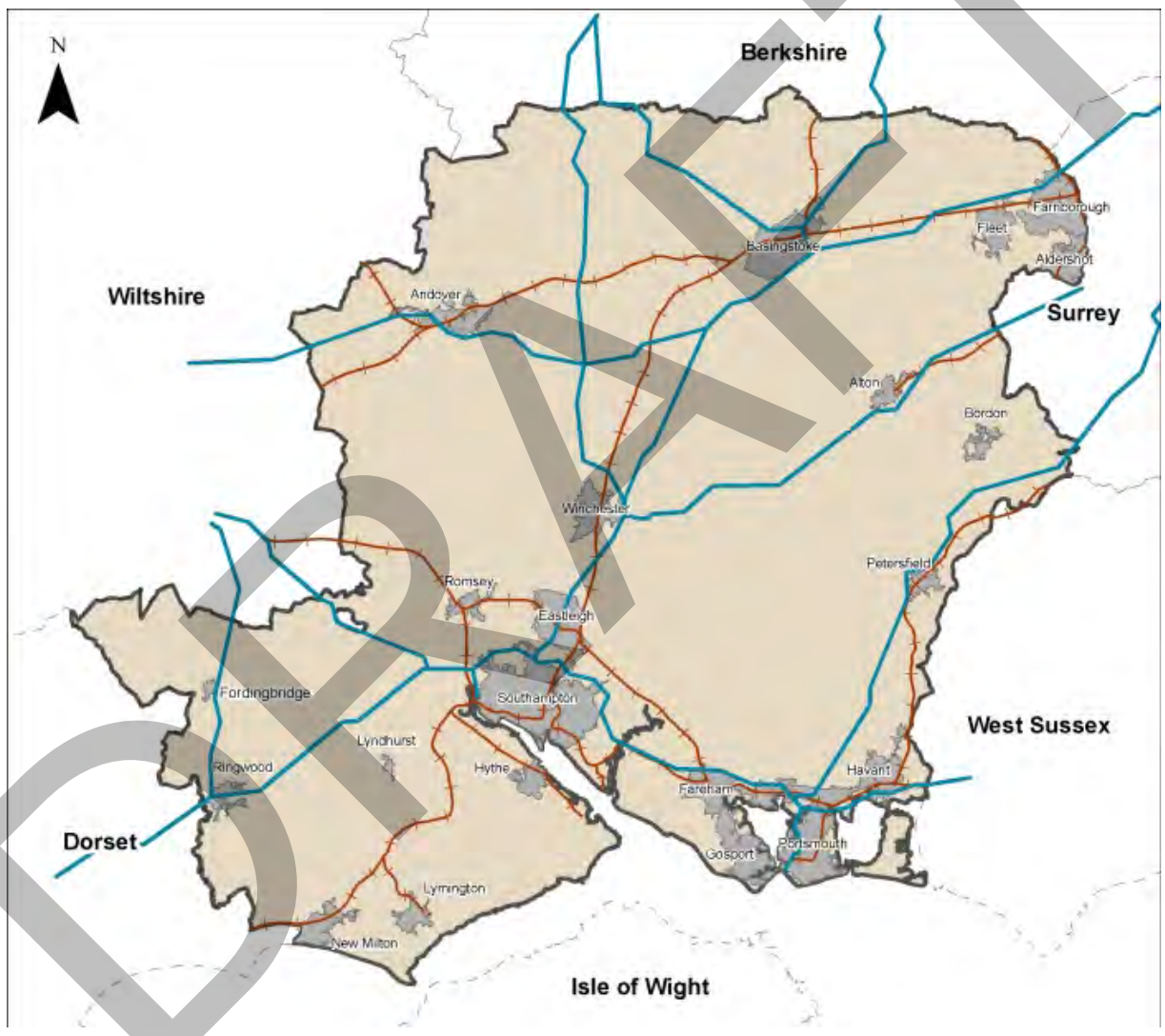
2.7 The majority of the population lives in south Hampshire in the two cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and their neighbouring towns. There is also a further concentration of population in north-east Hampshire. Elsewhere the population density is lower and largely scattered in villages and small to medium-sized towns. This means the population distribution and resulting development largely determine how waste management (other than landfill) is structured. An Eco-town is proposed at Whitehill & Bordon and there are other areas of planned growth including areas at Fareham, Basingstoke, Aldershot, Andover and West of Waterlooville. The provision of aggregate and waste management services is an important part of the delivery of areas of planned growth in Hampshire. Figure 4 highlights some of Hampshire's main communities.

Figure 4 Hampshire's main communities



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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 Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) 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 M3 and M27. Southampton Airport is a busy and growing hub for short-haul European flights. The railways are heavily used for passengers and freight with increasing amounts of freight being transported from/to Southampton docks following recent improvements to the rail network. The rail network provides opportunities for importing aggregate into Hampshire, for example limestone from Somerset.

2.10 The Port of Southampton is a global gateway for the United Kingdom in terms of shipping, for containerised goods and leisure cruises. The port plays a regional role for minerals and waste. The port currently exports scrap metal and has imported crushed rock in the past. Portsmouth harbour is home to an important naval dockyard and a commercial port, servicing the continental roll-on, roll-off ferry trade. The wharves on the River Itchen are significant for importing marine-dredged sand and gravel and exporting metal.

2.11 There are major growth and regeneration opportunities in south and north Hampshire. These need to be properly planned for to ensure that they do not have an adverse impact on the natural environment and that the quality of life for city residents are not compromised. Achieving an acceptable balance between minerals and waste development and the protection of the environment and 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, are set out in the Joint Baseline Report[3].

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 these have to be imported into the county by sea or by rail. Over the last 10 years, the average production, sales and landings of all minerals have been approximately 4.42 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), including approximately 0.6mtpa of recycled aggregates and 1.56mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries[4]. A similar amount has come from marine dredging[5] and importing of approximately 0.7mtpa through existing rail depots[6]. Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock.

2.13 The main aggregate supply areas[7] and existing waste facilities are shown on Figure 5.

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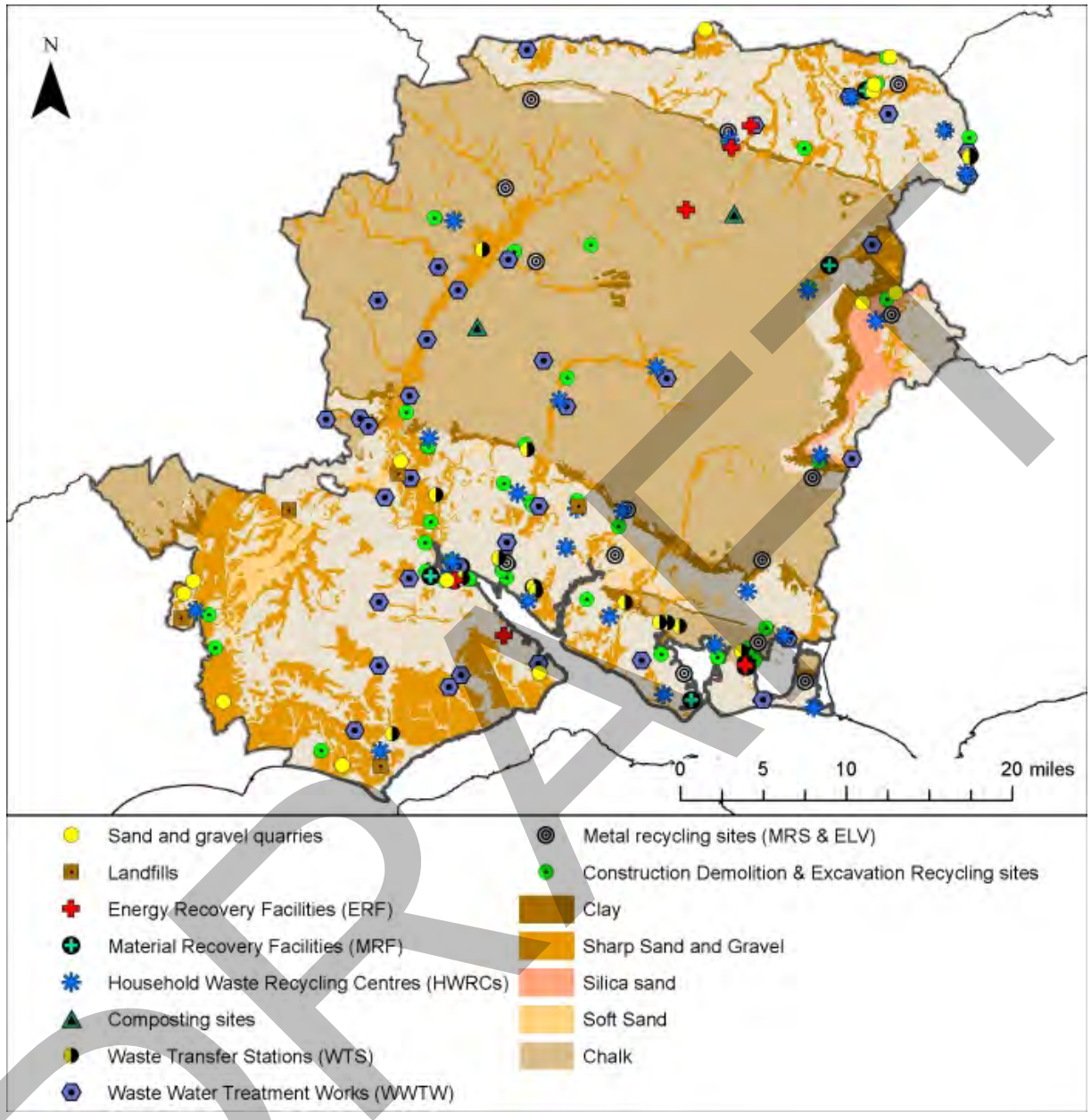
3 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report
4 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1
5 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.13, paragraphs 111-114
6 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraphs 84-88
7 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4

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



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2.14 Hampshire's chalk downland is of limited importance for minerals and waste development although it contains some small on-shore oilfields.

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

8 Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, section 9.3, paragraph 9.3.3

Issues for the Plan

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

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

2.17 The Plan sets out how we aim to resolve these issues and develop a vision and objectives.

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Other Plans and Programmes

2.18 National policy guidance is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[9]. The NPPF replaced all existing policy, circulars and guidance with the exception of Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management (PPS10)[10] which remains in place for waste as the framework does not contain specific waste policies. National waste planning policy will be published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England in due course. The Plan's development has taken into account national policy as expressed in the NPPF and PSS10. The Plan also takes into account Marine Plans, Government circulars and other relevant guidance.

2.19 In due course the development plan relevant to Hampshire planning authorities will comprise the following:

- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan;
- Local Plans – Development Plan Documents (DPDs) adopted by the unitary authorities, districts and the national park authorities;
- Neighbourhood Plans;
- Saved policies from the Regional Spatial Strategy -the South East Plan (two policies saved, one of which is relevant to the plan area as it covers the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area); and
- any saved policies from older Local Plans.

2.20 There are a number of international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes which are important to the development of this Plan. These include Marine Plans, Local Transport Plans, Community Strategies and National Park Management Plans of the Hampshire Authorities. The Marine Management Organisation has planning jurisdiction for the South Inshore and South Offshore plans. This covers the area between Dover and the River Dart in Devon. In the absence of marine plans, the Marine Policy Statement should be taken account of during the development of terrestrial plans. When the draft marine plans for the South plan areas are out to consultation, they will be a material consideration for decision-makers.

2.21 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan including the 'Vision - Where we need to be' reflect the aspirations of the Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018 (SCS) [11]. In particular, the Plan progresses ambitions 3 and 10 of the SCS:

- Ambition 3 ("Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth whilst protecting the environment and quality of life") is supported by the provision of minerals and waste infrastructure in the Plan. Protection of the environment and quality of life is considered throughout the Plan, but particularly in policies 1 – 14;
- Ambition 10 ("Hampshire is acclaimed for conserving and using natural resources more efficiently, and for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change") is specifically supported through Policy 2 (*'Climate change'- mitigation and adaptation*) and more generally through the approach on encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and dealing with waste in the most sustainable manner possible.

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9 National Planning Policy Framework (Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2012)
10 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management (DCLG, 2006)
11 Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018 (Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire Strategic Partnership, 2008)

2.22 As required by the duty to co-operate, as required by the NPPF, the Hampshire Authorities have as part of plan preparation liaised with Hampshire's district and borough councils and surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities, as well as those that have a related mineral or waste interest, such as Somerset. This co-operation will continue following the adoption of the Plan as part of the implementation of the Plan. 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 English Heritage), other infrastructure providers and regional working parties related to minerals and waste who have been involved in the preparation of this Plan.

2.23 A full list of documents which are considered to be directly and indirectly relevant to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is included in the Joint Baseline Report[12]. This includes an assessment of the implications for this Plan of key relevant objectives and targets identified.

Vision - Where we need to be

2.24 The following vision has been developed:

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

Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by:

- Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly.
- Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings.
- Protecting community amenity, health and safety, particularly by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing appropriate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping.
- Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity.
- Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste.
- Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.
- Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.

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12 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 2

- Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste facilities.
- Helping to deliver an adequate supply of minerals and minerals-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be achieved by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied for the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including:
    - local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;
    - marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;
    - rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire; and
    - giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.
- Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon.
- Appropriately planning for chalk extraction for agricultural use.
- Exploration and production of oil and gas.
- Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.
- Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley.

Spatial Strategy

2.25 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 to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are, and will continue to be, properly coordinated and clearly reflected in this Plan, any subsequent review of this Plan, and other individual Local Plans.

2.26 Taking into account 'Hampshire in 2011' and the 'Vision - Where we need to be', a number of strategic options and priorities which emerged for Hampshire. The principle ones have been subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) as well as Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)(where appropriate). This provides the basis for the strategic priorities of the Hampshire Authorities set out in the Spatial Strategy and provides the context for the Plan's policies.

2.27 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.

2.28 Accordingly any minerals and waste development has to fit within a framework comprising the protection of:

- the significant natural assets like landscape designations (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and landscape character;

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- biodiversity interests (European Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest);
- heritage (Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, archaeology); and
- the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt.

2.29 There is an expectation that the following will be addressed:

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

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

- maximising recycling and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste;
- provision for sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.56mtpa[13] from local land-won gravel sources;
- provision for silica sand landbanks at existing sites in east Hampshire;
- ensure sufficient capacity at alternative sources such as recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots is maintained or developed to ensure that 4mtpa can be supplied from these alternative sources. The actual supply in 2010[14] was 2.27 million tonnes (mt);
- Safeguarding of mineral resources, existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded as well as areas which could be considered as possible locations for a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot, if they become available or are released from their current use within the Plan period. This would enable Hampshire to supply, if required, over 5mtpa of aggregate of which 0.6mtpa would be exported if current sales patterns are maintained throughout the Plan period. On this basis a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2030.

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

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

2.32 The sites for local land-won sand and gravel (including extensions) identified in the Plan are all considered strategic. These strategic sites will each make a significant contribution (over 0.5 million tonnes) to the supply of aggregates over the Plan period and are critical to the delivery of the strategy for minerals.

2.33 The spatial strategy for the future supply of aggregates will centre on using local land-won sand and gravel resources that can be worked without significant impacts. In the main, these locations already contain aggregates workings, so the timing of new workings will be controlled carefully to avoid any cumulative impacts. The strategy also builds on:

- capacity on existing and potential development of further CDE waste capacity;

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13 Explanation for this level of supply is set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply - capacity and source)*
14 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1

- aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities[15] in south Hampshire; and
- existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire.

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

Table 2.1 Geography of future aggregate supply

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

*Please note - Capacity figures have been rounded up.
**Sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand.
***Resources in this locality are extracted for both aggregate and non aggregate uses

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

2.36 For waste, Hampshire will aim to meet the Governments goal of a 'zero waste' economy[16], which for the purposes of this Plan, will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view[17] that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last option. However, Hampshire already has a mature network of waste infrastructure for recycling and recovery so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management[18] and the following assumptions and targets:

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

2.37 The assumptions and targets above mean overall that by 2030, Hampshire requires:

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

15 Minerals Proposal Study, section 4.1.3
16 Government Review of Waste Policy in England (June 2011) - a "zero waste economy" in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort." - http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/14/pb13540-waste-review/
17 Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) - Planning and waste management (DCLG, 2006)
18 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities: Waste Data Summary Report, section 7.3, table 7.3

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2.38 Non-hazardous landfill capacity required in Hampshire will be met by existing permitted sites and this capacity will be filled during the Plan period. In the short term, additional capacity will be provided through proposals at an existing landfill near Romsey. Longer term, additional landfill capacity will be provided at a reserve area in Ringwood Forest or other suitable locations.

2.39 Hampshire's existing hazardous waste management capacity is adequate to manage current and projected hazardous waste arisings. There is no need to provide additional capacity up to 2030.

2.40 Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management[19], with a capacity of approximately 5.75 million tonnes per annum, including an extensive network of:

- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs);
- Waste Transfer Stations (WTSs);
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs);
- Energy Recovery Facilities (ERFs);
- composting sites;
- aggregate recycling facilities; and
- facilities for recycling and recovering hazardous waste.

2.41 Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arisings whether Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I) or other commercial sources. MSW is largely managed by a long-term contract covering the whole of Hampshire and comprises a network of facilities which achieve a recycling rate in excess of 40% and a diversion from landfill rate in excess of 90%. All types of waste will be planned for, regardless of its origin. C&I waste arisings are about twice that of MSW but can contain similar materials and require similar methods of treatment and thus similar developments.

2.42 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.

2.43 The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas of south and north Hampshire. Waste facilities will also need to support the planned areas of major new development in the county. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located close to the strategic road network to minimise the effect of traffic in these urban areas. However, some facilities, such as anaerobic digester plants and composting, may be located in rural areas where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land.

2.44 Historically, landfill was the most significant method for disposing of waste and was generally located in former quarries. However, as recycling and energy recovery from waste has increased, there are now only three landfill sites in operation in Hampshire. This downward trend will continue and the spatial strategy only makes provision for existing sites near Romsey and Ringwood Forest, plus a reserve provision also in Ringwood Forest. Apart from areas of landfill provision identified in the Plan, there are no other such areas because:

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19 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, section 7.3, Annex 4

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

2.45 Principal locations for hazardous waste will focus on the existing merchant[20] incinerators at Fawley and the remaining landfill void for hazardous wastes located in the New Forest National Park.

Key Diagram

2.46 The components of the spatial strategy are illustrated on the Key Diagram. It shows the main supply sources for aggregates, the main areas of different types of waste development interests and the principal constraints. The Key Diagram is intended to be a diagrammatic interpretation of the Spatial Strategy set out in this chapter and is not intended to portray any specific site activity or proposal with spatial accuracy.

2.47 The remaining sections of the Plan develop the Spatial Strategy's principles and objectives. Specific details relating to the policies are shown on the Policies Map.

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20 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

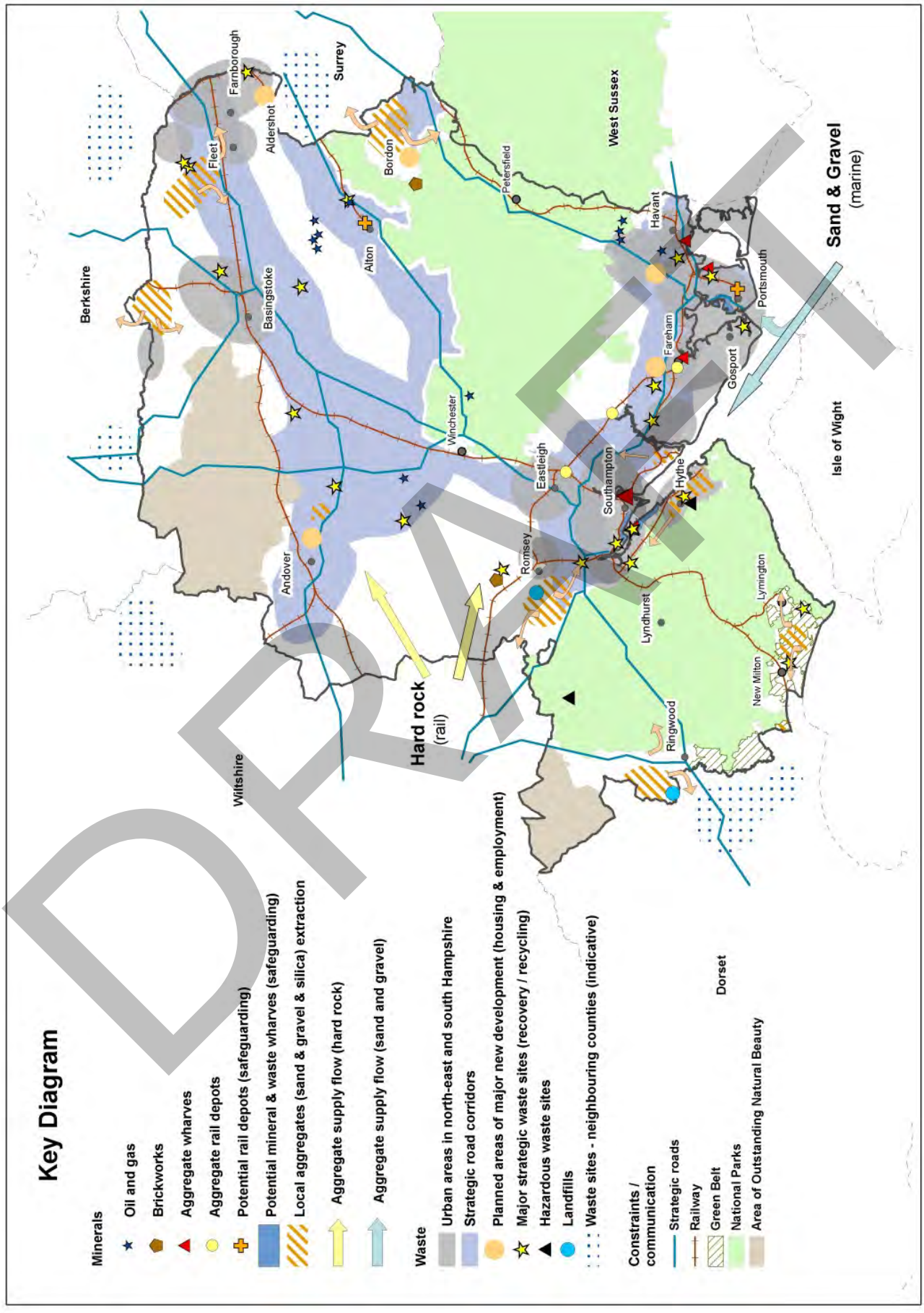

Figure 6 Key Diagram

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 the Vision and Spatial Strategy and the policies in the Plan which all seek to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Accordingly any development that conforms with the Plan is deemed sustainable and the Hampshire Authorities should allow it to progress without delay. As planning law requires planning decisions to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, the Plan includes the following policy.

Policy 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. 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 material considerations indicate otherwise - taking into account whether:

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

3.2 The Hampshire Authorities will always work proactively with minerals and waste applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the Plan area.

3.3 Development management will be the main, but not the only means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. The approach will be focused on problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in this Plan. The policies in the Plan provide an overarching approach to development management in the Plan area. Accordingly when dealing with applications, the Hampshire Authorities will:

- promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate;
- encourage engagement between developers and the local community;
- ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted;
- request that statutory consultees (including the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, Hampshire and neighbouring Environmental Health Officers, Natural England and English Heritage) provide timely advice;
- give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan when making decisions on minerals and waste development[21];

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

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- 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 proposals and development and talk with interested parties. Liaison panels can be involved with minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application and post submission as well as during development monitoring.

3.4 In making any planning decision the Hampshire Authorities will have to make a judgement as to the weight they give to the various elements of the Plan and other material considerations and conclude whether on the balance of evidence a development is not sustainable and whether it should proceed.

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

- sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park;
- designated heritage assets; and
- locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.

3.6 In order that minerals and waste development complies with the requirements of the Plan, appropriate planning conditions and planning obligations will be used. Planning conditions attached to planning permissions for minerals and waste development are the usual way in which potential impacts associated with construction and operation of minerals and waste development may be controlled.

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

3.8 Addressing further offsite matters may require additional schemes over and above planning conditions and can be required through legal agreements (planning obligations) as appropriate. A planning obligation normally requires something to be done, or it can be used to impose restrictions and is covered by specific national planning guidance[(22)]. Planning obligations will only be sought where they are required to make a development acceptable in planning terms that would otherwise be unacceptable. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 require that any planning obligation required by a local planning authority be:

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

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

3.9 These tests will be used to determine where planning obligations should be secured and where they will be necessary. An example of the type of planning obligation that is likely to be required is that of a Landscape Management Plan, particularly following the restoration of a site or funding towards transport improvements where the impact of the development on the local highway network is required to be mitigated.

3.10 It is likely that Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be introduced by a number, if not all of the district, borough and city councils within Hampshire on or before April 2014[23].

3.11 The County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. Development dealt with by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority may be liable to pay CIL charges according to the rates set by the relevant district or borough council. CIL is charged on all types of 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. Emerging CIL charging schedules have indicated that employment uses would not be viable if a CIL was charges and therefore the rate has been suggested to be set at £0 per square metres. It is therefore likely that some built facilities for waste management activities would not be liable to pay CIL.

3.12 The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that minerals and waste development takes place in conformity with the planning permissions granted. If a minerals or waste development is not being operated in accordance with the planning permission or associated agreed schemes, the Hampshire Authorities will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach of planning permission is rectified. Other enforcement bodies such as Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency may also monitor aspects of a development, with the Environment Agency ensuring that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations.

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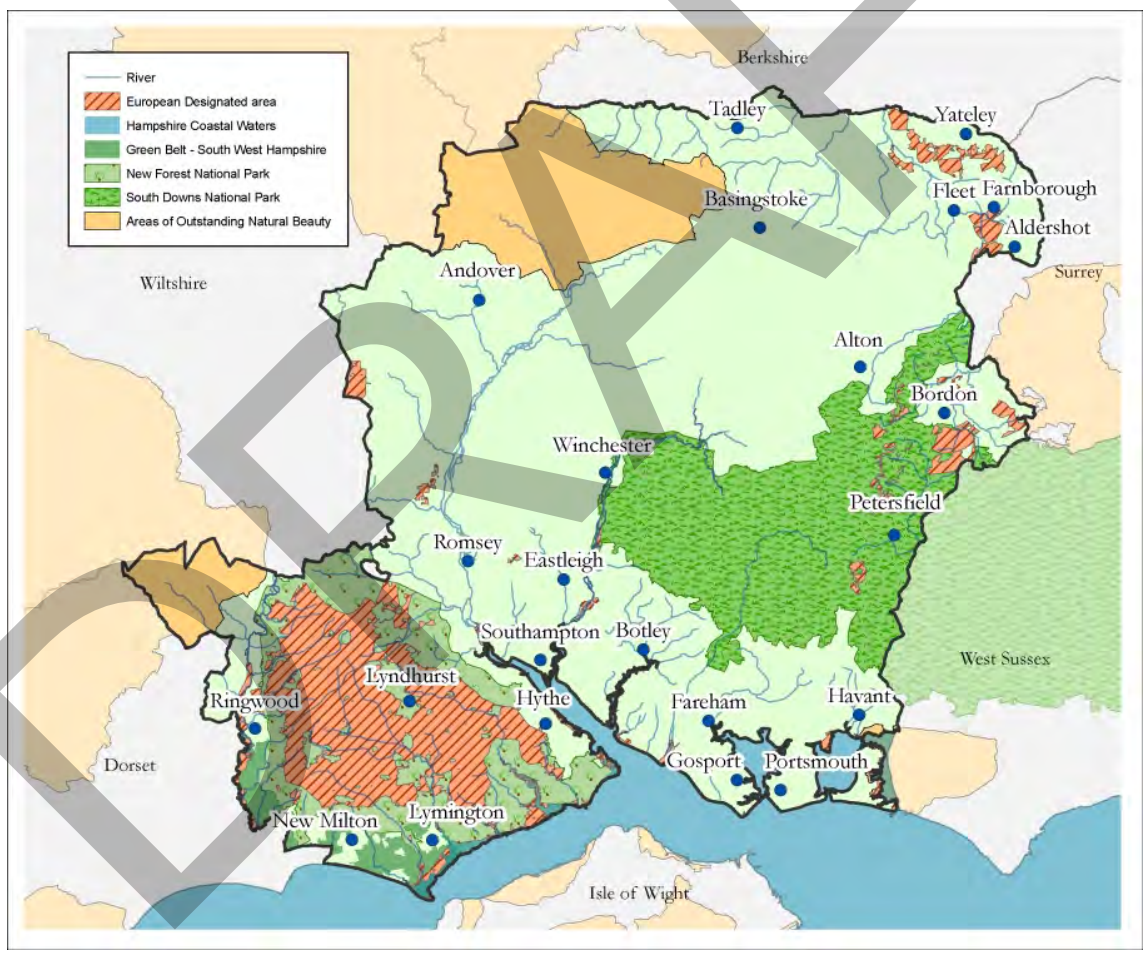
23 After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under S106 agreements will be restricted. This restriction will not apply to S278 agreements entered into to secure necessary highway improvements.

4 Protecting Hampshire's Environment

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

Figure 7 An overview of Hampshire's unique environmental assets



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

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

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

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Climate change

4.4 There is scientific consensus that human activity is increasing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases which are expected to lead to climate change[(24)]. It is therefore a national planning objective[(25)] that planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. National planning policy also states that 'local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change'[(26)].

Policy 2: Climate change - mitigation and adaptation

Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change by:

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

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

- reduction in greenhouse gases through diverting biodegradable waste from landfill;
- generation of renewable energy through energy from waste facilities;
- more sustainable use of resources through the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction;
- appropriate restoration of quarries and landfill sites;
- supplying aggregates for use in flood and coastal defences;
- opportunities for water storage in flood zones (e.g. mineral extraction); and
- the location of development adjacent to local markets which may provide opportunities to reduce emissions through transport.

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

24 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.1
25 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 93 (DCLG, 2012)
26 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 99 (DCLG, 2012)

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

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

Habitats and species

4.9 Hampshire and its neighbouring counties have a wealth of wildlife habitats including chalk grassland, heathland, ancient woodland, chalk rivers, old meadows, wetlands and coastal habitats, and species of plants and animals that are considered internationally, nationally or locally rare or important[27].

4.10 A significant proportion of these habitats and species are safeguarded by international and national nature conservation legislation[28]. Sites designated by international legislation are given the highest level of statutory protection, in accordance with the Habitat Regulations. National policy protects important habitats and species at all levels of public administration[29] requiring local authorities to 'set out a strategic approach to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks for biodiversity and green infrastructure'.

4.11 Internationally important sites and species include:

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - Sites and species protected in accordance with Article 4 of the EU Birds Directive;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - Protected habitats and species as set out in EU Habitats Directive Annexes I and II;
- Ramsar sites - Protected important wetland habitats in accordance with the Ramsar convention; and
- 'European Protected Species' - As listed in the EU Habitats Directive Annex IV.

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

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

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

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);

27 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.2
28 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 2.1 and 3.1.2
29 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 114 (DCLG, 2012)

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

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

4.16 Authorities have a duty to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which sites are designated and the presence of such a site within or adjacent to a 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.

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

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

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

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Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species

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

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

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

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

4.19 Internationally protected sites will be given the statutory protection set out in the European Union Habitats Directive[30].

4.20 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 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. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

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30 Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

4.21 Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short 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 has a positive contribution to overall biodiversity. Development may be located and designed to avoid impacts on protected species, habitats and sites. In addition, the design and restoration of sites may give opportunities for the protection of species and the creation or enhancement of habitats. Habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed that other measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.

4.22 It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider 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 such impacts.

Landscape and countryside

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

Designated landscapes

4.24 National planning policy[31] requires local planning authorities to 'maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes' and gives great weight 'to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty(AONB), which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty'. There are a number of national landscape designations of note in Hampshire. The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. In addition there are three AONBs in Hampshire - the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and Chichester Harbour[32]. The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve natural beauty. Together these cover approximately a third of Hampshire[33]. These need to be fully taken into account when considering minerals and waste developments.

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

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

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

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

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31 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 114-115 (DCLG, 2012)
32 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 3.1.3 and 3.2.1
33 Key Facts about Hampshire and Hampshire County Council (http://www3.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures/keyfactsandfigures/factsabouthampshire.htm)

4.28 Local Landscape Character Assessments have been prepared by each district or borough in Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment[(34)] which provides a strategic overview. These assessments can be used to assess the impact of minerals and waste development both inside and outside of designated areas.

Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape

Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to:

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

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

Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.

4.29 Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In Hampshire some of the most important minerals (such as oil and gas and soft sand) are found in areas of landscape importance. Accordingly, minerals development in these areas should be rigorously examined and should only take place when there are exceptional reasons and the need for the development outweighs any negative impact. In the case of minerals and waste proposals, all applications are defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 as 'major'.

4.30 For the purpose of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) only, major minerals and waste development is considered to be development that, by reason of its scale, character or nature, has the potential to have a significant adverse impact on the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities provided by the National Parks or the natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature of the AONBs. The potential for significant impacts on the National Parks and AONBs will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case.

4.31 Any local or community landscape character assessments or similar community-led planning initiatives (such as village design statements) should also be considered when determining the potential impacts of minerals and waste developments.

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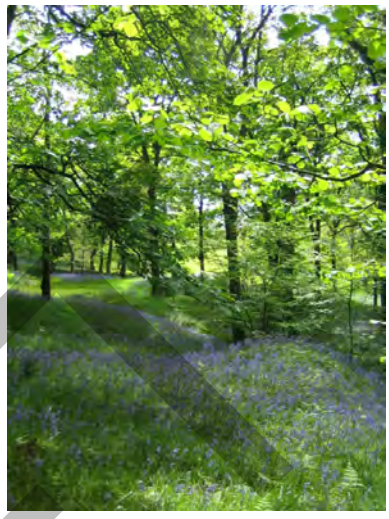
34 Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (Hampshire County Council)

Countryside



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

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

Policy 5: Protection of the countryside

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

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

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

Minerals and waste development in the open countryside should be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.

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

4.35 Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to, or would directly impact a statutory public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate). This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes.

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4.36 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. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted public rights of way.

4.37 Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific restoration conditions associated with their planning permissions to ensure that the site is restored in the event of its closure or on the ending of minerals and waste activities. This is to ensure 'non-conforming' developments or developments that may contaminate the land (or both) are not left for future generations to deal with. This includes Hampshire's three energy recovery facilities.

4.38 The design of minerals and waste development is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. The restoration of minerals and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses. This is considered in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

South West Hampshire Green Belt

4.39 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[35]. There is an existing sand and gravel working and a strategic construction waste recovery facility in the South West Hampshire Green Belt.

4.40 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.

4.41 National planning policy[36] requires local planning authorities 'to plan positively to support the purpose of the Green Belt by avoiding inappropriate development, and to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt'. Mineral extraction is not considered to be inappropriate in the Green Belt provided that it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt. This is because it is a temporary use and should continue to contribute to the separation of settlements and should not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt[37]. National planning policy also recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed Green Belt boundaries and in determining planning applications. It indicates that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission.

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35 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 3.1.2 and 3.2.1
36 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 79-92 (DCLG, 2012)
37 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 90 (DCLG, 2012)

Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt

Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist.

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

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

4.42 Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing uses (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including the land within it, may be permitted where the openness and the purposes of the Green Belt are not greatly impacted[(38)].

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

4.44 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.

4.45 It is recognised that there are particular locational needs for some types of waste management uses which may lead to the need to locate such facilities in the Green Belt. In such instances, these locational requirements need to be given significant weight together with wider environmental and economic factors. The construction of new permanent minerals and waste buildings is not considered to be appropriate within the Green Belt.

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38 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 89 (DCLG, 2012)

Heritage

4.46 Minerals and waste development can play a positive role in promoting archaeological investigations and protecting heritage assets including the record of historically or architecturally significant buildings. This role is set out in national planning policy[39]. Hampshire has a rich and diverse heritage of archaeological sites, historic buildings, vessels and historic landscapes. These assets range from conservation areas and individual artifacts to historic sites, buildings, settlements, landscapes, parks and gardens. The Plan area includes over 13,000 listed buildings, 289 conservation areas, 729 scheduled ancient monuments and 57 historic parks and gardens[40]. These contribute significantly to a sense of place and local identity and are irreplaceable. It is important to protect the most significant assets and to ensure that an adequate record is made of any site that is by necessity, destroyed, damaged or altered, and to ensure that archaeological knowledge is preserved for future generations.

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

Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets

Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment and heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including the settings of these sites.

The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:

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

Minerals and waste development should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of historical assets unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests.

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

39 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 126 - 141 (DCLG, 2012)
40 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.5

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4.49 Any decision on planning applications for minerals and waste development should be informed by an assessment, proportionate to the circumstances, of any impacts on the historic environment. This should include an appropriate level of field investigation if necessary.

4.50 There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Issues of historic heritage that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures, including methods of working, which take these into account. Minerals or waste development will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology.

4.51 Hampshire already has a number of examples of archaeological features being found at mineral extraction sites and extraction generating more historical finds. Major historic features such as scheduled ancient monuments located or discovered on sites proposed for minerals and waste development should be preserved as part of the development, as appropriate.

4.52 The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment. This may include the interpretation of finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

Soils

4.53 Hampshire's rich and diverse range of soils has developed over the last 10,000 years, influenced by the gradual evolution of Hampshire's communities. Most of Hampshire's soil resources are associated with agricultural land and almost 60% of graded agricultural land in Hampshire is considered to be 'best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land'[41]. However, the soil resources associated with forestry and ancient woodland are also extremely valuable. They all perform a range of essential functions which underpin Hampshire's environment, society and economy.

4.54 Soils are vulnerable to various modern-day pressures which can destroy them in relatively short periods of time. National planning policy[42] advises local planning authorities to 'take account of the economic and other benefits of BMV agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality land where it is available and the approach is sustainable'. That guidance is supported by the DEFRA Soil Strategy[43] 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[44] should be taken into consideration.

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41 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.4
42 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 112 (DCLG, 2012)
43 Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
44 Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (DEFRA, 2009)

4.55 Soil issues are particularly relevant for mineral development as extraction usually involves disturbing land and soils over large areas. Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities for the protection, recycling, recovery or enhancement of soils or soil substitutes. For example, the production of recycled and secondary aggregate can reduce the need to extract land-won aggregates, reducing the potential impact on soils. In addition, waste developments such as composting and anaerobic digestion may provide opportunities to produce a product which may help to enhance soils.

4.56 Aggregates and soils contribute to the construction, demolition and excavation waste stream in Hampshire. In 2005, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight produced the highest quantity of recycled soil in the South East, amounting to 38.9% of total recycled soil in the region[45]. Recycling of soils is encouraged and this is considered in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.

Policy 8: Protection of soils

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

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

4.57 Where it is necessary for minerals and waste development to be located on agricultural land, or other land with soil resources, it should wherever possible be located on poorer quality agricultural land. If time-limited development has to be located on BMV agricultural land:

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

4.58 Minerals and waste development should not result in the needless loss of best most versatile agricultural land or other quality soil resources. Soils displaced for minerals development must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development, particularly if a site comprises land that qualifies as BMV agricultural land (agricultural land classification grades 1, 2 and 3a). Minerals and waste development should safeguard the long-term potential of BMV agricultural land and secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future. The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land. Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils during construction and operation and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.

4.59 The restoration of minerals and waste development is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

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

Restoration of quarries and waste developments

4.60 The effective restoration and long-term aftercare of minerals and waste development are integral to all mineral extraction and landfill development in Hampshire. Extracting minerals and landfilling are long-term land uses, but because they are only temporary developments. It is critical that restoration and aftercare of the site is carefully planned and maintained 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[46] which states that local planning authorities should 'provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions, where necessary'.

4.61 Once mineral extraction and landfilling has been completed, a site may be returned to the former land use or to a number of different 'after-uses'. The restoration of minerals and waste sites will usually involve the removal of buildings, plant and equipment and may include the decontamination of land prior to restoration, depending on the type of development. The Hampshire Authorities will continue to ensure that all mineral extraction sites and landfill sites are restored to beneficial after-uses which are in keeping with the local area's biodiversity, landscape and communities.

4.62 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[47]. The restoration of other minerals and waste developments must also be considered. This includes the restoration of minerals and waste activities associated with time-limited developments such as built structures following the completion of their use. This will include development such as energy recovery facilities and landfill gas utilisation or leachate treatment systems. The restoration of mineral extraction sites and landfill sites can provide benefits for local communities by creating leisure and amenity opportunities, as well as greater public access to the natural environment[48].

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46 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 144 (DCLG, 2012)
47 Hampshire Restoration Study, section 4
48 Hampshire Restoration Study, section 2

Policy 9: Restoration of quarries and waste developments

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

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

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

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

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

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- management of water resources including provision of agricultural reservoirs, public water storage and flood water storage. These may also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- returning the site to agricultural and forestry land to improve the quality of agricultural land and soils in some instances. There will be a preference against restoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land, to ensure that Hampshire's important agricultural land is protected and land is not permanently lost; and
- use of the land for grazing, including back-up or amenity grazing.

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

4.65 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, or other forms of non-minerals and waste development.

4.66 The restoration of minerals and landfill sites should be considered at all stages of the development process and should commence at the earliest opportunity. It should be completed within an acceptable timescale, as set out by the relevant planning permission. The Hampshire Authorities expect phased restoration to take place on all mineral extraction and landfill sites unless it can be effectively demonstrated that this is not appropriate. This allows worked land to be restored as extraction or landfilling progresses in other parts of the site. It can also help to offset impacts of the development on biodiversity and the landscape, as well as helping to enhance local distinctiveness during the life of the development. Where early restoration is not appropriate, all restoration works should be phased to commence immediately following the completion of extraction or landfilling.

4.67 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. Compensatory habitats are also considered in the section on 'Habitats and species'. The creation and long-term management (aftercare) of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formulation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss.

4.68 Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate). This is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

4.69 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 of the Plan relating to 'Landscape and countryside'.

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4.70 The restoration of minerals and waste sites within the South West Hampshire Green Belt should take into account beneficial uses of the site. This is considered in more detail in the section on the 'South West Hampshire Green Belt'.

4.71 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.

4.72 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'.

4.73 Significant long-term additional engineering requirements are imposed on landfill, by the Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010 through Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits administered by the Environment Agency.

4.74 Restoration of mineral and landfill sites using construction, demolition and excavation wastes is encouraged. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'. The use of construction, demolition and excavation waste is considered to be 'recovery' as it potentially replaces the use of a non-waste material for a beneficial outcome. All mineral sites and landfills should in the first instance be restored with the soils, over burden and inert mining wastes arising from the development. An assessment should be undertaken to ensure that there will be an adequate and timely supply of suitable material to enable the restoration scheme to proceed. Where it is necessary to import material to ensure the restored site is in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, only residues after treatment of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste should be used in the restoration, where reasonably practicable.

4.75 It is necessary to manage restored sites for a period of 'aftercare'. This is to maintain and improve the structure and stability of the soil and to provide for vegetation, helping to ensure a beneficial afteruse. The length of the aftercare period will normally be at least five years and will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the restoration and after uses agreed for a site. A longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. In some instances, restored sites require long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. The long-term management plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. 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.

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4.76 Hampshire's communities have an important role to play in helping to shape restoration schemes for minerals, landfill and other minerals and waste developments. In order to contribute to successful restoration and aftercare of minerals and landfill sites, the mineral and waste planning authorities encourage engagement in the planning application process and support the establishment of local liaison panels for the lifetime of any major minerals or waste site. These panels may consider issues such as the working and restoration of sites. Community involvement in restoration is considered in more detail in the section 'Community benefits'.

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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 This section of the Plan considers the importance of responding to community concerns when planning for future minerals and waste development. The Localism Act empowers local communities to help shape development in the communities in which they live, through greater participation in the planning process. The Act gives more freedom and flexibility to local government to place greater emphasis on what communities want and enabling them to be involved in the planning process.

5.4 The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that some minerals and waste activities, although necessary, are seen as having potential negative effects on residents from noise, dust, odours and traffic congestion, perhaps also affecting health. Some of these effects arise directly from the development of the minerals and waste site itself, while some arise indirectly and can affect a wider area.

5.5 Flooding has become highly relevant to Hampshire following a succession of flooding incidents, including flooding from groundwater sources in 2000/01, coastal flooding in 2009 and river flooding in 2010. The protection of key infrastructure from flooding is a critical issue for the Plan area.

5.6 Communities often quote traffic from minerals and waste development as their major, if not primary, concern. 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.

5.9 It is essential to offset or minimise the effects of minerals and waste operations on communities. Any negative effects are often only temporary, because many operations are temporary, but mitigation measures are also available. This section deals with these issues and seeks to show how any effects on the community will be balanced against the need for minerals and waste development.

5.10 Hampshire's residents are also encouraged to have their say about minerals and waste development in the Plan area, as well as their long-term operations through minerals and waste site Liaison Panels.

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Protecting public health, safety and amenity

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

5.12 Waste in particular must be managed safely to ensure it does not become a serious threat to public health, damage the environment, or become a nuisance, as this can affect the quality of life of Hampshire's communities. As part of any planning application, all minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate how issues associated with public health, safety and amenity are being suitably and sustainably addressed. This is in line with national planning policy[49] which states that 'planning policies and decisions should mitigate and reduce to a minimum any negative impact on health and quality of life'. Development which is appropriately located, designed and managed to high standards is less likely to give rise to health and safety concerns.

Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity

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

Minerals and waste development should not:

a. **release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);**
b. **have an unacceptable impact on human health;**
c. **cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;**
d. **have an unacceptable visual impact;**
e. **potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;**
f. **cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;**
g. **cause an unacceptable impact on:**

i. **tip and quarry slope stability; or**
ii. **differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or**
iii. **subsidence and migration of contaminants;**

h. **cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;**
i. **cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;**
j. **cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.**

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

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49 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 173-174 (DCLG, 2012)

5.13 Many of the criteria under *Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)* will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. Appropriate standards for the control of emissions and protecting water resources are also set by other agencies such as the Environment Agency as part of their responsibility for protecting and improving the environment and as the regulatory body for issuing Environmental Permits as well as local environment health officers at district and borough councils. Often these standards are based on national legislation, policy and guidance, and minerals and waste development should meet these standards.

5.14 The screening of sites and other mitigation measures are often required to ensure an acceptable degree of potential impact of minerals and waste developments on the habitats, landscape, townscape and local communities. It is standard practice in Hampshire for operational mineral extraction and inert waste recycling sites to have a minimum buffer zone of 100 metres, where appropriate, from the nearest sensitive human receptors, such as homes and schools, though this distance will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. National planning policy[50] provides further guidance on this issue. Developments handling bio-wastes, such as landfill and composting sites, may need a buffer zone of up to 250 metres[51] 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) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter.

5.15 Bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire and locating sites within these zones may impact the operation, working, restoration and after use of such sites. Other hazard zones, such as those around military installations, chemical plants and storage areas for dangerous substances, cover some areas of Hampshire and can restrict certain types of development in those locations, to avoid increasing risks to those living and working in the vicinity.

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

5.17 Potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development are particularly relevant in areas which are already under significant development pressure, or have concentrations of existing and potential future minerals and waste development. The impacts on planned development nearby will be considered as well as the impacts on existing surrounding uses.

5.18 Minerals and waste development can affect a community's access to public rights of way, open spaces or outdoor recreation uses whilst the development is in progress. Development could also affect routes favoured by cyclists, equestrians and walkers near minerals and waste sites. It is standard practice for such routes to be diverted. It is expected that rights of way will be replaced, diverted or equivalent routes be provided. Minerals and waste development should not negatively affect these features to an unacceptable degree.

5.19 For landfill developments, applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection Zones (GPZ) and Flood Risk Zones (FRZ) do not underlie the proposed site. Recommended stand-offs from GPZ and FRZ of 250 metres will be required.

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50 National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance, paragraph 22 (DCLG, 2012)
51 In line with Environment Agency guidance

5.20 Differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfills can occur following the completion of operations as filled materials settle. This can cause the uneven settlement of restored land and it must be taken into account through the design, restoration and aftercare of the site.

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

Flooding - risk and prevention

5.22 Hampshire is heavily influenced by its water sources and there are many streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs throughout Hampshire[52]. Hampshire also lies on the Solent which serves the busy ports of Portsmouth and Southampton. Therefore, there is a risk of coastal flooding in some parts of the Plan area such as south west Hampshire. There is also a risk of groundwater and surface water flooding in parts of Hampshire such as in the Avon Valley, Winchester District and Upper Test Valley.

5.23 Historically, minerals and waste developments have been located close to Hampshire's coast. There are also a number of active minerals, waste and wharf developments currently located on the coast. The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)[53] considers flooding issues and coastal defence on the majority of Hampshire's coastline. The Poole and Christchurch Bay SMP[54] covers the remainder of the Hampshire coast in the New Forest.

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

5.25 National planning policy[55] on flooding aims to 'steer inappropriate new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and sets out a sequential approach for determining appropriate locations'. This approach is based on the indicative Flood Maps prepared by the Environment Agency.

5.26 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)[56] 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.

5.27 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 creates a new role for county and unitary authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities giving them responsibility for taking appropriate measures to manage and co-ordinate public sector response to local flood risk in their areas. New duties included under the Act include a duty to prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), to establish a register and record of significant flood risk features and to become responsible for approving, adopting and maintaining Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Implementation of policies and proposals in this Plan should have regard to these duties and should reflect the requirements of the LFRMS as it evolves.

52 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.7
53 North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)
54 Poole and Christchurch Bay Shoreline Management Plan (2011)
55 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 100-104 (DCLG, 2012)
56 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

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Policy 11: Flood risk and prevention

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

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

5.28 Mineral deposits have to be worked where they are found and these are often located in flood-risk areas. Mineral extraction and processing can take place in flood-risk areas, provided any potential impact on the site and surrounding area is adequately managed so that the risk of flooding does not increase. Mineral extraction may provide opportunities for flood water to be alleviated, by providing water storage when the area is restored. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

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

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

Managing traffic impacts

5.31 The supply of minerals and the management of waste resources is dependent on a variety of transport infrastructure. Transport infrastructure of all types needs to be maintained and developed to ensure the sustainable supply of minerals and waste development in Hampshire. However in Hampshire most mineral and waste material movements are transported by road, mainly by heavy goods vehicles (HGVs). The impact of transporting minerals and waste materials by road can, if not controlled, be significant for sensitive environments and on communities both inside and outside of Hampshire. Including those not in the immediate vicinity of the development and particularly mineral and waste activities situated in remote locations. A key priority of the Plan is minimising and managing the impact of traffic, which can give rise to noise, dust, vibration, congestion and CO_2 emissions.

5.32 National planning policy[57] supports the opportunities for sustainable transport and the provision of safe and suitable access associated with development and the use of alternative methods of transport for minerals and waste developments.

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57 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 32 (DCLG, 2012)

Policy 12: Managing traffic

Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Furthermore, highway improvements will be required to mitigate any significant adverse effects on:

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

5.33 Highway and pedestrian safety and capacity are issues of paramount importance. The Highways Agency is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on the Strategic Highway Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'.

5.34 Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities and sites of historic or ecological importance. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered.

5.35 Alternative methods of transport may provide opportunities to reduce and manage impacts of traffic and reduce potential carbon emissions associated with HGV movements. This may help to offset potential impacts on the climate. The section on 'Climate change' considers climate change in more detail. Alternative methods may include the use of field conveyors, internal site haul roads, pipelines and the use of sea, rail and inland waterways to transport minerals and waste. The use of one of the above methods, in particular the use of field conveyors and/or site haul roads at mineral sites, could be implemented in combination with road transport, in order to help reduce the impacts from road transport. Conveyors and pipelines are already used in Hampshire to move aggregates across country to avoid capacity issues on the public highway. The Hampshire Authorities recognise that these methods may only be appropriate in certain circumstances and will not always be available or suitable as a direct substitution for road transport. Reverse logistics involves reducing vehicle movements by bulking when transferring minerals and waste so that for example a HGV always enters and exits a site with a full load. The use of alternative methods of transportation and reverse logistics will be supported, as appropriate.

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5.36 All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway improvement works. For example, where the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments are severe but can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer and the funding for such improvements may be secured using either a section 278 or section 106 agreement. This is explained in more detail in the section on 3 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'. Alternatively the improvements may be secured through planning condition or obligation and carried out by the developer under a section 278 agreement.

Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development

5.37 The sustainable design and operation of minerals and waste development in Hampshire is critical in ensuring potential impacts are reduced or avoided. National planning policy[58] attaches great importance to the design of the built environment and it is considered to be a key element in achieving sustainable development.

5.38 The Portsmouth and Marchwood Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) have both received recognition for their high-quality design. Portsmouth ERF received a design award from the Portsmouth Civic Society in 2006 and an Edmund Hambly Medal for its creative design and contribution to sustainable development[59]. Marchwood ERF was nominated as a 'Wonder of the South' in 2009 by BBC South. Marchwood was also shortlisted in the category of Best Designed Project (UK operational) for the 2009 Public Private Finance Awards. There are also a number of good examples of former minerals sites in Hampshire which have been recognised for their restoration.

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

Minerals and waste development should not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape.

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

5.39 The National Planning Policy Framework as a core principle seeks 'to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity'[60]. 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.

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

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

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

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5.40 The principles of high-quality design apply to all of Hampshire and it is expected that these should be addressed especially in new development areas as illustrated on the 'Key Diagram'where demonstration and employment of best practice would be particularly appropriate. Building activity is a significant contributor to waste production and improved waste management in this sector should be encouraged through the selection of materials and techniques used in construction.

5.41 It may be appropriate for large-scale facilities in prominent locations to create a positive architectural statement. All minerals and waste development should also be in accordance with the latest guidance on modern design standards. For waste facilities, technical guidance can be found in guidance published by Defra and CABE in 2008[(61)].

5.42 Design and access statements will be required, where appropriate, for minerals and waste developments.

5.43 In order to demonstrate that the key design and operation principles are met, all minerals and waste developments should:

- be appropriate in scale and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration;
- provide adequate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting, as appropriate for waste developments;
- encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources, where appropriate;
- minimise the use of primary aggregates;
- seek to minimise the disposal of waste and maximise recovery and recycling of waste where appropriate as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction, 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. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'; and
- avoid and minimise the risk of flooding as far as possible if the development is located in areas of flood risk, through an appropriate location, layout and design. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Flooding - risk and prevention'.

5.44 Where minerals and waste development results in recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered to be an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative green space may be required.

5.45 The aims and objectives of location Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) should, where appropriate, be progressed through the whole-life design of minerals and waste development. Opportunities for delivering ecological networks and public access and enlarging or enhancing existing wildlife sites should be considered within these areas.

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61 Designing Waste Facilities, a guide to modern design in waste (Defra and CABE, 2008)

5.46 Opportunities for recycling the heat, energy and water consumed as part of the operation of the development and the use of recycled materials to construct minerals and waste development should also be maximised, where appropriate, in the design of new minerals and waste facilities. If excess heat is produced, this should be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.

5.47 It is expected that mineral and waste operators will undertake good site management by adhering to high standards of operation which minimise any amenity impacts at all times. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity'.

5.48 The design of restoration and aftercare schemes is also an important part of sustainable design. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

5.49 The co-location of compatible minerals and waste management activities will be encouraged, where appropriate. Examples include:

- co-locating an energy recovery facility alongside an ash-recycling operation;
- a construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling facility next to an aggregate quarry and a concrete batching plant;
- co-locating an organic waste treatment plant such as anaerobic digestion or composting facility next to a sewage treatment works.

5.50 Co-located facilities should be:

- comprised of compatible uses, and waste management activities at mineral working sites should be for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site;
- have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructure; and
- not result in an intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.

Community benefits

5.51 A frequent concern of communities that host, or might host minerals and waste development is that there are no immediate benefits to 'compensate' for the inconvenience that occurs. Planning obligations can be used to address the unacceptable impacts of minerals and waste developments but cannot be used to provide more general unrelated community benefits. However in Hampshire there are precedents for developers contributing outside of the planning system to community funds on the basis of the amount of output from a site.

5.52 The wind power industry has set up community funding arrangements and there has been much discussion about transferring this model to developing waste infrastructure. Landfill tax is a possible source of funding that could be directed more purposefully to community interests, but this is a matter that has not been resolved to date. Despite this, the Hampshire Authorities would support minerals and waste development being subject to bilateral arrangements between developers and communities for local funding benefits.

Policy 14: Community benefits

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

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

5.54 Each Hampshire Authority has its own Statement of Community Involvement[(62)]. These statements form the basis of procedures for community engagement and involvement in preparing plans or determining planning applications.

5.55 The Hampshire Authorities expect all operators to engage with local communities during pre-application discussions on major[(63)] applications for minerals and waste development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Supporting Hampshire's Economy

6.1 Minerals and waste 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 an adequate and steady supply of minerals must be planned for to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that Hampshire needs. Hampshire has only the following economically viable minerals all of which are considered in this section of the Plan:

- sharp sand and gravel; soft sand;
- silica sand;
- brick-making clay and other clays;
- chalk; and
- oil and gas (hydrocarbons),

6.3 Hampshire's sand and gravel and oil and gas reserves in particular may supply markets outside of Hampshire. The Hampshire Authorities regulate the way minerals are worked and managed, not how they are used. It is important that mineral resources which have not been previously extracted are protected from sterilisation. It is equally important to safeguard the existing minerals infrastructure.

6.4 Recycled and secondary aggregate can be used as a substitute for marine and land-won aggregates. Marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates are also imported into Hampshire and are important sources of aggregate within the Plan area and are imported into Hampshire through wharves and rail depots. The Plan identifies new proposals for rail depots in the north of Hampshire. Although recycled and secondary aggregate, marine-won and imported aggregate contribute significantly towards Hampshire's total aggregate supply, there is still a need to plan for an adequate and steady supply of land-won sand and gravel. The Plan identifies current permitted reserves as well as site allocations to meet the Plan area's requirement for sand and gravel up to 2030.

6.5 Brick-making clay is also an important resource, used to support local brickworks. The Plan area also includes resources of other non-aggregates including other clays, chalk, and energy minerals such as oil and gas.

6.6 The provision of adequate waste infrastructure is essential to maintaining quality of life. Waste management is not only a key public service but it also plays an important role in supporting existing and planned new development. The waste management industry supports Hampshire's economy by providing job opportunities, supplying recycled and recovered products to the market place and providing an energy source. The market areas covered by the industry do not necessarily coincide with administrative boundaries. Therefore, there is a historic and inevitable movement of waste across these boundaries. This Plan's objectives clearly seek to provide for the waste tonnage requirements for the Plan area.

6.7 This Plan is concerned with all waste streams, but the main ones are municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste. In Hampshire it is estimated that almost twice as much non-hazardous waste is produced by businesses as that coming from municipal sources, and the amount of commercial waste going to landfill is significantly higher as fewer alternative facilities currently exist.

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6.8 It is essential that Hampshire continues to take responsibility for its own waste, and this Plan will play a key role in enabling this. The Plan aims to support waste management development, and encourages proposals that provide community benefits such as the production of energy (from waste) that can provide heat or power.

6.9 Restored minerals and waste sites may have some economic benefits for the local areas, particularly where such sites are used in the longer term for tourism and recreational uses. The provision of employment and opportunities for inward investment associated with recreation and tourism may be possible in some instances.

6.10 This section of the Plan explains:

- how we safeguard sand and gravel and brick-making clay resources and the minerals and waste infrastructure required to meet the needs of the Plan;
- how we will achieve our total aggregate supply up to 2030;
- how we make provision for rail depot sites as well as sand and gravel and brick-making clay;
- how other minerals such as silica sand, chalk and oil and gas will be considered within the Plan area;
- how we propose to encourage sustainable waste management by requiring waste to be managed at the highest sustainable level of the waste hierarchy;
- what provision we make for waste management in Hampshire, identifying how much additional capacity needs to be provided to treat each waste type and how that capacity will be provided;
- the proposed location of new waste development and where the limited amount of additional landfill capacity required should be located;
- how we make provision for construction (inert) waste and specialist wastes such as hazardous waste, waste water treatment; and the
- opportunities for creating energy from waste.

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Safeguarding mineral resources

6.11 As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important to 'safeguard' viable mineral resources from needless sterilisation by other development to secure a future long term supply of minerals. The National Planning Policy Framework[64] requires Mineral Planning Authorities to 'secure an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals' needed to support sustainable growth whilst encouraging the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction. It also requires Mineral Planning Authorities 'to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) in order that proven resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked, and where appropriate regeneration can be facilitated' [65].

Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources

Hampshire's sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand), silica sand and brick-making clay resources are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place.

Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) illustrated on the Policies Map.

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

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

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

6.12 The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand in east Hampshire. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important role in supplying two local brickworks at Michelmersh and Selborne. Therefore, these resources are also safeguarded. The MSA covering these resources is based on local knowledge and information published by the British Geological Survey (BGS)[66] and other data available to the Hampshire Authorities[67]. The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire.

64 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)
65 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)
66 Minerals Safeguarding in England: Good Practice Advice (BGS, 2011)
67 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5

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

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

6.14 Hampshire also has deposits of Malmstone and Clunch but these have not been identified or worked for over half a century so are not included in the safeguarding. Malmstone is a hard chalk/sandstone which has been used as local construction material in and around Alton/ Selborne/ Petersfield. Clunch is a similar material comprising hard chalk/clay bedded in mortar for walls. There is no evidence to suggest that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings.

6.15 The National Planning Policy Framework[(68)] requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA) to define Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) based on defined Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA). The Town and Country Planning Act 1990[(69)] places a requirement on a Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consult with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) – the Hampshire Authorities – on development in an area, which they have been notified as being within the MCA by the MPA, that could affect or be affected by mineral working. A MCA covers the:

- mineral resources in the MSA;
- minerals and waste sites allocated in the Plan; and
- minerals and waste sites identified for safeguarding (as set out in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' and thereafter any updates to this list).

6.16 The MCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan[(70)]. The MCA covers the Hampshire County Council area and small adjacent parts of the cities. It is based on the MSA which represents areas in Hampshire that are 'commercially viable' mineral deposits. It also covers the minerals infrastructure safeguarded through *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure)* and as identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.

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68 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)
69 Town and Country Planning Act 1990, paragraph 7 of schedule 1
70 Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)

6.17 The MCA is sent to district and borough council's and requires them to consult the MPA when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA. MCAs should be reflected in district and borough local plans. Where proposals are located in the MCA, discussions should take place with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site, to establish further information on the mineral potential of the site. Where a planning application is made for non-mineral development within the MCA, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. Any 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.

6.18 Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. These resources may have the potential for silica sand. However, the Plan does not identify any further extraction in this area, beyond the currently permitted reserves. There are known viable resources of soft sand (with the potential for silica sand) which have not previously been extracted, located in the area identified by East Hampshire District Council and its partners for the Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town. The resources in this location are therefore subject to known development pressure and will be protected from permanent sterilisation unless any non minerals development proposal can satisfy the criteria a to d as set out in the *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. The site specific development proposals of the Eco-town development are set out in the Masterplan approved by East Hampshire District Council[71]. The resources may provide an additional opportunity for extraction continuing a supply of soft sand or silica sand from this part of Hampshire, where it is a scarce resource, through appropriate prior extraction. Prior extraction of the resources at Whitehill & Bordon will be encouraged as part of the delivery of the Eco-town but will only proceed as long as it does not impede the Eco-town development and phasing. These resources may also provide an opportunity for the provision of an on site supply of mineral for use in the Eco-town's development.

Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

6.19 Safeguarding the infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is just as important as safeguarding mineral resources. Safeguarding minerals infrastructure is a requirement of national planning policy[72] which states that the following should be safeguarded:

- existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals, including recycled, secondary and marine-dredged materials; and
- existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, the manufacture of coated materials, other concrete products and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.

6.20 Safeguarding allows the Hampshire Authorities to object to and resist other types of future development which could be incompatible with existing mineral infrastructure and uses. The reasons for the safeguarding are[73] that:

- the infrastructure performs a strategic function in the delivery of minerals for Hampshire and its capacity requires protection; and/or

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71 East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy – Submission Stage, Whitehill & Bordon Strategic Allocation (East Hampshire District Council and South Downs National Park Authority, 2012) Adopted Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town Masterplan (Revised May 2012)
72 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)
73 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5

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

Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure

Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Hampshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise its use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.

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

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

a. **the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or**
b. **the infrastructure is no longer needed; or**
c. **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**

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

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

6.21 The sites covered by this policy at the time of Plan adoption are identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This includes the following types of infrastructure[(74)]:

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

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74 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5

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

6.23 A particular problem that minerals infrastructure faces is the encroachment of incompatible land uses into the neighbourhood which may give rise to additional complaints about existing minerals uses. Other developments should not be allowed to pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the local vicinity. This is to ensure that the supply of aggregates is not interrupted. All non-minerals proposals will be individually assessed for potential impacts on the existing operations of minerals infrastructure and on the delivery of minerals and waste provision in Hampshire. Where alternative uses on wharf or depot sites are proposed, it must be demonstrated that there is no realistic prospect within a reasonable period of a transport use continuing or being reintroduced on the site. This will be considered taking into account whether the capacity the wharf meets is now being served by a new wharf in South Hampshire. Although further wharf and rail capacity is not required in the Plan period it is recognised that there may be further land which may become available and could be suitable as a potential location for a new wharf or rail depot. National planning policy also requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots[(75)]. Potential opportunities for further wharves and rail depots are considered in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.

6.24 As set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources', a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) covering the resources within the MSA and infrastructure identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' and has been identified to meet national planning policy[(76)]. The MCA includes mineral infrastructure covered by *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)*. The MCA is sent to district and borough councils and requires them to consult the relevant Hampshire Authority when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA to meet the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990[(77)] and should be reflected in district and borough local plans. The MCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan[(78)]. Where non mineral proposals are located in the MCA, discussions should take place with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site. Where a planning application is made for non-mineral development within the MCA, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. The MCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.

6.25 Existing minerals infrastructure which is required to meet current and future demands is safeguarded. All further minerals infrastructure permitted following the adoption of this Plan will also be safeguarded.

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75 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)
76 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)
77 Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Paragraph 7 of Schedule 1
78 Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)

6.26 It is recognised that some minerals sites, in particular wharves and rail depots may present regeneration opportunities in the Plan period, such as creating new areas of housing or for recreation. The waterside nature of wharves in Southampton and Portsmouth Harbour[(79)] are particular examples of this as their location often means they present strong potential for regeneration. The rail sidings in 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 Southampton and Portsmouth and there may be some instances where the safeguarding of sites can be reviewed.

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

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

Aggregate supply

6.28 National planning policy[(80)] sets out the Government's objectives for 'an adequate and steady supply of industrial materials'. In providing for the adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates, the guidance suggests that planning authorities should take account of the proposed apportionment of aggregates in the current National and Regional guidelines as advised by Aggregates Working Parties. Planning authorities also need to ensure that the ability of other sustainable sources of aggregate including recycling are taken into account when planning for total aggregate supply. National guidance also notes that planning authorities can choose to use alternative figures for preparing plans if they have new or different information and a robust evidence base.

6.29 Hampshire's total aggregate supply is 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 1.56mtpa with land-won sand and gravel sales in 2010 of 0.98 million tonnes[(81)]. Furthermore, this evidence indicated that total aggregate sales, landings and production have also declined since 2001[(82)].

79 The Southampton City Centre Action Plan and Masterplan Plan (2010) as well as the Portsmouth Core Strategy (2012) highlight areas of the cities waterfront where there may be regeneration opportunities and aspirations.
80 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)
81 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, Table 4.1.5
82 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, Figure 8

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

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

* Estimated figure in the absence of data
** Figure exclude imports of hard rock by road. However, in 2009 hard rock imports by road in Hampshire are known to be 0.39 million tonnes (AM2009 and BGS correspondence)
*** The soft sand figures include reserves recorded for Kingsley and Frith End a proportion of which are now considered to be silica sand.
Source: AM2010 Survey (SEEWAP, 2011)

6.30 Other methods for determining the sand and gravel apportionment were also considered[(83)] but were rejected because they suffered some or all of the following features:

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

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

6.31 The Hampshire Authorities have concluded that the 10 year sales, production and landing figures reflect market and environmental conditions in Hampshire and will not prejudice the supply of aggregates to the wider region[84]. The approach also meets national planning policy to provide for an adequate and steady supply of land-won sand and gravel and more recent associated guidance[85], whilst encouraging alternative supplies, including recycled aggregates. The method is based on using past performance to project future supply. The Hampshire Authorities consider that this approach provides a more reliable basis than other methodologies.

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

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

Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source

An adequate and steady supply of aggregates until 2030 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.56mtpa, of which 0.28mtpa will be soft sand.

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

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

6.33 *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 5.56mtpa. This accounts for approximately 25% above average sales, production and landings of 4.44mtpa over the last 10 years[86]. The extra provision gives Hampshire's aggregate supply significant resilience in the event of failure from any one aggregate source or from any unexpected increase in aggregate demand. It also enables a diversity of supply, which is essential to meeting the National Planning Policy Framework requirement of an adequate and steady supply and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for 28% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources is robust. 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)'.

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84 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, paragraphs 224-243
85 Guidance on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (DCLG, 2012)
86 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1

6.34 Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring counties but is also an importer of aggregates, particularly crushed rock as there is no natural supply in Hampshire. In 2009, there was a net importation of 470,000 tonnes as indicated in Table 6.2. It is anticipated that current sources of supply in terms of aggregate import and export will remain until 2030[87].

Table 6.2 Imports and exports of aggregates for Hampshire – 2009

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

In net balance column: '+' indicates net imports and '-' indicates net exports.
Source: Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study

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

6.36 The minimum capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing recycled aggregate capacity. Currently, sales of recycled and secondary aggregate account for about 0.79mtpa (2010)[88]. Further capacity to recycle aggregate will be encouraged through *Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregate development)*. Current capacity is estimated to be 1.66mtpa of which around 1mtpa is capable of producing high quality recycled aggregate. The minerals industry has indicated that recycled aggregate will only account for a maximum of 25% of the total aggregate supply[89]. This is based on market demands, the supply and availability of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, constraints in site location and site availability. The capacity identified in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* is considered to be reasonable by the Hampshire Authorities, provided there is sufficient investment in plant and machinery and the availability of suitable material (feedstock). Although the estimated capacity of existing recycled aggregate sites in Hampshire is much higher than has been identified, production is limited by the amount of investment needed to convert CDE waste into a high quality aggregate as well as the availability of CDE waste. Some of Hampshire's recycled and secondary aggregate facilities are on temporary permissions so further planning applications will be required to maintain capacity and/or expand capacity, especially if new plant is required.

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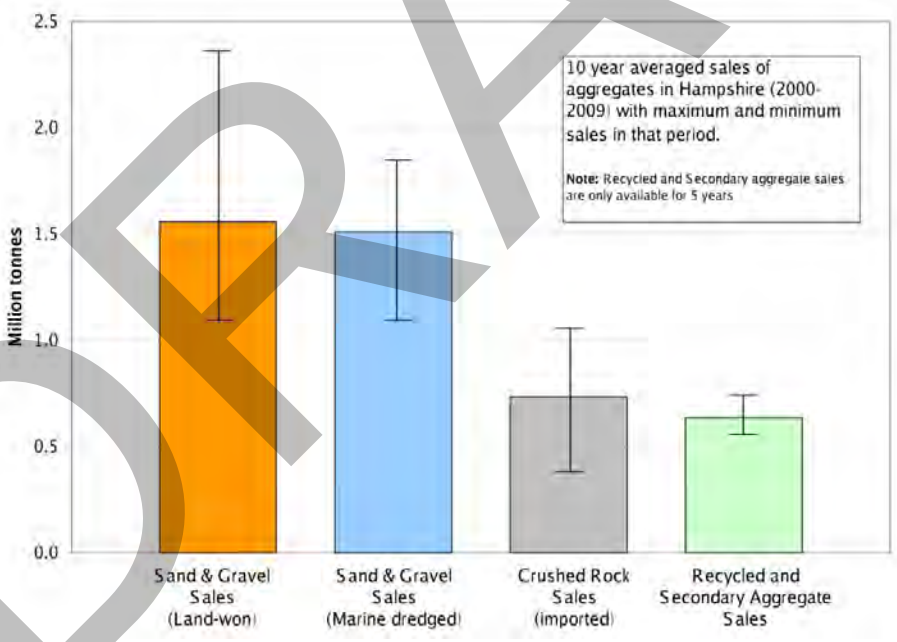
87 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4
88 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.1, Table 4.4
89 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.1, paragraphs 51-53

6.37 There is enough capacity[90] at Hampshire's existing aggregate wharves and rail depots to meet the minimum capacity targets for marine-won sand and gravel and imported limestone by rail, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)*. The study on wharves and rail depots in Hampshire[91] estimated that the existing wharves and rail depots have capacities of approximately 2.6mtpa and 1.3mtpa[92] respectively. The available capacity is well above the 2001-10 average for marine-won landings and importation by rail of aggregate which have been approximately 1.5mtpa[93] and 0.7mtpa[94] respectively, so there is potential capacity should there be a significant growth in aggregate demand within the Plan period. The capacity figures set out for marine-won and importation in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* are considered to be reasonable based on current figures for landings, importation and capacity.

6.38 Hampshire has historically received the majority of its limestone imports by rail from Somerset. This trend is expected to continue throughout the Plan period as there is no evidence that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset[95] 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[96].

6.39 Figure 8 shows the ten year average sales, landings, imports and production of land-won, marine-won, crushed rock and recycled and secondary aggregates in Hampshire.

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



Source: Minerals in Hampshire Background Study Section 5.1.1

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90 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 7
91 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 2
92 Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 2
93 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.3, Table 4.9
94 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, Table 4.7
95 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, paragraphs 79-81
96 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraph 77

6.40 Hampshire's aggregates sales will be monitored annually throughout the Plan period to ensure that the level of supply is sufficient and flexible to meet future demand and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. The capacity levels set out in the policy include significant spare capacity to accommodate an increase in aggregate demand. There may also be other sources of aggregate outside of the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)*. This may include imports of aggregate by road or landings of hard rock by sea. These are over and above the requirements in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply – capacity and source)* which sets out what is required to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The 10 year average sales of aggregate will be carefully monitored throughout the Plan period. In the event that an average is not met by the provisions set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)*, any associated sites to meet this requirement will be reviewed. The Hampshire Authorities consider that the aggregate supply triggers as set out in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' are sufficient to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregate. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan also contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated. Wharf capacity in particular will be monitored to ensure that capacity is sufficient to meet aggregate supply needs and to ensure that the Plan is flexible to any change in supply, demand or other changes of circumstances which may impact wharf capacity. These issues are considered in more detail in the section on 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and in particular in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.

Recycled and secondary aggregates

6.41 Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role in ensuring a balanced supply of aggregate for Hampshire. Recycled and secondary aggregate can be produced when construction, demolition and excavation wastes, spent railway ballast or Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) are recycled. They can also be mixed with other minerals and wastes, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending to form new products. Recycled and secondary aggregates provide an opportunity to recycle and recover inert wastes as well as providing a viable alternative to the extraction and use of land-won or marine-won aggregates, sometimes avoiding some of the potential impacts 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.

6.42 Recycled and secondary aggregates can also be used to blend with primary aggregates or processed to produce a high quality recycled aggregate. It is important that recycled and secondary aggregates are processed to a high standard to be able to replace primary aggregates as described in the WRAP Aggregates Quality Protocol Standard[97].

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97 Aggregates Quality Protocol - (http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html. 23). The purpose of the Quality Protocol is to provide a uniform control process for producers from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that their product has been fully recovered and is no longer a waste. It also provides purchasers with a quality-managed product to common aggregate standards increasing confidence in performance

6.43 National planning policy[98] requires the 'contribution that substitute or secondary and recycled materials can make to the supply of materials to be taken into account, before considering extraction of primary materials'. The Hampshire Authorities do not control how much aggregate is recycled, but can enable and encourage recycling facilities to meet demand.

Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development

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

6.44 The minimum capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites. Existing recycled and secondary aggregate capacity will be subject to robust monitoring which will allow for aggregate requirements to be flexible to any changes in demand in the future and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated.

6.45 Investment and the provision of improved infrastructure at Hampshire's existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites will help to support the maximisation of recycled and secondary aggregate in Hampshire. It may also help to facilitate greater production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate.

6.46 The location of further recycled and secondary aggregate sites, as a waste management use, is considered in more detail in the section on 'Locating waste management development' where criteria are set out for new development. A large part of the source of recycled and secondary aggregate comes from the re-use and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation wastes. This is considered in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.

Aggregate wharves and rail depots

6.47 The supply of aggregate to meet Hampshire's demands involves significant importation of materials into the county, often using sea and rail transport. As a result, wharves and rail depots play a critical role in landing and importing aggregates in Hampshire. This infrastructure enables minerals that would otherwise be transported using Hampshire's roads to be delivered more efficiently.

6.48 Marine-won sand and gravel is extracted from the sea bed off Hampshire's coast[99] 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.

98 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)
99 Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 4, paragraph 4.3.11

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6.49 Other aggregates such as limestone are imported into Hampshire to rail depots in southern Hampshire at Eastleigh, Botley and Fareham from other counties such as Somerset[100]. Importing aggregates plays an important role in providing Hampshire with aggregates which cannot be sourced within the Plan area.

6.50 A wharves and rail depots needs assessment[101] was undertaken, assessing the need for wharf and rail facilities in the Plan area. This concluded that Hampshire has sufficient existing wharf capacity up to 2030 and no further sites needed to be identified within the Plan. The assessment also concluded that although Hampshire has sufficient existing rail depot capacity for the Plan period, opportunities to develop further capacity in the north of the county should be explored. The assessment identified the siding sites at Basingstoke and Micheldever as opportunities to deliver this.

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100 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraphs 76-79
101 Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 4, paragraph 4.3.11

Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots

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

- **Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Dibles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)**
- **Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)**
- **Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)**
- **Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)**

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

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

The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the 'Policies Map'.

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

a. **have a connection to the road network; and**
b. **have a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and**
c. **demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.**

6.51 The rail depot site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. The sites identified for rail depots could be developed at any time within the Plan period, depending on market conditions. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire authority for consideration before any development takes place. The rail depot sites identified will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage.

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6.52 The delivery requirements for supply, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity, as identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)*.

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

6.54 There is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of marine-won sand and gravel sources. Hampshire's current estimated wharf capacity is well above current landings and there is more than enough capacity to meet the need for land marine-won sand and gravels up to 2030[102]. This means that the overall capacity levels at Hampshire wharves needs to be maintained to ensure there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The landing of marine-won sand and gravel and wharf capacity will therefore be monitored throughout the Plan Period, as set out in the section on 'Aggregate supply'. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demand. It is not anticipated that there would be a need for further overall wharf capacity in the Plan period. However, if further wharf proposals come forward within the Plan period, it is expected that these would include space for storage and value added activities, processing and intermodal transport uses. A new wharf or rail depot will not necessarily be excluded solely because it is in a countryside or isolated location. This issue is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. The effect of development in this regard will be balanced alongside the benefits of a new wharf or rail depot. The justification for a new wharf or rail depot will need to be demonstrated in terms of sustainable development. The National Policy Statement for Ports[103] will be taken into account for proposals for new wharves where relevant.

6.55 In the past some sea borne granite was delivered by bulk carrier to the Port of Southampton from Scotland. This material was primarily used for railway ballast. These deliveries have now ceased and are instead imported to the Isle of Grain in Kent. Associated British Ports Ltd, the Southampton Port operator, takes the view that there is little capacity now to import aggregates in bulk through the present port[104]. The exception is the occasional import to meet specific demands, for example the importation of salt for Hampshire's roads. There are also some small quantities of specialist aggregate imports via existing aggregate wharves[105]. 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.

6.56 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[106]. 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'.

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

6.57 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 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.

6.58 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'.

6.59 As already indicated in the section on 'Aggregate supply', there is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset[107] 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.

6.60 The capacity at rail depots will be monitored throughout the Plan Period, as set out in the section on 'Aggregate supply'. 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated. The opportunities offered by the rail sidings at Basingstoke and Micheldever could help facilitate an alternative supply of aggregates for this part of the Plan area. Existing rail depot sites as well as the sites identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* may also enable more waste to be moved by rail if required and acceptable. The use of wharves for waste uses is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure'. In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot sites identified within the Plan, the sites will be subject to more detailed appraisal of impacts in relation to the policies in this Plan.

6.61 The identification of sites in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities[108]. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals[109], the Habitats Regulation Assessment[110] and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment[111] as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.

6.62 Other minerals are also transported by rail. For example, oil is exported from the Humbly Grove Oilfield near Alton via a pipeline to a rail export terminal which regularly sends trains to Fawley Oil Refinery. There may also be potential for more rail depot capacity at existing or former rail sidings. This is considered in the section on 'Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'.

107 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2, paragraph 77
108 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, sections 5 and 6
109 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, sections 6.2.2, 6.3 and 6.4
110 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
111 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

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Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)

6.63 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'[(112)]. National planning policy also states that sites for 'the extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance' should be identified in Local Plans[(113)]. The Hampshire Authorities' approach of identifying sites for local land-won aggregates meets these requirements.

6.64 Hampshire's most widely worked local mineral is land-won sand and gravel. This is comprised of resources[(114)] of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These are widely distributed across Hampshire and are used by the building industry for construction materials such as concrete (sharp sand and gravel) and in materials such as plaster, mortar and asphalt (soft sand). In Hampshire, sharp sand and gravel is much more common than soft sand. There are fewer opportunities for extracting soft sand locally and in neighbouring areas. Accordingly soft sand is a relatively scarce resource which is significant not just for Hampshire. There are no alternatives for soft sand, meaning that it can only be sourced from the land. Sand and gravel resources are safeguarded though *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

6.65 Hampshire already has a number of existing sand and gravel extraction sites which currently extract sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These play an important role in contributing to the amount of aggregate Hampshire needs to meet demand. Hampshire currently has a landbank of 9.0 years, which comprises 9.2 years of sharp sand and gravel and 8.0 years of soft sand. The landbank is determined by dividing the permitted reserve of local land-won aggregate with the current apportionment figure. The figure calculated indicates the length of time (in years) that the permitted reserves will last for at the level of the apportionment. Hampshire's current landbank is based on applying the 10 year average apportionment of 1.56mtpa (at 31 December 2010) as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*. However, Hampshire's permitted reserves[(115)] are not sufficient to meet the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply- capacity and source)*, meaning that there is a need to identify sites for local land-won aggregate. *Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate)* addresses any local land-won aggregate developments that are not allocated in the Plan, but which may come forward in the Plan period.

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112 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)
113 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)
114 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.
115 Mineral reserves are those mineral resources which have either been given planning permission or have been allocated for development within a development plan document (DPD)

6.66 In order to identify the most sustainable sites suitable for allocation in this Plan, an assessment of the resources included within the Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) (as illustrated on the Policies Map) was undertaken. Sites were identified within the MSA, following nomination to the Hampshire Authorities by landowners, operators and other interested parties. The identification of sites in *Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities[116]. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of local land-won aggregate proposals[117], the Habitats Regulation Assessment[118][119] and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment[120] as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises. The sites identified also ensure a sufficient geographical distribution to ensure the majority of Hampshire's aggregate needs are met.

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116 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, section 3
117 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, section 6.22, 6.3 and 6.4
118 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
119 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record
120 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates

An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. **monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 parts 1, 2 or 3 are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements and / or the proposal**

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maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or

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

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

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

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

6.67 Existing and new quarries and extensions identified within *Policy 20 (Local land won aggregate)* are shown on the 'Policies Map' and any appropriate development would be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations 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 Plan, more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place.

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

Table 6.3 Local land-won requirement up to 2030

	Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)	Total (mt)
Hampshire Apportionment	**1.28 pa**	**0.28 pa**	**1.56 pa**
Requirement to 2030 (Apportionment x Plan period **(19.25 yrs - based on plan period of Jan 2011-March 2030)**	**24.67**	**5.33**	**30.00**
Existing reserves	**14.22**	**1.70**	**15.36**
Sites in Plan (yield)	**7.55**	**4.03**	**11.57**
Unallocated (minimum)	**2.91 (0.15 pa)**	**0.16 (0.1 pa)**	**3.08 (0.16 pa)**
Total	**24.67**	**5.73**	**30.00**

Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.
Source: AM2010 Survey (SEEWAP, 2011)

6.69 In 2010, Hampshire's existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 14.22mt of sharp sand and gravel and 1.70mt of soft sand. The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that silica sand is also extracted at Kingsley and Frith End quarries alongside soft sand and this is considered in the section on 'Silica Sand'. The new locations and extensions identified in the Plan are expected to provide a total reserve of 11.57mt which is expected to last until the end of 2028. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted.

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6.70 It is anticipated that the additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan will be developed at varying timescales within the Plan period. Reserves from the extension sites are expected to be required as the existing permitted reserves become exhausted. It is anticipated that the sites are likely to come on stream around the following points within the Plan period:

- Bleak Hill Quarry Extension (Bleak Hill) - from 2020+;
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood) - from 2020+;
- Roeshot Hill - from 2013+;
- Cutty Brow - from 2013+;
- Hamble Airfield - from 2016+;
- Forest Lodge Home Farm - from 2016+;
- Purple Haze - from 2018+.

6.71 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.

6.72 The extension and new sites identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* are considered by the Hampshire Authorities to be the most sustainable, deliverable and acceptable options in terms of the environment and local amenity and best meeting the objectives of the Plan. The two extension sites identified are considered to be the most suitable and deliverable options for the extension of an existing operational site at this stage and the site operations have already been shown to be acceptable. There are no soft sand sites identified for potential extension. All potential options for soft sand site extensions were considered, but they all had significant deliverability and / or sustainability issues associated with them, meaning they are not suitable for further consideration at this stage.

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

6.74 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.

6.75 Further opportunities for the extraction of local land-won aggregate cannot be identified within the Plan currently as there are no other sustainable and deliverable options suitable for allocation. However, *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* allows for extraction from additional sites outside the sites identified within the Plan to meet additional demand, if required. Evidence shows that over the last fifteen years 4.76mt[121] of local land-won aggregate came from un-planned unallocated opportunities, meaning historically these opportunities have played an important role in meeting Hampshire's demand for local land-won aggregate. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 3.08mt over the Plan period, which equates to 0.15mt per year of the Plan. Unplanned opportunities may include:

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

121 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; section 4.1.4 - Table 4.35

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iii. sites where there is a proven local need for aggregates to meet local demand; This may include when allocated sites have not come forward and there is a need for aggregate in that area, where the mineral would otherwise be sterilised and where development is associated with another beneficial use; or

iv. sites where prior extraction of minerals is required before other development takes place which may sterilise the resource. This may include planned development identified in other Local Plans and sites with planning permission for other non-minerals development; or

v. sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This includes Whitehill & Bordon as considered under *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – minerals resources)*; and

vi. mineral extraction is required for other beneficial uses where the primary purpose for its extraction is not for the mineral and it takes place to support other non-mineral developments in a given location e.g. creation of agriculture reservoirs, recreational lakes or borrow pits for a specific localised need.

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

6.77 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 HGV's to cross a public highway will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where proposals meet the other policies in the Plan. The acceptability of extending existing mineral extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will include an assessment of cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working and other economic considerations such as market areas. Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. The sections on 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

6.78 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, 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'.

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6.79 Hampshire is currently able to meet its aggregate supply needs in accordance with national planning policy, from sites outside of the National Parks. It is therefore highly unlikely that further mineral extraction in Hampshire's two National Parks will be granted planning permission, if more sustainable options for extraction outside of the designated areas are available. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are sand and gravel resources located in or in close proximity to the National Park boundaries[122]. In particular, the South Downs National Park has important resources of soft sand and silica sand which are both considered to be a scarce resource within the Plan area. However, mineral development should only take place in designated areas such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

Other minerals

Silica Sand

6.80 Silica sand, also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from both unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is marketed for purposes other than for direct use in the construction industry (i.e. non-aggregate uses) for a range of specialist and high value industrial applications. This includes glass manufacture, foundry casting, ceramics, chemical manufacture, water filtration purposes, recreational and horticultural uses (including golf courses) and root zone products. The distinction between sand used for industrial purposes and used for construction aggregate is based principally on application and market specifications, with different uses demanding different combinations of properties.

6.81 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[123]. Hampshire has not historically been a producer of silica sand. However, soft sand resources in east Hampshire which lie on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation have been shown to include the properties and specifications of silica sand. The resource located in this part of Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the horticultural and recreation sectors. The existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and extract silica sand as well as soft sand.

6.82 National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. National planning policy[124] sets out the requirement to 'plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals'. This includes the provision of a 'stock of permitted silica sand reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment of at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites and at least 15 years for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required'[125] as far as possible and realistic, provided that the industry comes forward with suitable applications. Silica sand provision is therefore tied to the operational life of individual site reserves and sufficient landbanks need to be identified on a site-by-site basis.

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122 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4, Map 15
123 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraphs 287-296
124 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012)
125 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)

6.83 To meet national requirements, the Hampshire Authorities will aim to ensure that a landbank of at least 10 years is maintained at individual existing sites where silica sand is considered to be extracted in the Folkstone bed formation in east Hampshire. Recent reserves information for the Kingsley and Frith End quarries has indicated that the sites have landbanks of approximately 10[126] and 7 years[127] respectively based on the national planning policy guidance for calculating silica sand landbanks[128].

6.84 The majority of resources which have silica sand properties in Hampshire are found either within or in very close proximity to the South Downs National Park. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses for example for glass making. Minerals development should only take place in designated areas, such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and any development should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

Policy 21: Silica sand development

An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:

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

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

a. **the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and**
b. **monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10 year landbank; and**
c. **the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or**
d. **prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.**

6.85 It is acknowledged that both sites have just under the 10 year landbank requirement as set out in national planning policy. It is also acknowledged that extraction at Frith End and Kingsley quarries are only permitted until 2016 and 2018 respectively. Options for potential extension of both sites have been considered as part of the Plan preparation process[129]. However, they are not considered to be deliverable options for further silica sand extraction at this stage. It is therefore conceivable that the operators of these sites will require further permissions to extend the timescales for extracting remaining reserves and if deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in the policy.

126 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 309
127 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 310
128 National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance, paragraph 53 (DCLG, 2012)
129 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

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6.86 It is expected that production of silica sand will primarily be from existing quarries, but could require new sites or extensions to existing sites when the need arises. Any proposals within the South Downs National Park would also have to meet the requirements of *Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)* including the consideration of alternatives, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan.

6.87 The need for the extraction of silica sand must be balanced against environmental and amenity constraints and there may be overriding environmental and/or amenity reasons why the stock of permitted reserves at some sites may not be replenished as they are used up. The acceptability of extending existing mineral extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will include an assessment of cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working and other economic considerations. As silica sand is a more specialist mineral in Hampshire in terms of its use, i.e. for non aggregate uses, the use of silica sand for aggregate uses, when alternatives are available is discouraged.

Clay

6.88 National planning policy[130] states that 'sufficient land should be allocated to maintain a landbank of at least twenty-five years for brick clay'. It is therefore important that an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals such as brick-making clay is planned for to support local brickworks.

6.89 Hampshire has two local brickworks, at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne in the South Downs National Park. These brickworks produce bricks from local brick-making clay, although only Michelmersh is currently operational. Brick-making clay can also be used for the production of tiles.

6.90 Further brick-making reserves will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2014-2015[131]. Planning permission for brick-making extraction lapsed in 2010 at Selborne and further reserves will be required at Selborne if brick-making is to re-commence[132]. The identification of further brick-making clay resources to support the brickworks at Michelmersh and Selborne is required to ensure that the brickworks have a secure and long-term supply of brick-making clay to support the investment required in the brickworks and to preserve Hampshire's heritage. Support for local extraction to supply local brickworks over and above the sites identified in the Plan will be given where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan.

6.91 Brick-making clay resources are protected from sterilisation through their inclusion within the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This is considered in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

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130 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012)
131 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.2, paragraph 326
132 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.2, paragraph 327

Policy 22: Brick-making clay

A supply of locally extracted brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least twenty-five years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:

a. **the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:**

i. **Michelmersh Brickworks;**

b. **and extension of existing or former brick-making clay extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**

i. **Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7); and**
ii. **Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6).**

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

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

Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:

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

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

6.93 The identification of sites in *Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities[133]. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals[134], the Habitats Regulation Assessment[135][136] and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment[137] as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.

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133 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, section 4
134 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, sections 6.2.1.3, 6.2.2, 6.3, 6.4 and appendices 9 and 19
135 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
136 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record
137 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

6.94 A small part of the Michelmersh site allocation includes a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ1) which may restrict development in this area. A development consideration related to this has been included as part of the site allocation. Any mineral extraction in a SPZ needs to comply with the requirements of *Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)*. This zone has been included within the site allocation area as it will allow the Hampshire Authorities to have greater planning control over potential impacts on the restricted areas identified.

6.95 The brick-making sites identified are considered to be either an extension to an existing clay working or from the immediate local area. An extension or deepening to an existing clay site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site with access onto the public highway. Existing sites generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. The extension of an existing site which requires HGVs to cross a public highway will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where proposals meet the other policies in the Plan. Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. The sections on 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

6.96 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.

6.97 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.

6.98 There may be other opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the development of new manufacturing capacity if this would replace older plants or reduce net imports to the region. Support will also be given to local extraction to supply local brickworks over and above the sites identified in the Plan where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan. This may include further extension to the sites identified in *Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)* or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. The sections and policies contained in 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan. Favourable consideration will be given to further proposals which will maintain a supply of material to meet the demand for traditional Michelmersh bricks subject to any proposal meeting other appropriate policies in the Plan.

6.99 Hampshire also has other resources of clay. There may be some circumstances where clay may be extracted for specific needs and uses. This may include its use for civil engineering, landfill engineering or where extraction is incidental to other forms of mineral extraction, such as sand and gravel extraction in areas of suitable geology. Clay extraction for other uses could be supported when:

i. clay cannot be found from other sources; and
ii. there is a demonstrated need for additional clay for other uses; and / or
iii. the resource is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel.

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Chalk

6.100 Chalk is plentiful in Hampshire[138] and was widely used in the past. However, there is now only limited demand, mainly for use in agriculture or industry[139]. This means that resources do not need to be safeguarded. Hampshire has a number of existing and active chalk extraction sites which are sufficient to meet Hampshire's current and expected future demand for chalk. These sites will be safeguarded to protect production capacity. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'.

6.101 Although Hampshire's existing chalk extraction sites are considered to be sufficient to meet current and future demand, new proposals for the small-scale extraction of chalk may still be promoted during the Plan period, so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is necessary.

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.

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

6.103 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.

6.104 Several currently permitted chalk extraction sites in Hampshire are dormant. Dormant sites are those which have planning permission for chalk extraction but are not currently active. Many have not been active for a long period of time and are in less favourable locations. For example, access to the site is poor or they are located in important landscape areas such as the South Downs National Park. This means that many of Hampshire's dormant chalk extraction sites are in areas which are unsuitable for modern quarrying methods. All dormant sites in Hampshire will be re-assessed 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. In areas considered to be unsuitable for modern quarrying methods, further extraction will be restricted. This will include dormant sites located in the South Downs National Park.

Oil and gas

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

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138 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.4, paragraph 4.13
139 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.4, paragraph 4.14

6.106 Hampshire has a number of areas of onshore oil and gas production which are the result of considerable exploration activity in the last 25 years. This has resulted in the development of three productive oil and gas fields and their associated production centres and satellite wells at South Wonston, near Winchester, Humbly Grove near Alton and at Horndean[140]. 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'.

6.107 Hampshire has a rail export terminal for transporting oil and gas. 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.

6.108 Oil and gas operations are the subject of a licensing system by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)[141]. Licences are granted by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and confer rights for persons to search for, bore and extract petroleum resources. Oil and gas activity has several different stages including the exploration of oil and gas prospects, appraisal of any oil and gas reserves found, and production and distribution. The production and distribution of oil and gas usually involves the location of gathering stations which are used to process the oil and gas extracted. All stages require planning permission and the development of gathering stations requires more rigorous examination of the potential impacts than exploration or appraisal so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary.

Policy 24: Oil and gas development

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

a. **Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:**

i. **is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; and**
ii. **is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and**
iii. **the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.**

b. **The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:**

i. **is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; and**
ii. **a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and**
iii. **the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.**

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140 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.3, paragraphs 363-389
141 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.3, paragraphs 365-367

6.109 The location of oil and gas extraction will depend on the presence of economically viable oil prospects. Oil and gas exploration and processing operations are very different from conventional mineral workings, and are significantly less intrusive, they need less land and have more flexible locational requirements compared to other minerals developments. Oil exploration and production takes place at such a depth that other developments, except where there are surface installations, will not sterilise the resource. This means it is not considered necessary to safeguard oil and gas resources or identify further sites. National planning policy[142] 'encourages underground gas storage if local geological circumstances indicate this is feasible' and accordingly, further underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure is supported where geologically feasible. The exploration and production licensed areas granted by the Government are only an indication of Hampshire's potential oil and gas resources and are therefore not suitable for site allocations.

6.110 Exploration covers a range of activities including geological mapping, geophysical/seismic investigations and the drilling and investigation of wells and boreholes to assess prospective sites in more detail. Surveys establish if the potential geological structures to hold oil and gas are present. Seismic investigations are temporary in nature and generally have very limited environmental impact whilst additional borehole drilling may be required to determine the type and volume of any accumulations present at the appraisal stage. Exploration activities are usually small-scale, brief and temporary so they will not have a lasting environmental impact. The only way to firmly establish if oil or gas is present is to drill a borehole, which requires planning permission. Although boreholes are temporary and usually small-scale, drilling is an intensive activity and there could be visual, lighting and noise disturbance and impacts on local roads. There may be a need for night time drilling for safety reasons. Directional drilling, whereby a number of wells are drilled from a single platform, can be used to minimise the number of sites needed to exploit the field. Directional drilling is preferred for creating additional well sites. Additional above ground facilities may include gathering stations and transport links. Proposals for exploration and appraisal will be favourably considered where suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.

6.111 If economic concentrations of oil and gas are found at the exploration and appraisal stage, a mineral operator may seek to develop the field commercially and produce oil and gas. This is a complex operation including a number of different elements and options and is known as the 'production' stage. Small oil or gas fields (or both) may be exploited using the existing exploration and appraisal wells while larger fields may need additional wellhead sites linked by pipelines. Developing a field may also involve the storage of gas underground. Oil and gas production is potentially more intrusive than other forms of oil and gas development, partly because it generally involves additional facilities such as pipelines, storage facilities and export terminals. Production will only be acceptable where any adverse impacts can be sufficiently mitigated. This could involve screening the apparatus or locating it underground. Other issues to consider for oil and gas production are the timing and method of gas flaring, vehicular access, the direction of vehicles leaving the site, noise emissions, pollution prevention of spillages, the disposal of unwanted gas and the transportation of the end product from the well site or gathering station.

6.112 There are oil and gas resources located in many parts of Hampshire, including in the New Forest and South Downs National Parks[143]. Oil and gas developments in the New Forest National Park and the part of the South Downs National Parks located within Hampshire should only take place in exceptional circumstances where there are no other suitable locations (outside of National Parks) which can offer a sustainable alternative to development within the National Parks. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.

142 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 147 (DCLG, 2012)
143 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.2.3, paragraphs 382-383

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6.113 Shale gas is a natural gas produced from shale. At the time of adoption, the extraction of shale gas was not an activity which took take place in Hampshire. Any application for shale gas development will need to comply with *Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)* along with the other policies in the Plan.

6.114 Restoration of oil and gas sites is a key site consideration. As oil and gas development takes place over three stages, it is possible to require the restoration of well sites to be undertaken at the end of each stage, rather than allowing the operator to keep the site on hold before moving on to the next stage. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

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Sustainable waste management

6.115 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.

6.116 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 at the right time.

6.117 The Plan and its associated waste policies reflect key points which are considered to enable sustainable waste management. These are in line with national objectives[144] 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 European and 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.

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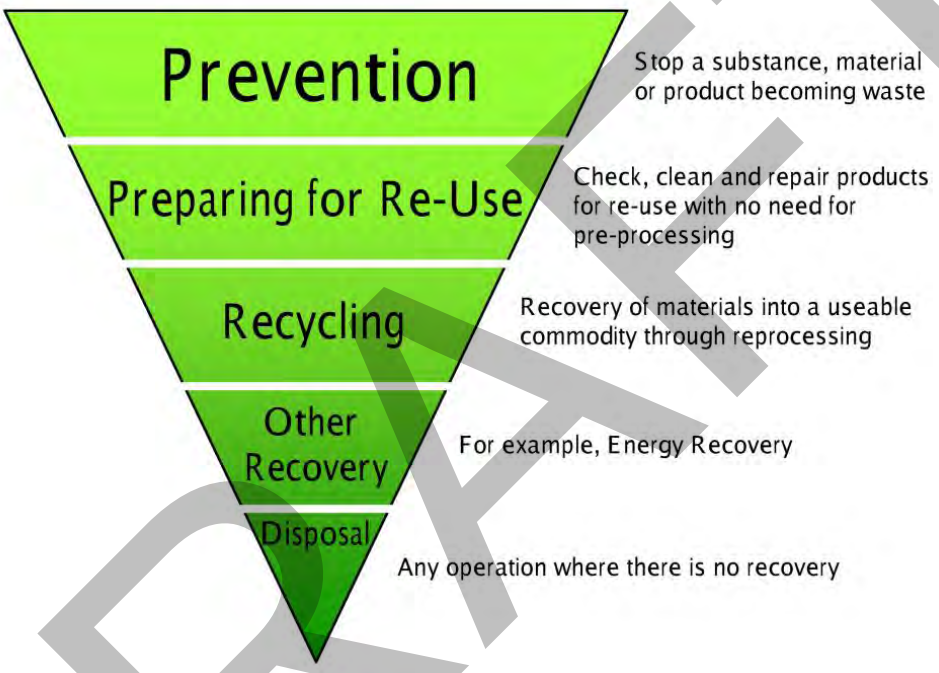
Waste Hierarchy

6.118 The 'waste hierarchy' gives order and priority to waste management options, from prevention through to disposal (e.g. landfill). The waste hierarchy is established in European law[145] and is a material consideration in decisions on planning applications. Applying the waste hierarchy is set out in national legislation[146] and is a policy requirement[147], but the stages are a guide. In most cases a combination of options for managing the different wastes will be needed, to ensure we make the most sustainable use of the waste we produce. The waste hierarchy is set out in Figure 9.

Figure 9 The Waste Hierarchy



6.119 Achieving 'zero waste to landfill' is a long-term aim to eliminate waste through changes in product design, behaviour and changes in the economy. Until this happens a 'zero waste economy' can best be achieved where material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible with only negligible amounts being disposed.

6.120 The best way to reduce the need for waste disposal is to avoid its creation in the first place but 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.

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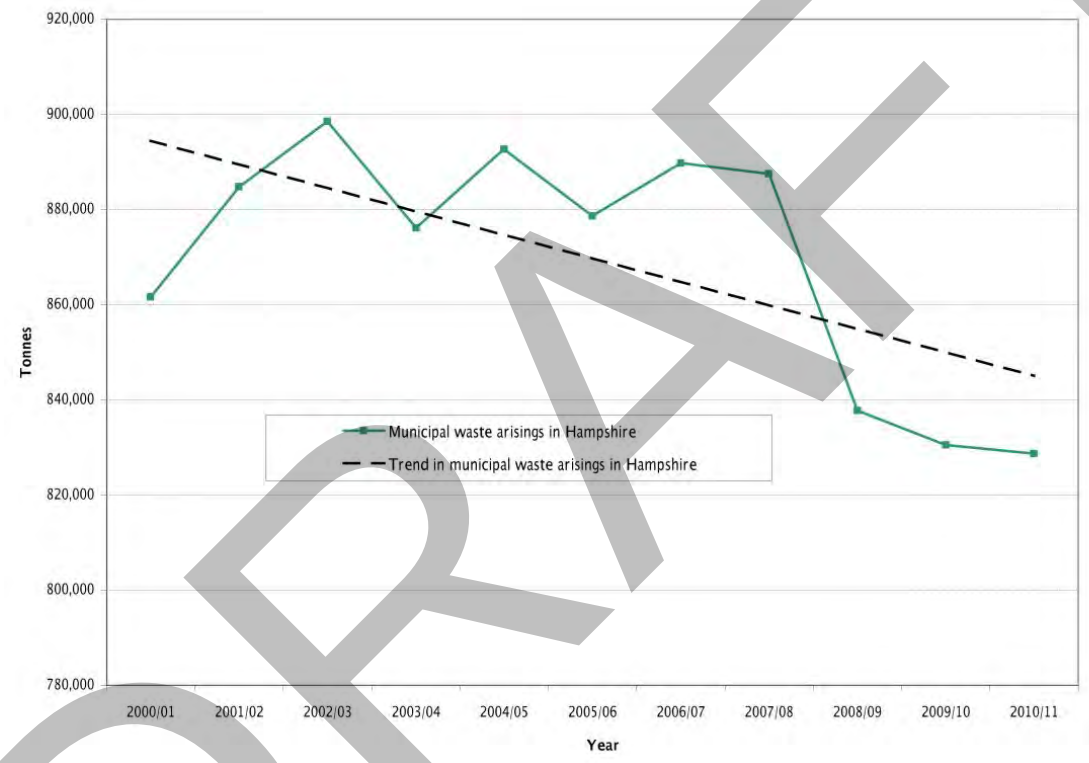
145 Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
146 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
147 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

6.121 This Plan has a key role in encouraging increased recycling and recovery of materials to help transform waste material into reusable products. It goes beyond the European revised Waste Framework Directive (2008) and the National Waste Strategy (2007)[148] and aims for 60% recycling and 95% diversion of waste from landfill by 2020 of non-hazardous (household and similar) wastes.

6.122 It is important to recognise that the growth in waste has been minimal or negative in some sources of waste in recent years[149]. 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. The Hampshire Authorities plan to ensure they always maintain sufficient capacity to meet their waste arisings. The history of municipal waste arisings in Hampshire is set out in Figure 10.

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



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

6.123 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[150] but it is important to ensure that enough facilities are provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste generated in Hampshire each year and that Hampshire is 'net self-sufficient' in terms of waste management capacity. This helps ensure that waste is managed in one of the nearest appropriate waste facilities and uses the most appropriate methods and technologies. It also helps limit the distance waste has to be transported.

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148 The forthcoming National Waste Management Plan will replace Waste Strategy 2007 and is expected to contain an annexe which will replace national waste policy that is currently within Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Planning Policy Statement 10). This is due by the end of 2013.
149 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Chapter 8
150 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Annex 3

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

6.125 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.

6.126 Whilst much of the responsibility for delivering sustainable waste management lies with the Hampshire Authorities, all of Hampshire's local planning authorities have a role to play in driving waste up the hierarchy. Examples of this in the Plan include:

- ensuring the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management;
- encouraging waste management improvements in the construction sector;
- use of inert wastes in construction projects such as golf courses; and
- promoting the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects.

6.127 Safeguarding waste infrastructure against redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment is another important role that Hampshire planning authorities will play. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure'.

Policy 25: Sustainable waste management

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

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

The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, and where it would not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.

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

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

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6.128 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.

6.129 The expectation of a recycling rate reaching 60% and 95% diversion from landfill by 2020 (compared to 53% and 82% in 2009)[151] is in relation to non-hazardous wastes. It is this type of waste that requires the largest effort in order to divert it from landfill. Non-hazardous waste is generated from both municipal and commercial/industrial sources and contains discarded material such as paper, card, plastic, metal, glass as well as food and other biodegradable wastes. The vast majority, if not all, of inert waste that is disposed to land in Hampshire is for beneficial uses[152] and not considered landfill while the amounts of hazardous waste going to landfill are very small compared to overall waste arisings. The long term aim to divert all non-hazardous waste from landfill, is effectively all waste from landfill.

6.130 Preventing waste is a fundamental element of sustainable waste management and legislation, in the form of the European Union revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), and is a requirement on member states. The rWFD requires the production of waste prevention programmes and also has targets of 50% recycling of household (and similar non-hazardous) wastes and 70% recovery of inert wastes by 2020[153].

6.131 The Government Review of Waste Policy in England (and its Action Plan)[154] has a number of initiatives including the development of a comprehensive National Waste Prevention Programme by the end of 2013 and 15 other actions to prevent waste.

6.132 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.

6.133 Depending on the facility type, waste management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible to reduce long-distance transport, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms.

6.134 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 waste that does not arise in Hampshire.

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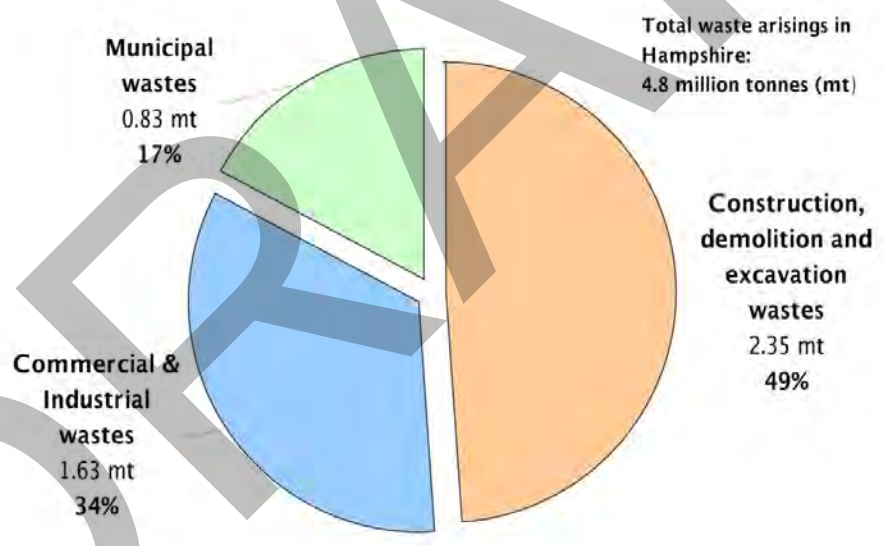
151 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 10
152 Most inert waste to disposed to land in Hampshire goes into development sites, quarry restoration, bunds in sporting venues and landfill engineering
153 Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
154 Government Review of Waste Policy in England (June 2011) - http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.Pdf

Providing for waste management

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

6.136 However, the Hampshire Authorities have to consider all sources of waste. Of the total waste arisings in Hampshire, municipal solid waste (MSW) contributes about 17%, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste about 34% and construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste about 49% of the total waste arisings (by weight) in Hampshire[155]. 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 11 highlights Hampshire's estimated waste arisings in million tonnes (mt) by source in 2010.

Figure 11 Waste arisings in Hampshire by source (2010)



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

6.137 The estimated tonnages (in million tonnes or mt) of waste arisings in Hampshire in 2010 defined by waste source and its properties (waste type) is shown in Table 6.4[156].

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155 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 3
156 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Table 3.1

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

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

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

Please note: Column totals may not tally due to rounding

Safeguarding waste infrastructure

6.138 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 .

6.139 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.

6.140 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 redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:

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

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

6.141 The existing strategic waste management capacity includes:

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

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

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

i. provide individual capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum or are part of a network of similar facilities[157]; or
ii. provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or
iii. provide a specialist waste management function (including waste water treatment); or
iv. are of regional or national waste management significance.

6.144 As set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources', a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) covering the mineral resources within the MSA and infrastructure identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites' has been published by Hampshire County Council to meet national planning policy[158]. The MCA includes waste infrastructure covered by *Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)*.

6.145 If there are strong overriding reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, it is important that 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.

6.146 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.

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157 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.
158 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

Waste management requirements

6.147 Waste management facilities that handle household waste collected by local councils are provided under a partnership of a number of Hampshire local authorities known as Project Integra. In Hampshire there is currently a significant network of strategic facilities for managing municipal waste, including two materials recycling facilities, two composting sites, a network of waste transfer stations, and three energy recovery facilities. As a result, the Project Integra authorities have diverted a class leading amount (approximately 90%) of municipal waste from landfill.

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

6.149 The Project Integra infrastructure currently supports the management of commercial and industrial wastes via the three energy recovery facilities. This approach is encompassed in Action 13 from the Hampshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2006)[159]. The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (including updates by its annually published five year Action Plans) has not identified the need to plan for major large-scale built facilities in any specific locations. This is mainly because of the investment in large-scale facilities over recent years in Hampshire.

6.150 Due to the small volumes of municipal going to landfill, to divert more waste overall from landfill it is necessary to focus on the management of commercial non-hazardous wastes. This is required as the volumes currently landfilled are larger, and the potential impacts from landfilling of non-hazardous waste are much more significant than that of inert waste. Therefore, a range of new commercial facilities will be required if the drive to divert more non-hazardous waste from landfill is to be successful. In future, it is expected that more sophisticated technologies will be required to manage wastes, especially as the Plan's long term aim is to divert all waste from landfill, and new technological options will be supported in order to achieve this outcome.

6.151 Provision of capacity for increasing recycling (including composting) and recovery of non-municipal waste should be made, not only to encourage waste arisings in Hampshire to move further up the waste hierarchy, but also minimise the remaining amount of waste for landfill. Provision aims to meet the national policy guidance as set out in Planning Policy Statement 10[160], which is to be based on clear policy objectives, (set out in 2 'Vision and Spatial Strategy'), robust analysis of available data and information and appraisal of options. The remainder of this section provides a summary of the background evidence and references to the full evidence base. Options for provision are described in the assessment of sites and industrial areas[161].

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159 Action 13 - Opportunities for the co-processing/management of municipal waste and commercial material of a similar nature should be investigated.
160 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Waste Management (DCLG, 2006)
161 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire

6.152 In recent years there has been a declining overall trend in waste growth[162]. This is expected to continue in the immediate future and growth is not expected to return to previous higher levels. However, a low growth in waste arisings of about 0.5% per annum was selected as suitably robust for planning purposes[163]. This is to avoid a scenario of 'under provision' of waste management capacity.

6.153 In addition to this projected waste growth, the proportion of waste from which we recover value should increase, and the proportion of waste sent to landfill should decrease. This is required by European and national policies. The UK's landfill tax escalator has been successful in creating a need for increased capacity in alternative management methods (to landfill) by making them cost competitive. Although the use of landfill has continued to decrease, as the landfill tax escalator will continue to at least 2014, the opinion of leading observers in the waste industry is that there will always be a need for landfill, and the general view was about 5-7% of the UK's residual waste would be managed in this way[164].

6.154 To further increase the diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill, new investment in waste management facilities will be required. The baseline figure for the estimated diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill in Hampshire is 82%[165]. To address the limited landfill life in Hampshire and settle on a realistic and achievable target by 2020 and sustain this until 2030, an increased diversion rate of 95% was selected[166].

6.155 To divert 95% of non-hazardous waste from landfill, Hampshire's recycling and recovery rates need to increase to 60% and 35% (from the current estimates of 53% and 29% respectively)[167].

6.156 The estimated waste arisings and permitted capacity at the end of 2010 were used as the baseline to assess the need for waste management facilities in the Plan period. Using the estimated growth figures for waste arisings, the potential waste arisings in 2030 were calculated. The key criteria used to assess need are shown in Table 6.5, in million tonnes per annum (mtpa):

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

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

1) The estimated growth range for non-hazardous waste is based upon 0.25% for MSW and 0.5% for C&I wastes.
2) The total inert capacity includes an estimate of 1.1mtpa which is material dealt with at sites exempt from an Environmental Permit.
Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report.

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162 See MSW arisings in Hampshire 2000/01 to 2010/11 and C&I waste arisings - Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Annex 1
163 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, section 8.
164 The Future of Waste – A Continuing Opportunity – section on The future for landfill in the UK (Tolvik Consulting/Norton Rose (November 2011)
165 Estimate based upon 2009 figures - Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report - Key Finding 10.
166 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 9.2
167 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 10

6.157 The estimated arisings in 2030 identified a potential shortfall when compared with existing non-hazardous waste management capacity of about 0.5 million tonnes[168]. To further increase the diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill and achieve this by 2020, the actual need for recycling and recovery facilities increases to about 0.7mt[169].

6.158 In terms of inert and hazardous wastes, the estimated arisings in 2030 did not exceed the current waste management capacity and thus no requirement was identified. However, it is acknowledged that some specific issues have been identified. These include:

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

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

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

Table 6.6 Treatment of non-hazardous waste in Hampshire

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

1) Annual disposal capacity can be higher (subject to planning permission) but this shows indicative annual capacity.
2) This is the overall capacity requirement for the Plan period (not an annual processing amount).
Source: Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report

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168 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)
169 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 10

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

Table 6.7 Non-hazardous waste management capacity

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

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

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

6.163 The need for additional non-hazardous landfill overall is estimated to be 1.8 million cubic metres, sufficient for approximately 1.4mt[170]. The requirement for additional capacity of 132,000 tonnes is required between 2016-2020 and 1.28mt from 2021-2030. However, it is possible that not all of this capacity will be required to manage Hampshire's waste due to market forces and developments in the way waste is managed in future.

6.164 As these capacity requirement figures by 2020 are based upon a planned estimate of growth in waste arisings, the capacity requirement will be monitored in line with the waste arisings over the Plan period. The additional capacity figures identified in *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* will be regarded as a minimum requirements, consistent with such provision meeting *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*.

6.165 It is estimated that Hampshire has a significant amount of inert recycling and recovery capacity[171], including an estimate for capacity provided by sites exempt from an Environment Permit. Although there is no additional capacity requirement, support is given to specific types of recycling capacity and this is addressed in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'.

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170 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 42 (Scenario B)
171 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 43 (estimated at over 3 million tonnes (end of 2010))

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development

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

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

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

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

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

a. **the use of existing waste management sites; or**
b. **extensions to suitable sites:**

   i. **that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and**
   ii. **which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or**

c. **extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development;**
d. **new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 - Locations and sites for waste management).**

6.166 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.

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

6.168 Recycling facilities typically refer to waste transfer/recycling stations, material recovery facilities and composting sites. Recovery facilities refer mainly to energy recovery facilities such as anaerobic digestion, energy from waste or other thermal treatment facilities. There are also 'hybrid' waste management developments which incorporate more than one waste management activity, such as waste transfer/recycling with recovery which may involve both material recovery and energy recovery.

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6.169 The capacity of the waste management infrastructure will be monitored against waste arisings over the Plan period to review progress. If the growth in waste arisings is higher and more sustained than estimated in the Plan, provision of additional capacity will be supported.

Energy recovery development

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

6.171 Energy recovery can be achieved through combustion (with direct or indirect use of the energy produced), anaerobic digestion (AD), gasification, pyrolysis or other advanced technologies. Energy recovery in Hampshire is expected to be provided predominantly by energy from waste development but other forms of energy recovery may be proposed. Indeed, biomass is considered to be the renewable energy resource with 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)[172] which can also be provided by energy crops (e.g. wood). There are a number of different technologies that involve some form of energy recovery from waste. Some of these are fairly well established, some are new, and others are still emerging. It is expected that all forms of energy recovery could have a role.

Policy 28: Energy recovery development

Energy recovery development should:

a. **be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and**
b. **wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power (CHP). As a minimum requirement the scheme should recover energy through electricity production and the plant should be designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future; and**
c. **provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.**

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

6.173 Proposals for the sustainable management of waste residues from energy generation should minimise, so far as possible, the amounts of waste going to landfill. Where deposits to landfill are necessary, the most sustainable location should be used. Applicants will indicate how proposals will provide low-carbon energy generation or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill. It is expected that all proposals will comply with other policies.

172 Biomass waste includes green waste from farms, gardens and parks, paper and card and food wastes

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6.174 Nationally significant infrastructure projects[173] as defined by the Planning Act 2008[174] will be dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate.

6.175 Energy generation from waste or other low carbon fuels is an important component of Hampshire's strategy[175] for generating low carbon and renewable energy. The broad location of these new energy from waste facilities is indicated under *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management development)*.

Locating waste management development

6.176 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. The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly in the Plan period. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas of south and north Hampshire. Waste facilities will also need to support planned areas of major new development. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located close to the strategic road network to minimise the effect of traffic in these urban areas.

6.177 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.

6.178 A number of sites have been identified in Hampshire which are considered to be suitable, in principle, to host waste management activities[176]. Evidently, the opportunities are mainly in industrial estate locations, but there are other previously developed sites with good transport connections which may also be suitable. These include:

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

6.179 Other site opportunities exist which have not previously been developed (i.e. greenfield), but are in well-screened locations away from residential areas, may provide opportunities for locating facilities which require countryside or more isolated location such as Anaerobic Digestion.

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173 Defined as over 50mW of energy generation and large scale hazardous waste management plants
174 Planning Act 2008 - http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/14
175 Hampshire County Council - Towards a Hampshire Energy Strategy (April 2010)
176 Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire.

6.180 This Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate any of the individual sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, this Plan identifies broad locations within Hampshire where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the 'Key Diagram'. This approach recognises the 'spatial' needs of different types of facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the location of some facility types.

Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management

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

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

Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:

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

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

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

6.181 *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* is used to assess proposals for all types of recycling, recovery and treatment facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes and sets the general approach to considering the location and sites for new waste management facilities. Proposals will be assessed at the planning application stage considering the type and nature of the waste management activity and with reference to the Plan as a whole. Disposal of waste is considered elsewhere in the Plan with reference to landfill.

6.182 All waste management has transport implications and transport impacts should be minimised by prioritising sites with good connections to the strategic road network. Areas along the strategic road corridors are indicated to maximise opportunities to transport waste where this minimises impacts on local roads and the distance to the market.

6.183 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[177].

177 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Waste Management, paragraph 21, ii (DCLG, 2005)

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6.184 Recycling and recovery facilities enclosed in buildings are typically of an industrial nature and deal with largely segregated materials. Activities involve preparing or sorting waste for re-use and include materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plants, and reprocessing industries. Potential nuisances such as dust and noise can be mitigated as the activity is enclosed, meaning these facilities are compatible with industrial estates.

6.185 Smaller-scale facilities (with an approximate throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum and requiring sites of 2 hectares of less) will normally be compatible with most general industrial estates. Larger scale enclosed premises (typically requiring sites of 2-4 hectares, with a throughput in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum) and facilities with a stack are likely to be located on larger industrial estates or suitable brownfield sites.

6.186 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[178] (namely open air storage). Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for B1 (light industrial uses), although a limited number of low impact waste management uses (e.g. the dis-assembly of electrical equipment) may be suitable on these sites. Some industrial estates will not be considered suitable for certain waste management facilities because for instance the units are small, the estate is akin to a business park or it is located close to residential properties.

6.187 Energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis, gasification/plasma conversion require built facilities and in some cases a stack (i.e. chimney). Sites must be carefully selected and sensitively designed to avoid visual and other amenity and environmental impacts and to provide renewable energy to serve the surrounding area. The location of these facilities is influenced by the location of those using the heat and energy generated and the need to access fuel feedstock. This means that where appropriate, energy from waste Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) (which may also include non-waste fuel sources) may be encouraged alongside new and existing developments, or near sources of fuel feedstock. Small scale community based CHP schemes may be suitable within planned major development or regeneration areas or in mixed use schemes. CHP could also be used in remote rural areas that do not have access to mains gas supplies.

6.188 Recycling and recovery activities which predominantly take place in the open (outside buildings) or involve large areas of open air storage include biological waste treatment (including composting), construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) recycling, End-of-Life Vehicle processing and some Household Waste Recycling Centres. Because these activities can create noise, odours and other emissions, they are not easily assimilated in built-up areas. Sites within countryside locations are often more suitable for these types of activities.

6.189 In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open areas will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, and noise and emissions are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques.

6.190 Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor waste transfer stations or recovery centres, wharves and rail sidings for waste transhipment/ storage. In most cases, the co-location of waste management facilities or processes to increase the recycling and recovery of waste is supported, particularly when the feedstock or outputs are well related.

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178 The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 - http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1987/764/schedule/made

6.191 New waste water and sewage treatment plants, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes will be supported where the location minimises any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to give rise to, and the suitability of the site can be justified in accordance with this Plan. Land adjacent to, or within, sewage treatment works can be suitable for waste management activities as there may be compatible land uses for the biological treatment of waste.

6.192 Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling CDE waste that produce recycled aggregates reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries. In almost all cases, it is expected that former quarries or landfills will be restored but there may be exceptions where the benefits from continued development at some locations are considered better than re-locating the development elsewhere. CDE waste recycling facilities can be acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the 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.

6.193 There may be exceptional circumstances where both enclosed and open-air facilities can be justified on sites outside main urban areas. Facilities may require a more rural location because this is closer to the source of the waste being treated or related to an agricultural activity. For instance, anaerobic digester plants and composting facilities may need to be located where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land for beneficial purposes. Proposals would generally be of a smaller scale than that proposed in urban areas or on urban fringes. Specifically, enclosed buildings should be of a scale which is compatible with a countryside setting. In demonstrating the suitability of sites, the considerations set out in the policies in the 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' (Policies 2-14) sections of the Plan, where relevant, will need to be satisfied. Further guidance on locating waste management facilities outside urban areas is provided by policies *4 (Protection of the designated landscape)*, *5 (Protection of the countryside)* and *6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)*.

Construction, demolition and excavation wastes

6.194 The objective in Hampshire is to reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.35mt of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that is generated in Hampshire each year. CDE waste is mostly made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils. Approximately 4% of CDE arisings are non-inert wastes such as wood and plastics that are dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities[179].

6.195 As CDE waste consists of a range of materials, it can be used in a variety of ways. The harder inert materials can be recovered on development sites (using mobile crushers and screeners) or at existing permitted waste sites that recycle aggregates for use in development elsewhere, or stockpiled for use at a later date. The softer inert CDE materials such as soils, chalk and clays can also be recycled or recovered on development sites, taken to sites requiring landscaping, fill material or bunds such as golf courses, race tracks or similar[180]. Inert CDE materials can also be directed to mineral workings (quarries) for agreed restoration schemes and this is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'. Because these softer inert wastes are used beneficially and not discarded, this Plan considers this use as 'recovery' rather than landfill. Use of inert wastes in this way does not relate to landfill mining which is normally in reference to non-hazardous landfills that are mined, in general, for non-hazardous wastes such as metals, whose value can make the extraction worthwhile.

179 See Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5, figure 5
180 These are known as exempt sites and refer to those locations where an Environment Permit is not required

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6.196 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 *Policies 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source),18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates developments)* and *30 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development)*. These policies seek to encourage such investment, primarily within suitable existing CDE recycling sites, particularly those safeguarded under *Policies 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure)* and *26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)*. Such investment could alternatively be in new sites[181] meeting criteria in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*. Many of the facilities are co-located with other mineral or waste management facilities such as quarries, landfills or waste transfer stations. In addition to aggregate from CDE sources, Incinerator Bottom Ash from the three municipal energy recovery facilities in Hampshire is used to produce an aggregate.

6.197 The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA)[182] 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)*.

6.198 It is estimated that there are sufficient development opportunities requiring inert CDE waste material in Hampshire to recover this material for beneficial uses over the Plan period. These locations include either previously or currently exempt sites[183], existing and planned mineral voids that require restoration as well as non-hazardous landfills where inert waste is used for daily cover and/or engineering purposes. Inert restoration of existing mineral voids is estimated to require 3mt and planned quarries (as set out in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)*) are estimated to require an additional 9mt of inert wastes. If this 12mt of 'void' is filled at a rate of about 0.275mt a year[184], it is evident that there is sufficient void capacity at existing quarries which are active or under restoration to last well beyond 2030[185]. As there are sufficient opportunities for beneficial uses of inert material in Hampshire, dedicated landfill provision for inert waste is not required.

6.199 Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates[186] is supported, in order to encourage better use of (hard) inert waste to produce secondary and recycled aggregates which can be used in construction and road maintenance, and reduce its use as 'fill' material or disposal to land. The production of recycled and secondary aggregates is covered in the section on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates'.

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181 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire, section 7
182 IBAA is defined in the glossary
183 Sites with are exempt from the requirement for an Environmental Permit and can include development sites
184 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, section 5.2
185 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, section 5.2
186 In line with the Aggregates Quality Protocol - http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html

6.200 The current estimate of inert waste management recycling and recovery capacity of over 3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) exceeds the projected increase in inert waste arisings in 2030 of 2.49mtpa[187]. The capacity of facilities capable of producing recycled and secondary aggregates, is estimated at 1.66mtpa[188]. Of this, approximately 1mtpa is at sites producing regular/mixed size specification which are considered capable of producing high quality recycled and secondary aggregates[189]. This assumption is based upon the surveyed capacity and sales of recycled and secondary aggregate from static sites in 2010 when sales reached 0.79mt[190]. Approximately 50% of those sales were of a regular/mixed size specification.

6.201 Although sufficient capacity appears to exist to meet the requirement to deliver 1mtpa of high quality recycled aggregates, if the production/ sales rate is lower than expected, suitable development to increase the annual production would be supported. It should also be noted a number of the aggregate recycling facilities in Hampshire are on temporary planning permissions so existing capacity will diminish if extensions to existing permissions are not forthcoming.

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

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

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

6.202 It is to be expected that local plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practices and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the Hampshire Authorities' long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.

6.203 The production of recycled aggregates for use in high quality recycled/secondary aggregates end products[191] such as concrete requires the removal of fines[192] and organic matter from inert waste material, which is generally achieved by washing the recycled material. A British Standard[193] specifies the basic requirements for producers of concrete from primary or secondary (i.e. recycled materials) sources. To increase the management of inert waste further up the waste hierarchy, all inert waste elements capable of producing high quality (washed) recycled aggregate material should therefore be removed for recycling.

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

187 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5
188 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5.3
189 The estimate is based upon capacity and sales information supplied in the annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.
190 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, chapter 4.1.1, Table 4.4
191 For example, to British Standards as suggested in the Aggregates Quality Protocol.
192 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.
193 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)

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Liquid waste and waste water management

6.205 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.

6.206 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[194]. 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.

6.207 The forecast long term increase in population and housing will lead to growth in demand for waste water treatment in Hampshire. The provision of sewage treatment works is a Waste Planning Authority responsibility as set out in the Town and County Planning (Prescription of County Matters) Regulations 2003[195]. However, it is acknowledged that in two-tier areas, the district authorities can effectively lead on the planning of this form of waste which is then determined by the Waste Planning Authority. The majority of local planning authorities in Hampshire have commissioned studies to assess the level of future requirements and the relevant authorities will work closely with waste water companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient capacity as and when it is required, in the most appropriate locations taking in all planning considerations. The long term need for waste water treatment has been assessed[196] and it is understood that the majority of existing capacity is considered to be sufficient by the water companies which manage them. The requirement for facilities in rural communities and in areas of planned development needs to be kept under review throughout the Plan period.

6.208 In the waste water industry anaerobic digestion technology is commonly used to treat sewage sludge. The treated sludge biosolids can be spread according to the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations[197]. Opportunities to co-treat sewage sludge with other organic waste (such as food waste) are encouraged as this can produce both renewable energy and a biofertiliser. It is recognised however, that currently technology requirements and regulation becomes more complex when accepting other feedstocks and can limit the potential for spreading the treated sludge or digestate.

6.209 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.

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194 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.
195 This is referenced in Annex A of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10
196 Assessment of Need for Waste Management in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, Chapter 7
197 Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990)

6.210 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).

Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste water management

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

a. **there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and**
b. **they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards; and**
c. **where possible (subject to relevant regulations), they make provision for the beneficial co-treatment of sewage with other wastes and biogas is recovered for use as an energy source in accordance with Policy 28 (Energy recovery development);**

and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:

d. they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable.

6.211 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.

6.212 In relation to criterion b) in Policy 31, 'no deterioration' objectives relate to the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)[198]. 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 - transposed into national law in the UK through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 (see: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/3242/contents/made) - are delivered through River Basin Management Plans in England.

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198 EU Water Framework Directive (2000)- http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF

Non-hazardous waste landfill

6.213 The disposal of waste to land to fill a void is commonly known as landfill. Historically, this method of waste management used to be the most common form of waste management before the significant increase in recycling and recovery that occurs now. It was and still is, the least preferable type of waste management as it provides very little benefit apart from the disposal of waste.

6.214 Landfill in Hampshire is considered 'disposal' except if the waste is inert and has a significant beneficial use. Inert wastes which are used to restore mineral workings, in civil engineering developments or for other beneficial uses are not considered disposal (landfill), but recovery. This is because the land is restored to the desired levels and it can also provide other environmental and amenity benefits.

6.215 Hampshire is the best performing area for 'diverting' household waste[199] from landfill. Although waste minimisation measures and diversionary waste management activities will reduce the amounts of waste going into landfill, it is still important to plan for any additional (non-hazardous) landfill capacity requirements in the short to medium term. This need for capacity is in addition to that in existing permitted landfill sites which will continue to play a limited role in managing Hampshire's waste. It is important to identify suitable areas to ensure there is enough landfill capacity to dispose of Hampshire's waste which cannot yet be reused, recycled or used to generate energy (i.e. Hampshire's residual waste) and where possible avoid transporting waste outside Hampshire.

6.216 About 90% of household waste is currently diverted (recycled or recovered) which means only a very limited amount of Hampshire's household waste (which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered) is disposed of at landfill sites[200]. Whilst the remaining amount of household waste still landfilled is relatively small, this 'residual' amount represents the most difficult challenge, and its future treatment away from landfill may rely on technological solutions that are delivered over the long term. Sufficient landfill capacity must be provided to landfill both the small amount of municipal wastes and the larger quantities of non-municipal wastes in the near future, and for waste that cannot practicably be recovered. The requirement for landfill over the Plan period is shown in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Landfill capacity requirements over the Plan period (tonnes)

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

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

6.217 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).

199 About 90% of municipal waste in Hampshire is household waste – the remainder is that from areas such as public parks, street sweepings, etc.
200 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Finding 9

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6.218 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.

6.219 Apart from the specific development identified in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*, the Hampshire Authorities do not expect new non-hazardous landfills to be proposed in Hampshire over the Plan period. This is due to the move away from this form of waste management, the environmental constraints[201] and associated lack of suitable land[202]. The use of remaining capacity[203] at existing sites does not imply support for any further development, except where the site is included in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*. Impacts on the environment and local communities should be avoided at any extensions or new landfills.

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201 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 6 and 7
202 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 10
203 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 10

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill

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

1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:

- **Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood**
- **Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey**
- **Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch**

2. proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':

- **Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8)**

3. **in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area, provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**

- **Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12)**

4. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:

i. **there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and**
ii. **there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and**
iii. **the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and**
iv. **the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and**
v. **through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and**
vi. **the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.**

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6.220 The landfill site allocations identified within the Plan include 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 identification of sites in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of landfill proposals[204], the Habitats Regulation Assessment[205][206] and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment[207] as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.

6.221 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)*.

6.222 *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[208] 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.

6.223 Restoration of landfill sites can assist in delivering other environmental objectives, such as habitat re-establishment and biodiversity targets, new woodland and the provision of public amenity and recreational space. The restoration of landfills is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments'.

Specialist waste management

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

6.225 Some types of waste are classed as hazardous because they have unique characteristics and often require specialist treatment technologies. One of the largest sources of waste arisings in Hampshire requiring specialist waste management is that from oils or oil/water mixes such as machine, engine, gear, heating, sludge, hydraulic and oily sludges. In 2009, these arisings were estimated as about 47,000 tonnes, of which about 90% was classified as hazardous[209].

6.226 Hampshire has a number of hazardous waste recycling and recovery facilities which provide an important role in managing this form of waste. Significantly, the Fawley Thermal Treatment Centre plays a national role in the disposal of many hazardous waste materials through incineration while the non-hazardous landfill at Pound Bottom provides disposal capacity for hazardous waste in the form of asbestos only.

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204 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, sections 6.2.1.6, 6.2.2, 6.3, 6.4 and appendices 9 and 20
205 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
206 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record
207 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
208 Land raising - waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels to create raised areas
209 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, section 3.2

6.227 Most energy recovery facilities or specialist incinerators produce a fly-ash or Air Pollution Control (APC) residues which are hazardous and require pre-treatment and then disposal at hazardous landfill sites. Hampshire currently has three energy recovery facilities for municipal waste, another for commercial wastes as well as a high temperature incinerator specifically for hazardous wastes. Total APC residues in 2009 were 12,900 tonnes[210].

6.228 Other hazardous waste produced in Hampshire includes asbestos waste which can be deposited in dedicated hazardous cells within non-hazardous landfill. In 2009, Hampshire's arisings were estimated at about 7,900 tonnes and some of this was landfilled at the Pound Bottom landfill site[211]. 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. It is estimated that there are circa 50 tonnes of Low Level radioactive Waste (LLW) arising in Hampshire per annum. There is no Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) or High Level Waste (HLW) arising in Hampshire.

6.229 The existing hazardous waste management capacity in Hampshire is estimated to be 520,000 tpa which is higher than the total estimated hazardous waste arisings in 2030 of 155,000 tpa[212]. However, about half of this capacity is for waste transfer and very little is currently recycled. The majority of hazardous waste management capacity is from: recovery - oil treatment or incineration with energy recovery facilities (200,000tpa); and disposal - high temperature incineration (60,000tpa). Between 2006 and 2009 approximately 24,000 tonnes per annum of hazardous waste was imported while a declining amount has been exported. In 2009, around 68,000 tonnes of hazardous waste was exported[213]. The amount of hazardous waste that was managed in Hampshire in 2010 was approximately 118,000 tonnes[214].

6.230 All forms of hazardous waste should be treated as far as possible up the waste hierarchy and as close as possible to the source of the waste arising. Specialist facilities for recycling, recovery or treatment of hazardous waste should be located where they meet other Plan policies and in particular the criteria set out in *Policies 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* and *29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*.

6.231 During the Plan period, existing or future non-hazardous landfill sites may apply to receive other types of waste, including some specific hazardous wastes. The amount of hazardous waste produced in Hampshire and requiring landfill is approximately 9,000 tonnes per annum which is mostly asbestos. This declining quantity of hazardous waste is forecast to be insufficient to justify allocating a site. From about 2016, it is estimated Hampshire's current capacity to landfill hazardous waste will no longer be available. There is no known void space in Hampshire which could be delivered in time to accommodate this need. In addition, it is unlikely that the market would take up an allocated site for a new hazardous landfill, even if a suitable site could be identified because of the low quantities involved.

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210 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, section 3.14
211 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, chapter 3.4
212 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, Key Findings 25, 26, and 37
213 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, Annex 2
214 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 6.1

6.232 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[(215)].

6.233 The provision of hazardous waste landfill capacity is a priority in the wider area, particularly to serve the needs of the south of England. Other identified priorities for the wider region include treatment facilities for hazardous air pollution control residues (from energy from waste recovery facilities or other combustion facilities) and dedicated landfill cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous wastes such as asbestos waste[(216)]. Managing hazardous waste is likely to change significantly in future, as European Directives increasingly direct hazardous waste away from landfill.

Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level radioactive Waste

Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level radioactive Waste will be supported, subject to:

a. **no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or**
b. **in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy and;**
c. **it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).**

6.234 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.

6.235 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.

6.236 Radioactive wastes are not generally classified as hazardous wastes as they do not come under the EU Waste Framework Directive. The lowest level of radioactive waste, LLW, consists largely of paper, plastics and scrap metal items that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. In future, there is likely to be more LLW requiring special disposal in the UK as nuclear plants are decommissioned. Landfill companies and nuclear operators have to apply to the Environment Agency for authorisations to dispose of LLW. Although there are no nuclear power stations in or near to Hampshire, the Government expects all waste planning authorities to consider the management of LLW as opportunities to dispose of this waste are limited. The relatively small volumes of this waste mean that its management has to rely on facilities provided for other conventional wastes, rather than bespoke facilities for LLW.

215 Including the planning permission end date or other limit on its continued use, or any geographic restriction of waste inputs.
216 The Hazardous Waste Regulations prohibit the disposal of hazardous waste together with other wastes

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6.237 Any proposals to manage significant volumes of hazardous or LLW from outside Hampshire would have to demonstrate that the local social and economic benefits outweigh other sustainability criteria and that their environmental impact is acceptable. The disposal of intermediate and high level radioactive and nuclear waste in Hampshire will not be permitted. Very Low Level radioactive Waste (VLLW) is a sub category of Low Level radioactive Waste, which contains very little radioactivity. Landfill and incinerator operators do not need special authorisation to dispose of this waste.

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Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

6.238 As set out in the policies on aggregate supply, Hampshire's existing minerals infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2030[217]. However, the position will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure the Plan responds positively and flexibly to any changes in supply, demand and other changes in circumstances such as changes in operations and technology at wharves and rail depots and the need of areas outside of the Plan. These matters are considered in more detail in the sections on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure', 'Aggregate supply', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure'. Monitoring the Plan will ensure that potential trends which may impact on wharf and rail capacity are identified and allow a timely assessment of the consequences on the Plan's objectives. This is set out in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. Relevant issues for monitoring include:

- Navigational and/or marine access constraints;
- physical capacity of quays;
- lack of rail access;
- inability of existing aggregates wharves to meet modern and potentially future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry or to expand;
- regeneration opportunities in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and elsewhere; and
- Hampshire's influence over wider economies.

6.239 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'.

6.240 National planning policy[218] requires 'mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential wharves and rail heads (rail depots) and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail and sea of minerals'. Safeguarding potential infrastructure, like that for mineral resources (as set out in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral resources') would not in itself presume in favour of future development. However, it would prevent future planning decisions being made without consideration of potential mineral and waste interests on suitable sites. It is recognised that there may be opportunities for potential further wharves and rail depots if suitable land were to become available in the locations identified in *Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)*, within or beyond the Plan period.

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217 Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire, section 7 (Land & Mineral Management Ltd)
218 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 143 (DCLG, 2012)

Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

The following areas are safeguarded, so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals or waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses:

a. **land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and**
b. **land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and**
c. **Marchwood military port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre); and**
d. **land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and**
e. **existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.**

The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.

6.241 The National Policy Statement for Ports[(219)] 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.

6.242 National policy[(220)] also recognises the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea gateway port with significant global and economic importance.

6.243 The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan[(221)] is considered by Associated British Ports (ABP) to be the only location for accommodating significant port expansion. ABP also consider that this site could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local but also a potentially regional and national need for the processing and distribution of different aggregates and waste resources, especially if deep-water berthing facilities were to be developed. The site is also identified in the New Forest District (Outside the National Park) Core Strategy DPD (2009) as the only area of land physically capable of accommodating significant expansion of the Port of Southampton. However, land at Dibden Bay is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and adjoins the New Forest National Park. The foreshore is of international importance and is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA), Ramsar site and a SSSI. In 2004, the Secretary of State rejected previous proposals for port development at Dibden Bay principally because of its environmental impacts. Whilst there may also be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton, any development in this location must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.

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219 National Ports Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)
220 Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, paragraph 4.10 (Department for Transport, 2008)
221 Port of Southampton Masterplan (2010-2026) (Associated British Ports, 2010)

6.244 Expansion of the Port of Southampton may not be the only option for future wharf capacity. Investment in modern infrastructure may provide further opportunities. In addition, with the changing economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport. For instance, opportunities may arise through the current review of the use of the Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre). The existing commercial docks at Southampton, as operated by ABP, are identified in other elements of the development plan as operational port land where the growth of general port uses is encouraged[(222)] The existing naval base and commercial docks at Portsmouth are also identified in other elements of the development plan for employment and port uses[(223)]. 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.

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222 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)

223 The Portsmouth Plan (Portsmouth's Core Strategy), PCS11 employment land, page 87-88

7 Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review

7.1 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[224] and Planning Policy Statement (PPS10)[225] to be deliverable and subject to monitoring and review. This is to ensure the Plan's strategic priorities are being implemented and the policies are having the desired effect and to identify whether there are concerns or issues that need to be addressed.

7.2 The policies and proposals in the Plan will be implemented primarily through the development management process. The Hampshire Authorities will be guided by the Plan, or the NPPF where the Plan is silent, in its totality in considering whether to grant or refuse permission, in deciding what conditions should be attached to any permission, and to determine whether a legal agreement is required.

7.3 Monitoring is an important element in the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste developments. Hampshire County Council will monitor all minerals and waste developments granted by the authority proportionate to the type and nature of the development. The Hampshire Authorities will use appropriate compliance measures, if these are required, to ensure compliance with minerals and waste permissions granted. This may include enforcement action.

7.4 The Plan's strategic priorities arise from the plans '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. Although these issues are not currently considered to be relevant to this Plan up to 2030, they will need to be considered through monitoring and as part of any review of the Plan as they may have an impact on aggregate supply and the management of waste within or beyond the end of the Plan period. These include:

- limited viable indigenous and accessible sand and gravel resources;
- major constraints that affect possible sites in north and south Hampshire;
- two National Parks, AONBs and other nature conservation designations that restrict opportunities for future mineral and waste development;
- the majority of Hampshire's wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and can offer important regeneration opportunities (this is an on-going issue and regeneration would be facilitated should a suitable opportunity arise to relocate current wharf sites);
- extensive existing built-up areas create land-use conflicts with 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 strategic priorities. Options for addressing the above issues should form part of any review of the Plan (programmed for approximately five years after adoption of the Plan subject to monitoring).

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224 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 153 (DCLG, 2012) refers to the Local Plan that should be 'reviewed in whole or in part to respond flexibly to changing circumstances. Also, paragraph 182 refers to ".. the plan should be deliverable over its period ..." as part of the 'effective' soundness test.

225 In relation to monitoring, paragraphs 39 - 41 refer "Effective monitoring and review is essential to securing sustainable waste management".

7.7 Future minerals and waste development and the review of the Plan will involve a large number of interests. The Hampshire Authorities will seek to develop long-term options for minerals and waste development and will work with the following stakeholders in the development of these options through the review of the Plan:

- Hampshire Authorities (including the Highway Authorities) and local planning authorities;
- government and relevant government agencies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England;
- relevant non-governmental organisations;
- the minerals and waste industry;
- other related businesses;
- the transport industry (including port authorities and network rail); and
- the local community.

7.8 The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is designed to monitor the policies against the Plan's strategic priorities. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan will be used to monitor the delivery of the Plan. This is considered in more detail in 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.

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8 Glossary and Abbreviations

Aftercare: Action necessary to bring restored land up to the required standard for an agreed after-use such as agriculture, forestry or amenity.

Aerodrome Safety Exclusion Zone: An area identified where 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.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA): A designation made by a local authority where an assessment of air quality results in the need to devise an action plan to improve quality of air.

Amenity: Something considered necessary to live comfortably.

Anaerobic Digestion (AD): A biological process making it possible to degrade organic matter by producing biogas, which is a renewable energy source and a sludge, used as fertilizer.

Ancient Woodland: A statutory designation for woodland that is believed to have existed from at least medieval times.

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR): An index to the known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, designed and historic landscapes, parks and gardens and industrial monuments in the county.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Areas of countryside considered to have significant landscape value, and protected to preserve that value. Originally identified and designated by the Countryside Commission under Sections 87 and 88 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Natural England is now responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management and upkeep.

Back up grazing land: Enclosed pasture land which forms an integral part of the commoning economy, particularly in and around the New Forest National Park. Generally it is located close to a commoner's holding. Its uses include overwintering of stock, raising store cattle, making hay or silage, tending sick animals and young stock, finishing ponies for riding, and preparing stock for market.

Best and most versatile agricultural land (BMV): The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choice to be made about its future use in the planning system. It helps underpin the principles of sustainable development. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by Government policy guidance. This is the land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and sets out a framework for action in two parts:

- A Strategic Plan – sets out the objectives of the Partnership, describes Hampshire's biodiversity, and identifies habitats and species of priority concern. It also presents a strategy for information, data and raising awareness of biodiversity;
- Individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity.

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Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA): Specific geographical areas with the best opportunity to restore and create habitats of regional importance. They are defined entirely on the basis of identifying those areas where conservation action is likely to have the most benefit for biodiversity based on existing biodiversity interest and opportunities for enhancement. The purpose of BOAs is to guide support for land management as they represent those areas where assistance for land management and habitat restoration would have particular benefit.

Biomass: A renewable energy source made of biological material from living, or recently living organisms. As an energy source, biomass can either be used directly, or converted into other energy products such as biofuel.

Bird strike: Risk of aircraft collision with birds, which are often attracted to landfill sites containing organic waste.

Borrow Pit: Where minerals are required for a particular major local construction project, temporary borrow pits can sometimes be developed to obtain very local sources of sand, gravel, chalk or clay. Production from borrow pits is normally limited to use for a specific project, and usually has direct access from the pit to the construction site.

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) Standards: A design and assessment method for sustainable buildings.

Brownfield: Land which has been previously developed.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2): The most important greenhouse gas produced by human activities.

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.

Composting: Aerobic decomposition of organic matter to produce compost for use as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Co-location: The placement of several activities in a single location.

Combined heat and power (CHP): Heating technology which generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source.

Commercial and industrial waste (C&I): Waste generated by business and industry.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): A new charge which local authorities in England and Wales will be empowered, but not required, to charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges will be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the charge to the size and character of the development paying it. The proceeds of the levy will be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.

Community Strategy: Community Strategies outline the local community's wishes and priorities, they can be used as a tool to ensure local government and other services meet local needs.

Conservation areas: Designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

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Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CDE): Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil but can also include timber, metals and plastics.

Core Strategy: The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2007. The strategy included an 'over-arching' strategic approach to development. It was produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest National Park Authority.

Corridor of disturbance: An area located on land surrounding a specific construction project where aggregate is extracted as part of the development. The corridor of disturbance relates to 'borrow pits' and indicates the area which aggregate can be extracted for specific projects.

Countryside: Areas that are not urbanised.

Cumulative impact: Impacts that accumulate over time, from one or more sources.

Curtilage: The enclosed area of land around a dwelling.

Development Plan Document (DPD): Spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination.

Development Scheme: A project plan for the development of statutory and other planning documents.

Disposal: Any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

Dormant sites: A site where planning permission for mineral extraction was granted and implemented prior to, and on or subsequent to, the 1 July 1948 and respectively, at which no mineral working has been carried out to any substantial extent. It is unlawful to carry out mineral working on a dormant site until full modern planning conditions have been approved by the relevant Minerals Planning Authority.

Eco-town: A government-sponsored programme of new towns to be built in England, which are intended to achieve exemplary standards of sustainability.

Energy from waste (EFW): is the process of creating energy - usually in the form of electricity or heat but also potentially biofuels - from the thermal treatment of a waste source via technologies such as incineration, Anaerobic Digestion, Gasification or Pyrolysis.

Energy Recovery Facility (ERF): A facility at which waste material is burned to generate heat and/or electricity.

Energy security: The uninterrupted availability of energy at an affordable price.

Environment Agency (EA): A public organisation with the responsibility for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. Its functions include the regulation of industrial processes, the maintenance of flood defences and water resources, water quality and the improvement of wildlife habitats.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic investigation and assessment of the likely effects of a proposed development, to be taken into account in the decision-making process under the Town and Country Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. The process is undertaken for a proposed development that would significantly affect the environment because of its siting, design, size or scale.

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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.

Flood Risk Zones (FRZ): Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood-risk. Flood-risk zones are defined by the Environment Agency.

Gardens of Special Historic Interest: Gardens which appear on English Heritage's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

Gasification: A waste-treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.

Green Belt: An area designated in planning documents, providing an area of permanent separation between urban areas. The main aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important quality of Green Belts is their openness. There is one Green Belt located in Hampshire, in the south west of the county.

Green economy: An economy which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive.

Greenhouse gas (GHG): Gases resulting from various processes which, when emitted into the atmosphere, trap heat from the sun causing rises in global temperatures – a process often referred to as the greenhouse effect.

Green waste: Compostable garden waste.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GPZ): Geographical areas, defined by the Environment Agency, used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA): Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans on designated European Sites in Great Britain. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European Sites (collectively termed 'Natura 2000' sites). The Natura 2000 sites comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). SPAs are classified under the European Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC; Birds Directive) for the protection of wild birds and their habitats (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).

Hampshire County Council (HCC): The county council that governs the county of Hampshire in England. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

Hazardous waste: Waste that contains hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous wastes are listed in the European Waste Catalogue (EWC).

Health and Safety Executive (HSE): The national independent watchdog for work-related health, safety and illness.

Health Impact Assessments: An assessment of the impacts of policies, plans and projects on health in diverse economic sectors using quantitative, qualitative and participatory techniques.

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Heavy goods vehicles (HGV): A vehicle that is over 3,500kg unladen weight and used for carrying goods.

Highways Authority: The organisation responsible for the administration of public roads.

Historic Environment Record (HER): A public record of all aspects of the historic environment of the county.

Household waste: Waste arising from domestic property which 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).

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 under go any significant physical, chemical or biological changes.

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA): An appraisal process, which fulfils the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. (*See Sustainability Appraisal)*.

In-vessel composting: Composting within a sealed chamber where environmental parameters are optimised (temperature, moisture, mixing and air flow), resulting in the production of higher quality finished compost within a shorter time.

Joint Baseline Report: Outlines the baseline information on the main sustainability issues for Hampshire and supports the Sustainability Appraisal.

Land bank: A measure of the stock of planning permissions in an area, showing the amount of un-exploited mineral, with planning permissions, and how long those supplies will last at the locally apportioned rate of supply.

Landscape character: A combination of factors such as topography, vegetation pattern, land use and cultural associations that combine to create a distinct, recognisable character.

Land-won aggregates / minerals: Mineral/aggregate excavated from the land.

Landfill: The deposit of waste into voids in the ground.

Landfill Directive: The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) was adopted by the European Union in 1999. This directive introduced stringent technical requirements for landfills to prevent or reduce as much as possible their negative impact on the environment particularly on surface and ground water, soil, air and human health.

Landfill tax: An environmental tax introduced in October 1996 to discourage the disposal of controlled waste to landfill.

Landraise: Waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels.

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Leachate: Water which seeps through a landfill site, extracting substances from the deposited waste to form a pollutant.

Listed Buildings and Sites: Buildings and sites protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRM): A statutory plan detailing the strategy for local flood risk management.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR): A statutory designation made (by principal local authorities) under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. They are places of local, but not necessarily national, wildlife or geological importance and also often have good public access and facilities. Local Nature Reserves are almost always owned by local authorities, who often pass the management of the Local Nature Reserves onto County Wildlife trusts.

Local Transport Plan (LTP): A statutory plan detailing the future transport approach in a given area.

Low-level radioactive waste (LLW): Low Level Waste (LLW) is the lowest activity category of radioactive waste. Overall, the major components of LLW are building rubble, soil and steel items such as framework, pipework and reinforcement from the dismantling and demolition of nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities and the clean up of nuclear sites. However, at the present time most LLW is from the operation of nuclear facilities, and this is mainly paper, plastics and scrap metal items. A sub-category of LLW is Very Low Level Waste (VLLW).

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

Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS): A system of addressing the spatial imbalances in supply and demand, used by government to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy without irreversible damage, within the limits set by the environment and assessed through sustainability appraisals.

Marine-won aggregates: Sand and gravel that is suction-dredged from the sea bed.

Material considerations: A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. Material considerations can include (but are not limited to); overlooking/loss of privacy, loss of light or overshadowing, parking, highway safety, etc. Issues such as loss of view, or negative effect on the value of properties are not material considerations.

Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): A facility where elements of the waste stream are mechanically or manually separated before recycling and/or are bulked, crushed, baled and stored for reprocessing, either on the same site or at a material reprocessing plant.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT): Various processes used to treat waste further before final disposal. The aim of MBT is to minimise the environmental impact of end disposal by removing as much recyclable, organic and toxic material as possible. This produces a reduced volume of relatively inert, stabilised end product which may be landfilled. It also means further value from the waste can be gained by recovering recyclables and, in some cases, energy.

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Merchant Plant - such a facility will be 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.

Ministry of Defence (MoD): The Government department responsible for implementation of the government defence policy and the headquarters of UK armed forces.

Minerals Consultation Area (MCA): An area identified to ensure consultation between the relevant district or borough planning authority, the minerals industry and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined. The Hampshire Mineral Consultation Area covers the same areas as the Mineral Safeguarding Area.

Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA): The MSA is defined by minerals and waste planning authorities. They include viable resources of aggregates and are defined so that proven resources of aggregates are not sterilised by non-mineral development. The MSA does not provide a presumption for these resources to be worked.

Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities: The local planning authorities (County and Unitary Councils) responsible for minerals and waste planning. In Hampshire, Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, the New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority are minerals and waste planning authorities.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Solid waste collected by waste collection authorities, predominantly household waste.

National Nature Reserve (NNR): A nationally important biological or geological site declared by Natural England and managed through ownership, leasehold or a nature reserve agreement.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Published in March 2012, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

National Register of Parks and Gardens: The English Heritage register of historic parks and gardens of national importance.

Natura 2000 sites: Designated land including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites.

Nature Improvement Areas (NIA): Large, discrete area that will deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their residential environment. The partnership will plan and discuss significant improvements for wildlife and people through the sustainable use of natural resources, restoring and creating wildlife habitats, connecting local sites and joining up local action. (http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/images/nia-criteria_tcm6-26964.pdf)

New Forest National Park: The New Forest National Park was created in March 2005. The National Park lies mainly in south-west Hampshire – from east of the Avon Valley to Southampton Water and from the Solent coast to the edge of the Wiltshire chalk downs.

New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA): The New Forest National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2006. Its purposes are to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the park, to promote opportunity for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities and to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities within the park. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

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Non-hazardous landfill: One of the three classifications of landfills made by the Landfill Directive, taking non-hazardous waste.

Non-hazardous waste: Waste permitted for disposal at a non-hazardous landfill. It is not inert or hazardous and includes the majority of household and commercial wastes.

Open windrow composting: Involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferably impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, by hand or mechanically.

Other recovery: Any operation meeting the definition for 'recovery' but failing to comply with the specific requirements for preparation for re-use or for recycling e.g. Incineration where the principal use of the waste is as a fuel or other means to generate energy.

Permitted capacity: Mineral reserves with planning permission for future extraction.

Permitted development rights: Permitted development rights grant automatic planning permission to proposals for development that is a physical operation, or a material change of use, or both.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): Previous planning policy statements issued by the government on planning. The majority of PPSs relevant to the Minerals and Waste Plan have been superseded by the NPPF. However, Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) on sustainable waste management still remains.

Policies Map: A map on an Ordnance Survey base showing spatial application of appropriate policies from the Development Plan.

Pollution Prevention Control (PPC): The aim of the PPC directive is to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution by prioritising efforts on the most significant industrial and agricultural activities.

Portsmouth City Council (PCC): The city of Portsmouth is administered by Portsmouth City Council, a unitary authority. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

Preparing for re-use: Checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

Prevention: Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:

a. the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
b. the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
c. the content of harmful substances in materials and products.

Primary Route Network (PRN): A network of regionally significant highways, or routes for longer distance travel.

Pyrolysis: Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.

Rail depot: A railway facility where trains regularly stop to load or unload passengers or freight (goods). It generally consists of a platform and building next to the tracks providing related services.

Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance): Sites of international importance for waterfowl protected under the Ramsar Convention of the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, ratified by the UK Government in 1976.

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Re-use: Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for either the same purpose for which they were conceived or other uses.

Recovery: Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Recycled aggregates: Products manufactured from recyclables or the by-products of recovery and treatment processes, e.g. recycled concrete aggregates from CDE waste.

Recycling: The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products. Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

Regeneration: Investment in capital in the review of urban area by improving what is there or clearing it away and restoring.

Regeneration of waste oils: Any recycling operation whereby base oils can be produced by refining waste oils, in particular by removing the contaminants, the oxidation products and the additives contained in such oils.

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS): Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important sites for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Prepared by the regional body, the RSS sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region. The South East Plan was adopted in 2007 but was revoked in 2013. Policy NRM6 in relation to the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area has been saved following the revocation and is relevant to the plan area although this relates to housing developments.

Renewable energy: Energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat, which are naturally replenished.

Restoration: The process of returning a site to its former use, or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as agriculture or forestry.

Rights of Way (RoW): Paths which the public have a legally protected right to use.

Safeguarding: The method of protecting needed facilities or mineral resources and of preventing inappropriate development from affecting it. Usually, where sites are threatened, the course of action would be to object to the proposal or negotiate an acceptable resolution.

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM): Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Secondary aggregate: Materials that do not meet primary aggregate (e.g. sand/gravel and crushed rock) specifications but which can be used instead of them. Secondary aggregates are by-products of other processes, including the production of primary aggregates.

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Section 106 agreement (S106): The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a local planning authority (LPA) to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner when granting planning permission. The obligation is termed a Section 106 Agreement. These agreements are a way of dealing with matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. They are increasingly used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing.

Section 278 agreement (S278): A legal agreement between developers or other interested parties and the Local Authority for changes and improvements to highways.

Sensitive Receptors: The aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development, including in particular population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.

Sensitive Human Receptors: Locations where people live, sleep, work or visit that may be sensitive to the impact of minerals and waste activity on health, well-being and quality of life. Examples include houses, hospitals and schools.

Sharp sand and gravel: Coarse sand and gravel suitable for use in making concrete.

Shoreline Management Plans (SMP): A large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, which helps reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environments. Coastal processes include tidal patterns, wave height, wave direction and the movement of beach and seabed materials.

Silica sand: Also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is used for applications other than as construction aggregates.

Sites: Specific sites are identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): A local designation conferred on an area of particular interest in Hampshire for its biodiversity by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre according to criteria agreed with Natural England and the Hampshire Wildlife Trust. These sites may be designated for a range of ecological interests and may be of national importance.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): A national designation for an area of special interest because of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features, selected by Natural England and notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR): The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) is a resource and repository of information about the archaeology and historic landscapes under National Trust care.

Soft sand: Fine sand suitable for use in such products as mortar, asphalt and plaster.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ): Geographical areas defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Southampton City Council (SCC): The city of Southampton is administered by Southampton City Council, a unitary authority. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

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South Downs National Park: The National Park was formally established on 1 April 2011 and includes areas in the Hampshire County Council boundary.

South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA): The South Downs National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2011 and is responsible for all planning in the South Downs National Park. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

South East Plan (SEP): See Regional Spatial Strategy

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA): An area of importance for the habitats of certain rare or vulnerable categories of birds or for regularly occurring migratory bird species, required to be designated for protection by member states under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EC).

Special Waste: Any waste with hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment, also referred to as hazardous waste.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): A Local Development Document which sets out the standards the Planning Authority intends to achieve when involving the community in preparing Local Development Documents, or when making a significant development control decision. It also sets out how the Authority intends to achieve these standards. A consultation statement must be produced showing how the Authority has complied with its SCI.

Sterilisation: When a change of use, or the development, of land prevents possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes and part of European Union Policy. It is sometimes referred to as strategic environmental impact assessment and is intended to highlight environmental issues during decision-making about strategic documents such as plans, programmes and strategies. The SEA identifies the significant environmental effects that are likely to result from implementing the plan or alternative approaches to the plan. The Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA)includes the SEA of the Plan alongside Sustainability Appraisal.

Strategic Facilities: Generally large-scale waste facilities with a production or processing of over 50,000 tonnes per annum. The term can also be used for smaller facilities that are considered to be critical to waste management in a locality (e.g. they provide the only waste management treatment option) or they play a strategic role such as hazardous waste management.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): An assessment of the potential flood risk such as from groundwater and fluvial floods, undertaken at the appropriate level (county or district).

Strategic and Local Gap: Strategic gaps and local gaps are defined to maintain the separate identity of settlements.

Strategic Route Network (SRN): The National Primary Route Network in the county and other roads designated by the County Council as being of more than local importance in Hampshire.

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Strategic Waste Sites: Essential to the delivery of the plan's objectives but in any case are sites above 50,000 tonnes per annum with permanent planning permissions or have at least ten years of their planning permissions remaining (temporary).

Surcharge: Raising the level of the land above the existing landfill levels using waste.

Sustainability Appraisal: In United Kingdom planning law, an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process, to allow decisions that are compatible with sustainable development. Since 2001, sustainability appraisals have had to conform to the EU directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Sustainability Report: A report complying with the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (see above).

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS): A sequence of water-management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a more suitable way than the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.

Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space: Name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation within the Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Dorset Heaths SPA.

Sustainable Waste Management: The management of waste in a sustainable way to help conserve valuable natural resources, prevent the unnecessary emission of greenhouse gases and protect public health and natural ecosystems.

Thermal Treatment: Incineration and other high-temperature waste-treatment systems.

Time-limited development: Development which has a time limit imposed when the development must be completed.

Townscape: The appearance of a town or city; an urban scene.

Treatment: This is a broad term which refers to recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal. This includes the physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting (e.g. waste transfer), that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volumes or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.

Urban Areas: An area characterised by higher population density and vast human features in comparison to areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations.

Use Classes: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as Use Classes. This includes B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage or Distribution).

Void Capacity: Available capacity for waste at a landfill/ land raising site.

Waste: The Waste Framework Directive 75/442 (as amended) defines waste as “any substance that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

Waste Arisings: Waste generated within a specified area.

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Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities: Local Authorities responsible for waste collection (e.g. District, Borough and City Councils) and waste disposal (e.g. County and City Councils).

Waste Framework Directive (WFD): A framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It defines certain terms, such as 'waste', 'recover' and 'disposal' to ensure that a uniform approach is taken across the EU.

Waste Hierarchy: The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive introduces a changed hierarchy of options for managing waste. It gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, followed by recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and finally disposal (for example landfill). The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 apply the requirements for the waste hierarchy.

Waste management licencing/permitting: Enables the deposit, recovery and disposal of Controlled Waste.

Waste Residual: Material that remains following the treatment of waste.

Waste Transfer Station (WTS): A location where waste can be temporarily stored, separated and bulked after being dropped off by domestic waste-collection lorries and before being carried off by larger vehicles for subsequent treatment or ultimate disposal.

Waste water Treatment Works (WWTW): A facility where sewage volumes are reduced by de-watering and aerobic and anaerobic biological treatment.

Wharf: A landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload.

Zero waste: A term adopted to describe a culture in which all waste is seen as a resource having a value.

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Appendix A - Site allocations

1 The following appendix provides information on those mineral and waste sites that are defined as allocations within the Plan in sections 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots', 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)', 'Clay'and 'Non-hazardous waste landfill'. It also includes information on Whitehill & Bordon which is safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

2 Although the proposed rail depot, mineral (sand and gravel and brick-making clay) and landfill sites have been assessed to be the most acceptable options for meeting the requirements identified in the Plan, it is inevitable that their operation will have an impact.

3 The delineation of an allocated site, **shown by the red boundary and cross hatching, indicates the area within which development is expected to occur**. This is based on the site identified or nominated for consideration. In the case of mineral extraction sites, it does not mean that working would extend to the site boundary as the allocation needs to include provision for buffer zones and mitigation measures. These will be determined through detailed site investigation, taking account of the development considerations for each site. Such measures will be covered by the planning permission, including relevant conditions and / or legal agreements. It may also include provision for ancillary works such as plant, offices, access and weighbridges.

4 **Development considerations** are identified in the text accompanying each inset map in this appendix. They should be addressed alongside the other policies of the Plan. Development should be designed with appropriate mitigation measures, where applicable, to avoid or mitigate its impact on the environment and local communities. Development considerations apply to minerals and waste developments in Hampshire, but may also include impacts that may extend beyond Hampshire.

5 **Development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of European protected sites.** The development requirements for maintaining this integrity are identified with an asterisk (*) in the text and must be addressed.

6 **At this stage it is too early to specify exactly how the development considerations may be addressed. That will be done at the planning application stage**, which should present the most appropriate responses, which are likely to include detailed site appraisals and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These will identify what effects the development will have, and how to tackle them. All assessment information and suggested mitigation measures should be clearly identified and form part of pre-application discussions and consultation with the local community.

7 There is national planning guidance[226] which considers the potential impacts of mineral working. This has been developed through the Plan, and the policies outlined in this Plan ensure that all possible impacts are kept to a minimum through the use of measures such as noise attenuation mounds, tree planting/screening, traffic management requirements, dust minimisation and hydrological monitoring. With regard to water management and pollution control generally, the Environment Agency has responsibility for such matters and provide expert advice and additional controls.

8 **All elements of the Plan need to be considered as well as the site-specific development considerations outlined in this Appendix.**

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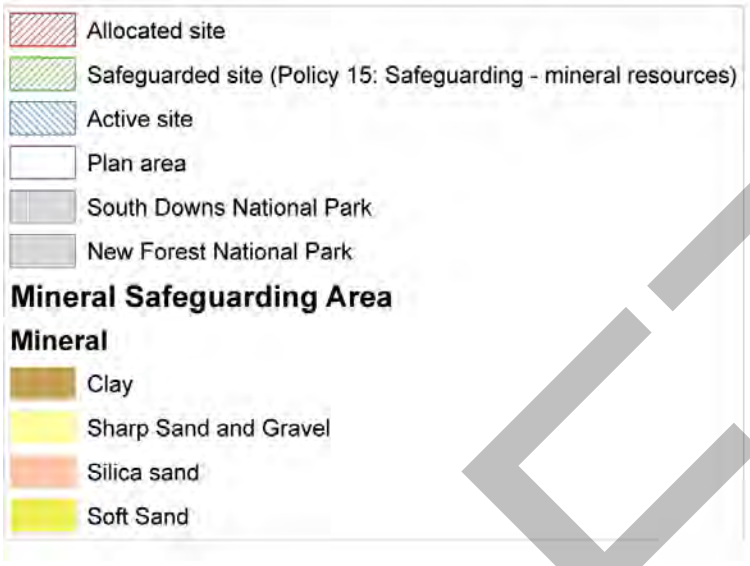
226 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 143 and 144 (DCLG, 2012)

9 The following is the legend for the Inset Maps in this appendix.

Legend for Inset Maps



10 Please note:

- Safeguarded sites are annotated with a green hatch and show sites / areas identified for safeguarding through the Plan.
- Active (permitted) minerals and waste sites are annotated with a blue hatch. The boundaries of these sites have been determined through planning permissions granted for development.

11 The site allocations / safeguarded area are set out in the following order in this Appendix:

- Basingstoke Sidings (Rail depot- Policy 19)
- Bleak Hill Quarry Extension (Sand and gravel extraction- Policy 20)
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (Sand and gravel extraction- Policy 20)
- Cutty Brow (Sand and gravel extraction- Policy 20)
- Forest Lodge Home Farm (Sand and gravel extraction- Policy 20)
- Hamble Airfield (Sand and gravel extraction- Policy 20)
- Micheldever Sidings (Rail depot - Policy 19)
- Michlemersh Brickworks (Brick-making clay extraction - Policy 22)
- Purple Haze (Sand and gravel extraction - Policy 20 and Reserve landfill - Policy 32)
- Roeshot (Sand and gravel extraction - Policy 20)
- Selborne Brickworks (Brick-making clay extraction - Policy 22)
- Squabb Wood Landfill (Landfill - Policy 32)
- Whitehill & Bordon (Safeguarding of mineral resources - Policy 15)

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Basingstoke sidings

Location: Central Basingstoke

Grid reference: SU 627 524

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Parish Authority: Not applicable

Area: 2.4 hectares

Existing land use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

Proposed land use: Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

Total capacity: Unknown

Reason for allocation: The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire.

Development considerations:

- The impact on local businesses and residents.
- Protection of recharge and water quality of the underlying aquifer.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.

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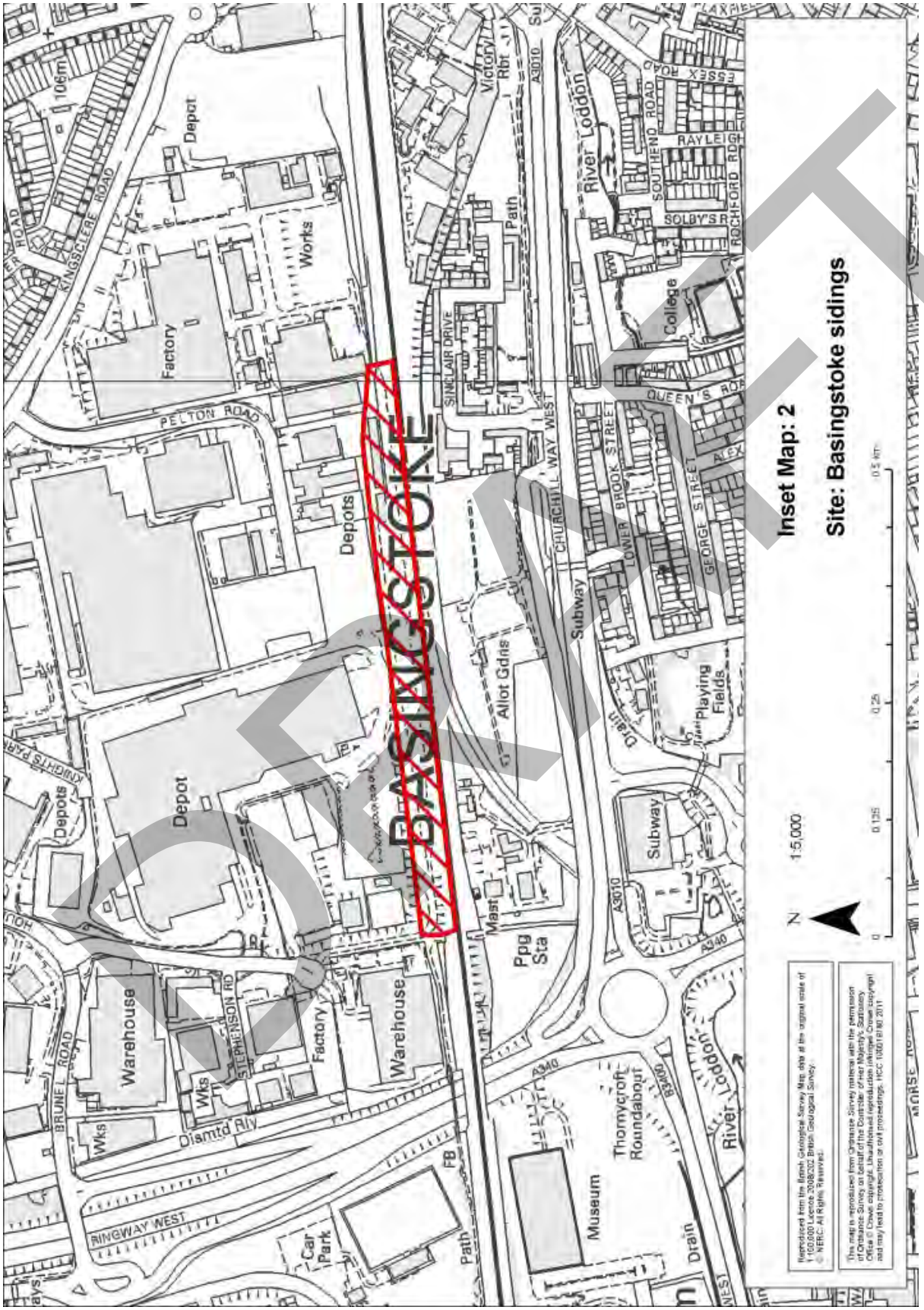
Inset Map: 2
Site: Basingstoke sidings
BASINGSTOKE
1:5,000
N
0
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0.25
0.5 KM
Depot
Factory
Works
Depots
Warehouse
Factory
Warehouse
Museum
Car Park
Playing Fields
College
Subway
River Loddon
Thornycroft Roundabout
Dismtd Rly
Mast
Ppg Sta
Allot Gdns
PELTON ROAD
RINGWAY WEST
CHURCHILL WAY WEST
QUEEN'S RD
GEORGE STREET
LOWER BROOK STREET
BRUNEL ROAD
STEPHENSON RD
SINCLAIR DRIVE
KINGSCLERE ROAD
ESSEX ROAD
SOUTHEND ROAD
ROCHFORD RD
SOLBY'S R
A3010
A340
B3400
Victory Rbt
Path
Drain
FB
Wks
106m

DRAFT

Bleak Hill Quarry extension

Location: North east of Ringwood Forest, on Harbridge Drove

Grid reference: SU 130 113

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

Area: 10.5 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel / soft sand (if reserves are found) as an extension and continuation to the existing Hamer Warren (Bleak Hill) Quarry site, located immediately south of this site.

Total mineral resource: 0.5 million tonnes

Restoration: Restoration through inert fill for agriculture, public access and biodiversity after-uses.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a suitable and sustainable extension to an existing site and would help contribute to meeting the requirement for sharp sand and gravel in Hampshire. The site was previously identified in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) as a preferred area for sand and gravel extraction.

Development considerations:

- The impact on the offsite foraging or breeding areas of qualifying bird species of nearby Special Protection Area/Ramsar*.
- The impact on the adjacent Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Conservation of the hedgerows on site.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water*.
- Traffic issues, including cumulative impacts.

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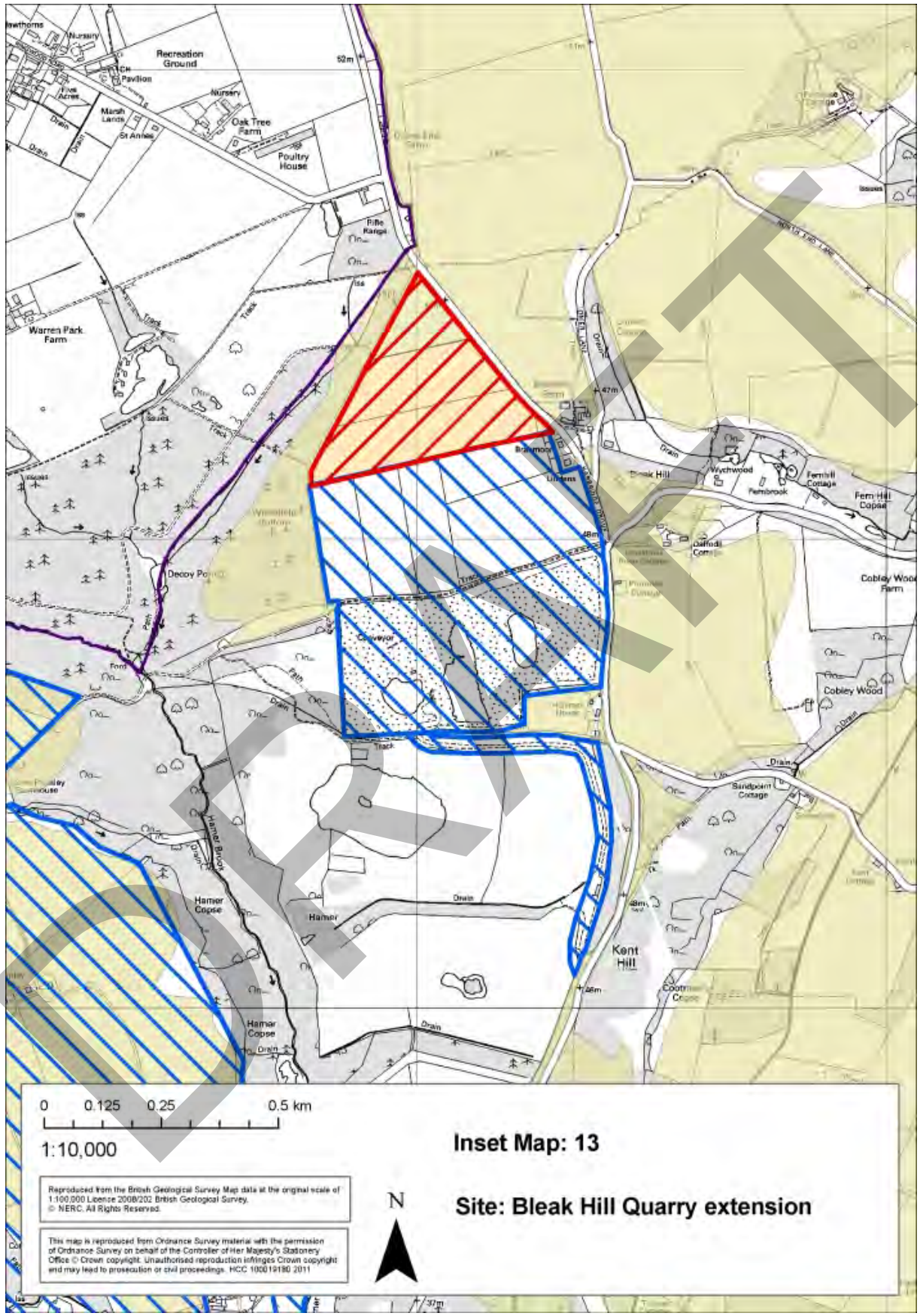
Recreation Ground
Pavilion
Nursery
Oak Tree Farm
Poultry House
Rifle Range
Warren Park Farm
Decoy Pond
Conveyor
Braemoor
Wychwood
Fernhill Cottage
Fernbrook
Fern Hill Copse
Cobley Wood Farm
Cobley Wood
Sandpoint Cottage
Hamer Brook
Hamer Copse
Hamer
Kent Hill
Drain
Track
Path
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 km
1:10,000
Inset Map: 13
Site: Bleak Hill Quarry extension
N
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DRAFT

Bramshill Quarry extension

Location: Yateley Heath Wood, south of Blackbushe Airport

Grid reference: SU 805 585

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Hart Borough Council

Parish Authority: Hartley Wintney Parish Council and Blackwater and Hawley Town Council

Area: 52 hectares

Existing land use: Commercial forestry and open heathland

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to and continuation of the existing Bramshill Quarry site, located immediately west of this site.

Total mineral resource: 1.0 million tonnes

Restoration: Restoration to forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits reflecting the qualities of the Special Protection Area (SPA).

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the most suitable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from north-east Hampshire.

Development considerations:

- The impact on Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley Site of Special Scientific Interest*.
- Ensure no net loss of foraging and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the SPA*.
- Site contains areas of higher nature conservation value, including the Hartfordbridge Flats management area which requires exclusion and buffering from extraction and associated operations*.
- Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
- Protect the amenity of rights of way users.
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use*.
- Protect the setting of the nearby listed building.
- Protect the amenity of nearby homes, recognising the special considerations for homes on the adjacent travellers site.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the aquifer, groundwater and surface water*.
- Traffic issues.

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Inset Map: 1
Site: Bramshill Quarry extension
N
1:15,000
0
0.25
0.5
1 km
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DRAFT

Cutty Brow

Location: West of Longparish and north of A303

Grid reference: SU 413 445

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Longparish Parish Council

Area: 36.7 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 1.0 million tonnes

Restoration: Restoration to agricultural uses.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of north Hampshire. Mineral extraction has previously occurred in the surrounding area.

Development considerations:

- The impact on Harewood Forest and Cowdown Copse Site of Importance for Nature Conservation which lie adjacent to the northern and easterly boundaries of the site.
- Safeguarding of public rights of way (footpath no. 44).
- Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath no. 42) and other nearby public rights of way (no. 27a).
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Protection of the recharge and water quality of underlying aquifers and groundwater.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.

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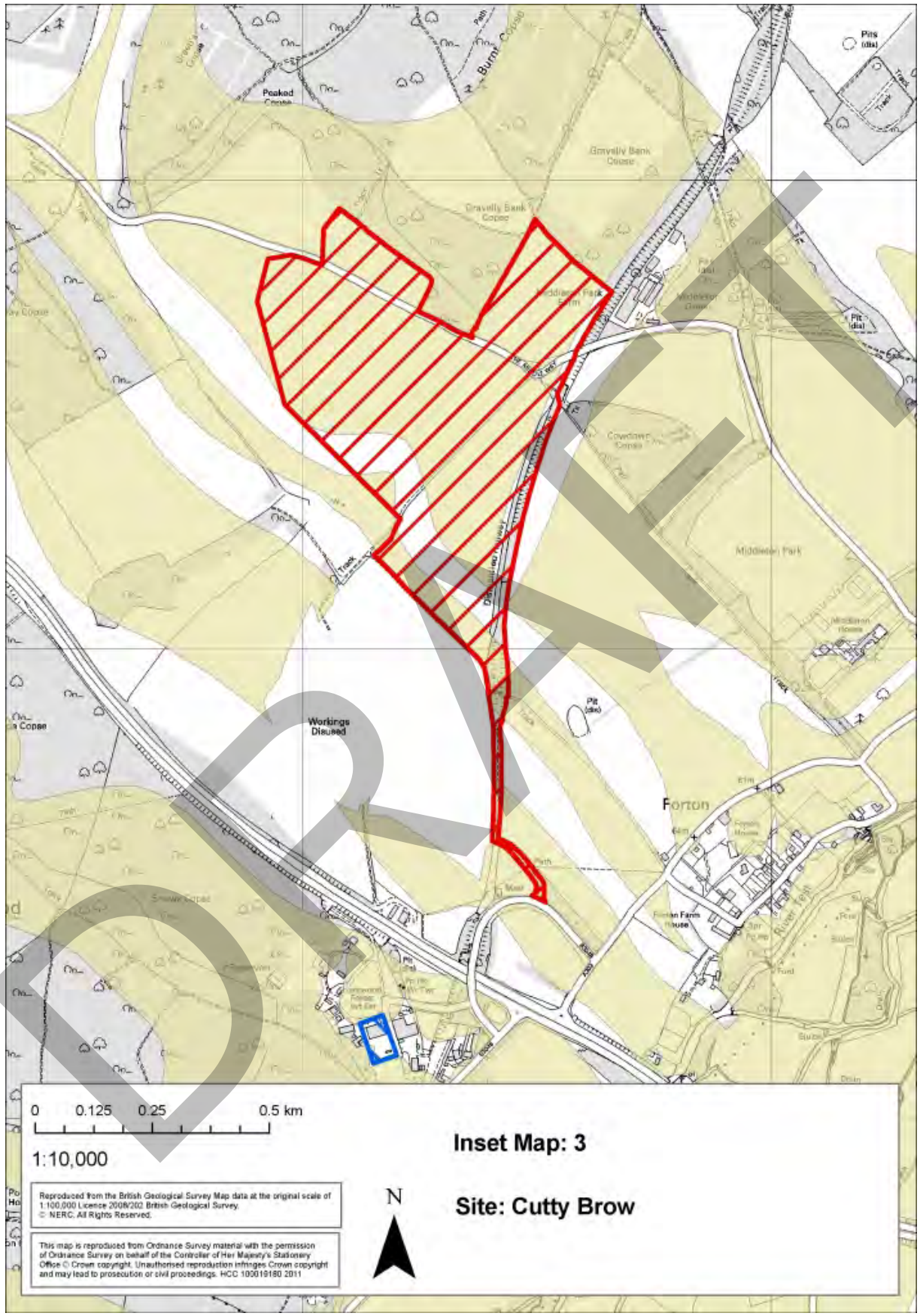
Pits (dis)
Peaked Copse
Burma Copse
Gravelly Bank Copse
Middleton Park Farm
Middleton Park
Workings Disused
Forton
Forton Farm House
River Test
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 km
1:10,000
Inset Map: 3
Site: Cutty Brow
N
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Forest Lodge Home Farm

Location: Butt sash, south of Hythe

Grid reference: SU 428 057

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Hythe and Dibden Parish Council

Area: 5.6 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel.

Total mineral resource: 0.4 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.17 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel.

Restoration: Restoration of the site to original levels, using inert fill. Combination of grazing and nature conservation interests / restored for informal daily recreation.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar and Solent Maritime SAC*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by Brent Geese or other qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar*.
- Protection of New Forest Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The impact on Gringo's Copse and Crampool Copse Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Protection of the setting of the New Forest National Park.
- Safeguarding of the Solent Way public rights of way (footpath no. 3a).
- The restoration scheme should take into consideration the historic parkland of Forest Lodge.
- Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of nearby residents.
- Safety of pedestrians should be protected.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water*.
- Safe and suitable access.

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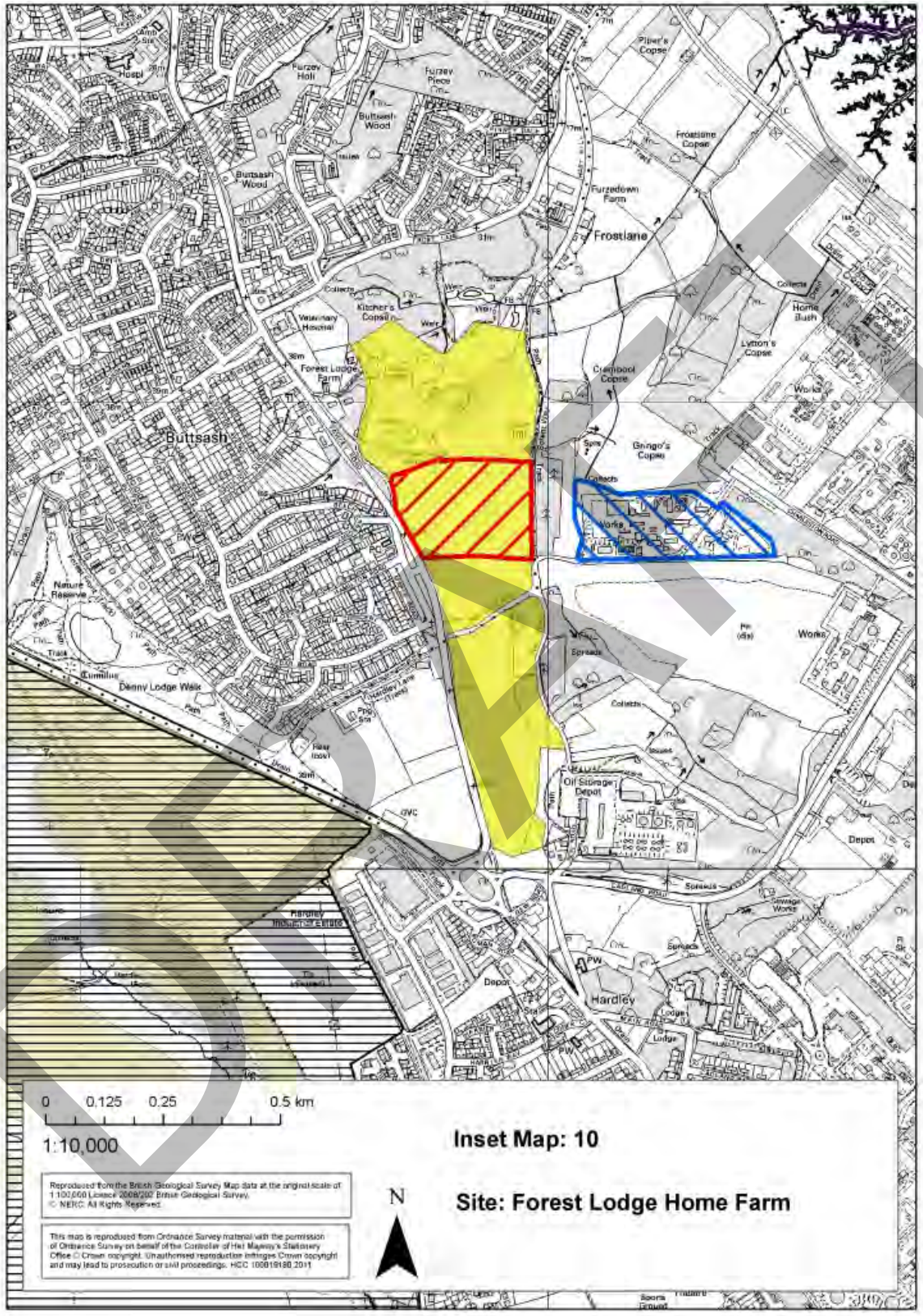
Furzey Holt
Furzey Piece
Buttsash Wood
Piper's Copse
Frostlane Copse
Furzedown Farm
Frostlane
Kitcher's Copse
Veterinary Hospital
Forest Lodge Farm
Buttsash
Crampool Copse
Lytton's Copse
Home Bush
Gringo's Copse
Works
Nature Reserve
Denny Lodge Walk
Oil Storage Depot
Depot
Hardley
Hardley Industrial Estate
Sewage Works
Lodge
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 km
1:10,000
Inset Map: 10
Site: Forest Lodge Home Farm
N
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Hamble Airfield

Location: Former airfield, north of Hamble-le-Rice

Grid reference: SU 477 078

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council

Parish Authority: Hamble-le-Rice Parish Council

Area: 62 hectares

Existing land use: Scrub vegetation and rough grazing

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 1.25 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

Restoration: 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.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar and Solent Maritime SAC*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar*.
- Protection of the Lee on Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Safeguarding of adjacent public rights of way (footpath no. 1).
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use of the site.
- Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity of local residents.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water*.
- Safe and satisfactory access to ensure provision is made for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including consideration of school traffic and pedestrians, particularly at Hamble Community Sports College and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.

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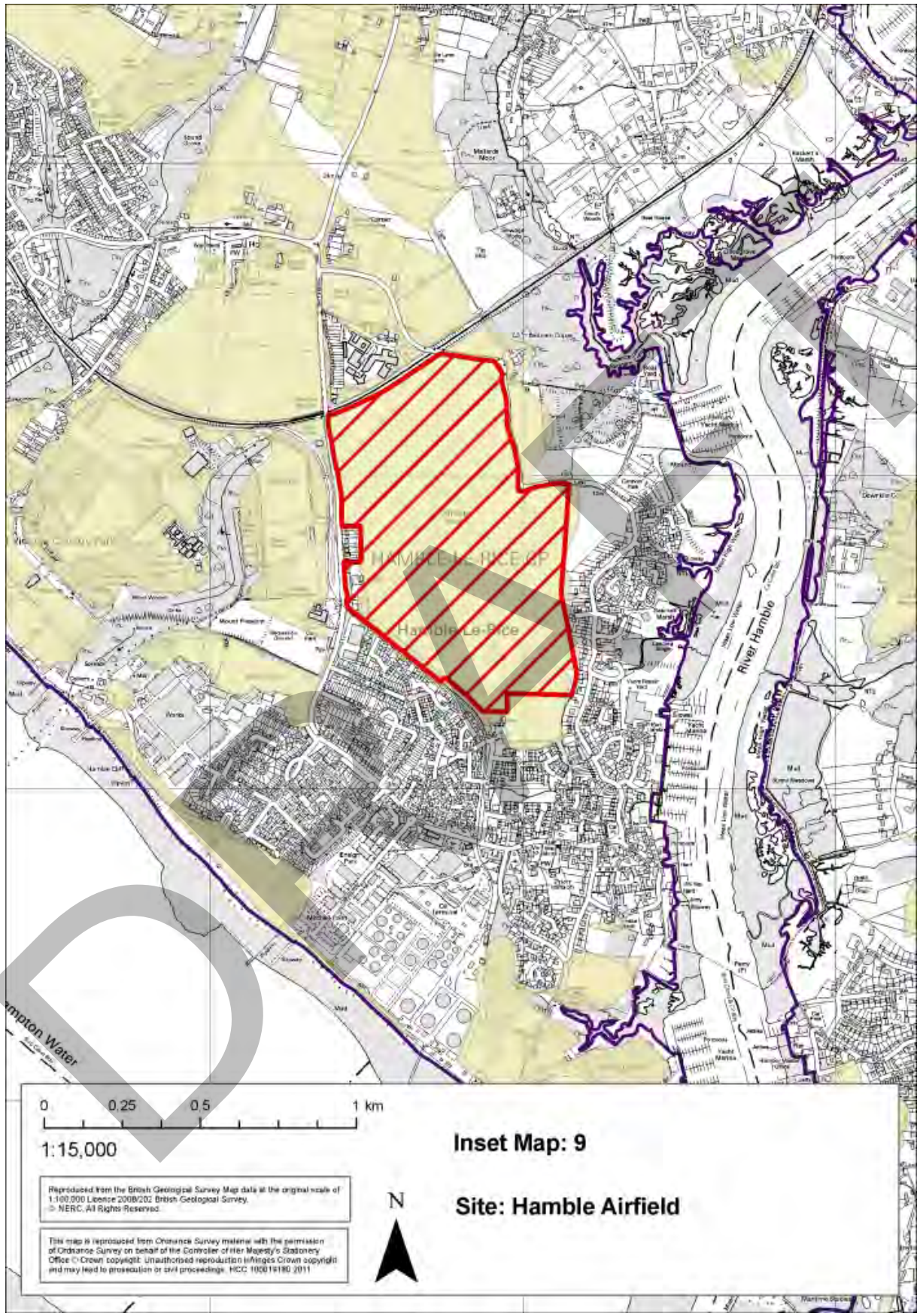
Hamble-le-Rice
River Hamble
0
0.25
0.5
1 km
1:15,000
Inset Map: 9
Site: Hamble Airfield
N
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Micheldever sidings

Location: Micheldever Station, immediately south of A303

Grid reference: SU 518 433

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Winchester City Council

Parish Authority: Micheldever Parish Council

Area: 7.2 hectares

Existing land use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land

Proposed land use: Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

Total capacity: Unknown

Reason for allocation: The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Micheldever Oil terminal Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (2A) and nearby Micheldever spoil heaps Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer and groundwater.
- Safe and satisfactory egress onto the local highway, through the provision of a new vehicular access.
- Traffic issues and impact.

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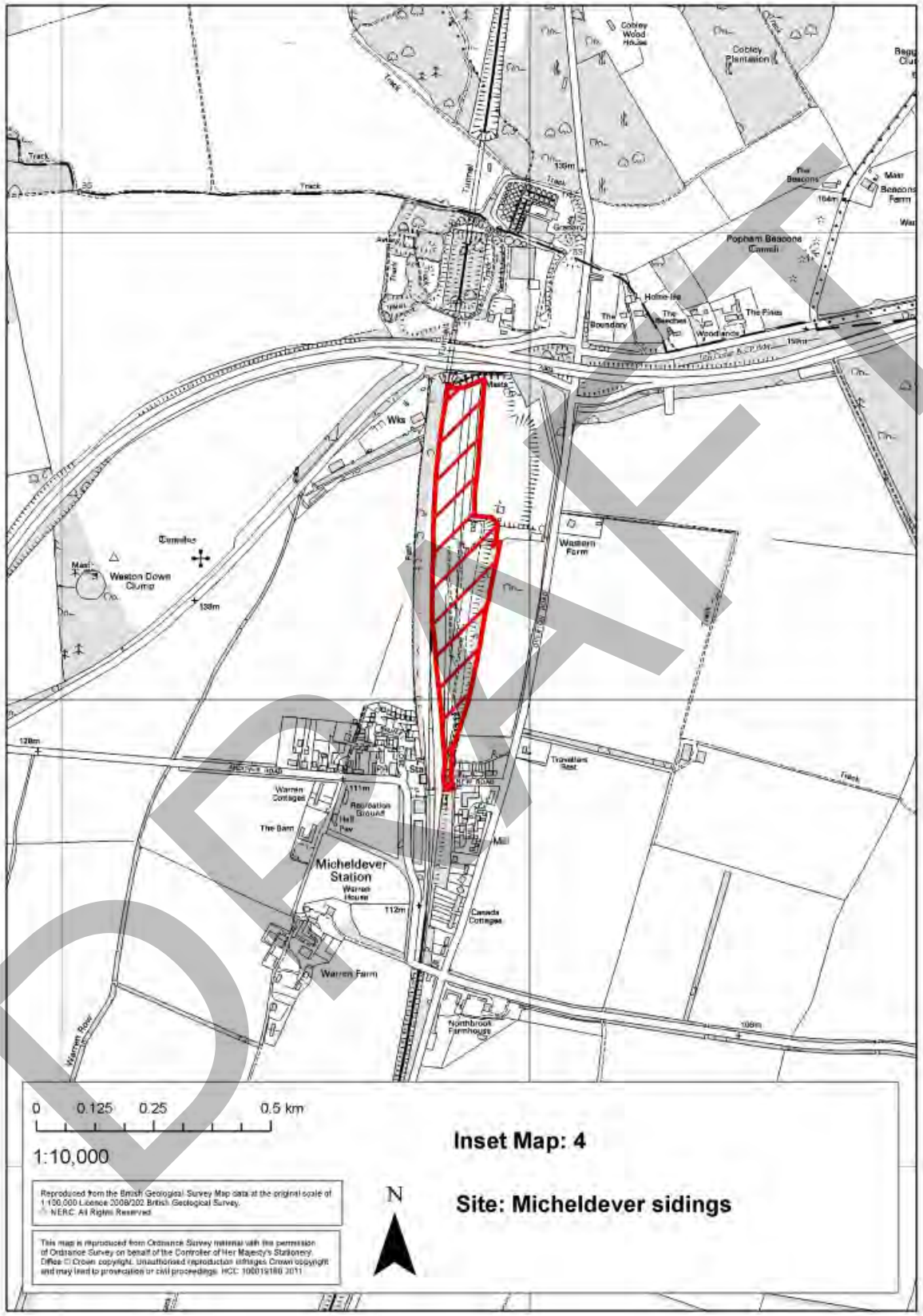
Cobley Wood Houses
Cobley Plantation
Track
Tunnel
139m
The Beacons
Beacons Farm
Popham Beacons Camp
Home Ho
The Boundary
The Beeches
The Firs
Woodlands
Tank
Wks
Western Farm
Weston Down Clump
Tumulus
138m
128m
Warren Cottages
Recreation Ground
Hall
The Barn
Micheldever Station
Warren House
112m
Canada Cottages
Warren Farm
Northbrook Farmhouses
Travellers Rest
Mill
108m
Warren River
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 km
1:10,000
Inset Map: 4
Site: Micheldever sidings
N
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Michelmersh Brickworks

Location: West of Michelmersh, approximately 4km north of Romsey

Grid reference: SU 340 258

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Michelmersh and Timsbury Parish Council

Area: 6.2 hectares

Existing land use: Predominantly agriculture

Proposed land use: Brick-making clay extraction to support Michelmersh Brickworks

Total mineral resource: Approximately 18.4 years

Restoration: Restoration to agriculture, biodiversity and amenity uses. School House Field should be restored at a low level due to the location of the Source Protection Zone (SPZ).

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing a local supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh Brickworks.

Development considerations:

- The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont Special Area of Conservation bats*.
- Loss of any hedgerows, commuting or foraging areas used by the Mottisfont bat population should be avoided within the extraction site, or replaced above or beyond the length or area lost.
- Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath nos. 8 and 20).
- Visual impact, setting of listed building, Michelmersh conservation area and deer park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Appropriate light suppression measures to reduce light pollution from the site, and control the use of lighting at the site in order to minimise the impact on bats.
- Protection of sewer pipelines.
- Protection of the water quality, recharge of the aquifer, groundwater source and Timsbury public water supply*.
- No development shall take place within the area identified as a SPZ 1 and appropriate buffering will be required for any development adjacent to the SPZ.
- The restoration of the site will need to be compatible with the re-designated Source Protection Zone status of the site following excavation, as advised by the Environment Agency.
- No importation of material to restore School House field will be permitted due to the status of the site changing to a SPZ1. Only limited soil restoration would be acceptable provided that a risk assessment shows that the activity would not cause pollution to groundwater.
- Hydrological Impact Assessment to be undertaken.
- Method of working for School House field should include consideration of the change in status from SPZ2 to SPZ1 as soon as clay has been extracted from School House Field.
- Method of working for Hillside field.
- Access between the existing site and new sites.
- Traffic issues and impact.

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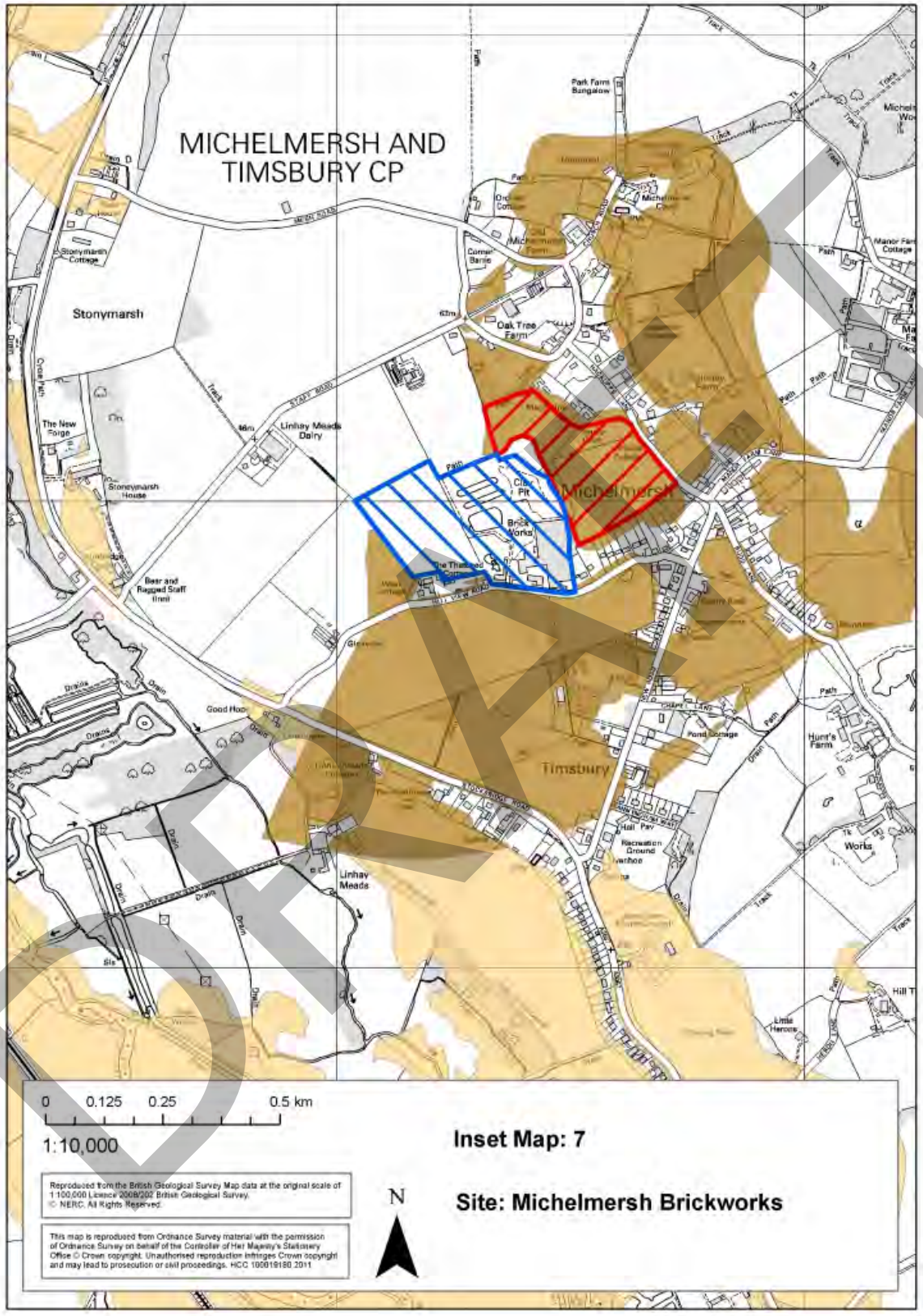
MICHELMERSH AND TIMSBURY CP
Stonymarsh
Timsbury
Michelmersh
Linhay Meads
Linhay Meads Dairy
Oak Tree Farm
Park Farm Bungalow
Stonymarsh Cottage
The New Forge
Stonymarsh House
Bear and Ragged Staff Inn
Clay Pit
Brick Works
Pond Cottage
Hunt's Farm
Recreation Ground
Works
Little Heroes
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 km
1:10,000
Inset Map: 7
Site: Michelmersh Brickworks
N
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Purple Haze

Location: Ringwood Forest, south east of Verwood and north of Ashley Heath

Grid reference: SU 115 069

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

Area: 70 hectares

Existing land use: Coniferous plantation

Proposed land use: Extraction of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel. Reserve site option for subsequent landfilling of non-hazardous wastes to original ground levels. It is unlikely that the landfill and restoration of this site will be completed within the Plan period.

Total mineral resource: 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. A maximum of 4.0 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period.

Restoration: If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed levels. The site will eventually be used for a combination of deciduous woodland planting, heathland, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel for this part of west Hampshire. The site may also contribute to meeting Hampshire's landfill requirements up to and beyond 2030 if required.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Dorset Heathland Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, the Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site and the River Avon SAC*.
- The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsar*.
- The impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents.
- Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*.
- Protection of the nearby cycle paths and footpaths.
- Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
- Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site.
- The impact on the Bronze Age burial mound and its preservation.
- Protection of the amenity of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses.
- Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*.

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- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard the hydrological regime of Ebblake Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest*.
- Safe and satisfactory access including alternatives to access off the B3801 to ensure provision for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral workings and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic.

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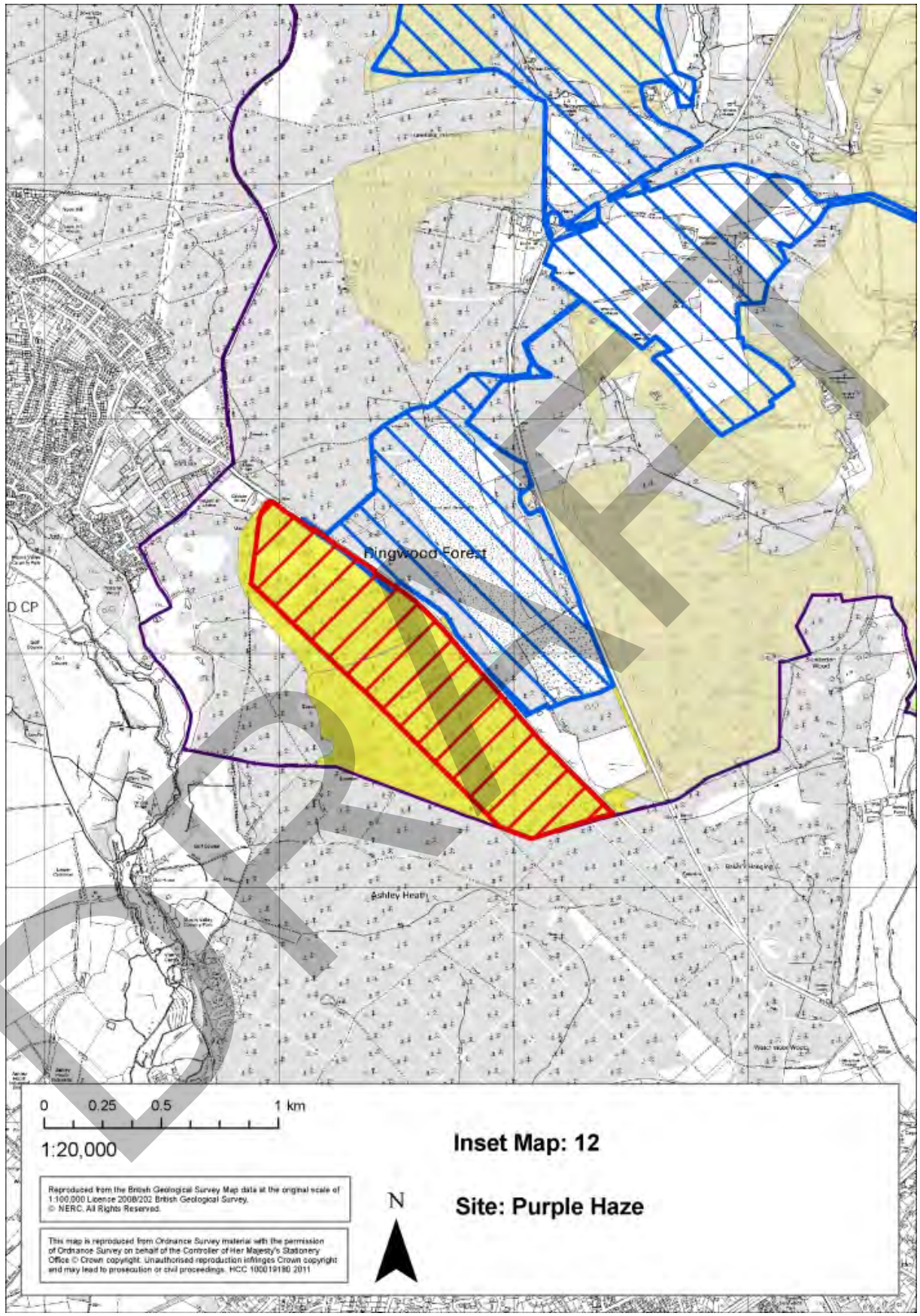
Ringwood Forest
Ashley Heath
D CP
0 0.25 0.5 1 km
1:20,000
Inset Map: 12
Site: Purple Haze
N
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Roeshot

Location: North of Highcliffe and the railway line, south of Waterditch and west of Burton Common

Grid reference: SU 187 484

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Bransgore Parish Council

Area: 87 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 3.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel.

Restoration: Restoration will be to agriculture with access and biodiversity elements linking the site to the New Forest National Park.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of west Hampshire.

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Avon Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, the River Avon SAC, the New Forest Special Area of Conservation, SPA and Ramsar*.
- The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsars*.
- Protection of Burton Common Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (byways no. 736, 737, 734a).
- The impact on the openness of the South West Hampshire Green Belt and landscape character of the adjacent New Forest National Park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residents properties.
- Protection of pipelines located within the allocated site.
- The processing of aggregate extracted from the site should only take place within the boundaries of the site shown on Inset Map 11.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifers and the surface water including Donkey Bottom and the River Mude*.
- The haul road from the access with the A35 should be upgraded to an appropriate standard and should be designed so as not to compromise the objectives of the New Forest National Park.
- Safe and satisfactory access onto the A35.
- Traffic issues.

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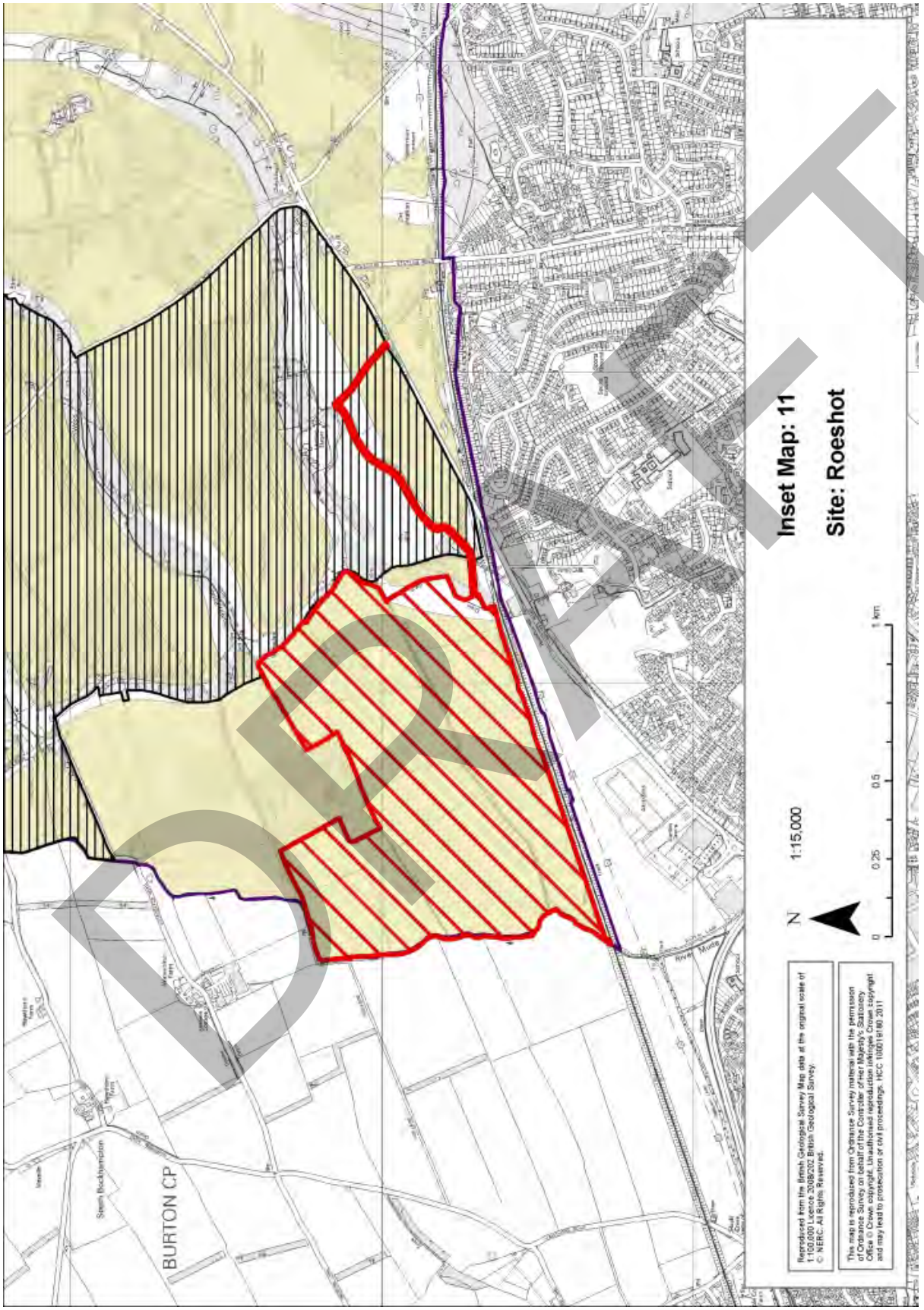
Inset Map: 11
Site: Roeshot
N
1:15,000
0
0.25
0.5
1 km
BURTON CP
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Selborne Brickworks

Location: Honey Lane, approximately 1.5km north west of Blackmoor, 2km east of Selborne and 1km south of Oakhanger

Grid reference: SU 765 343

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: South Downs National Park

District Authority: East Hampshire District Council

Parish Authority: Selborne Parish Council

Area: 11.6 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Brick-making clay extraction to support Selborne Brickworks

Total mineral resource: Unknown

Restoration: Restoration to agriculture, reinstated with inert fill material, with some water and wetland features for nature conservation.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing the local supply of brick-making clay for Selborne Brickworks.

Development considerations:

- Protection of Great Crested Newts on the site*.
- The impact on the landscape character of the South Downs National Park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Traffic issues.
- Safe and suitable access and haul road.

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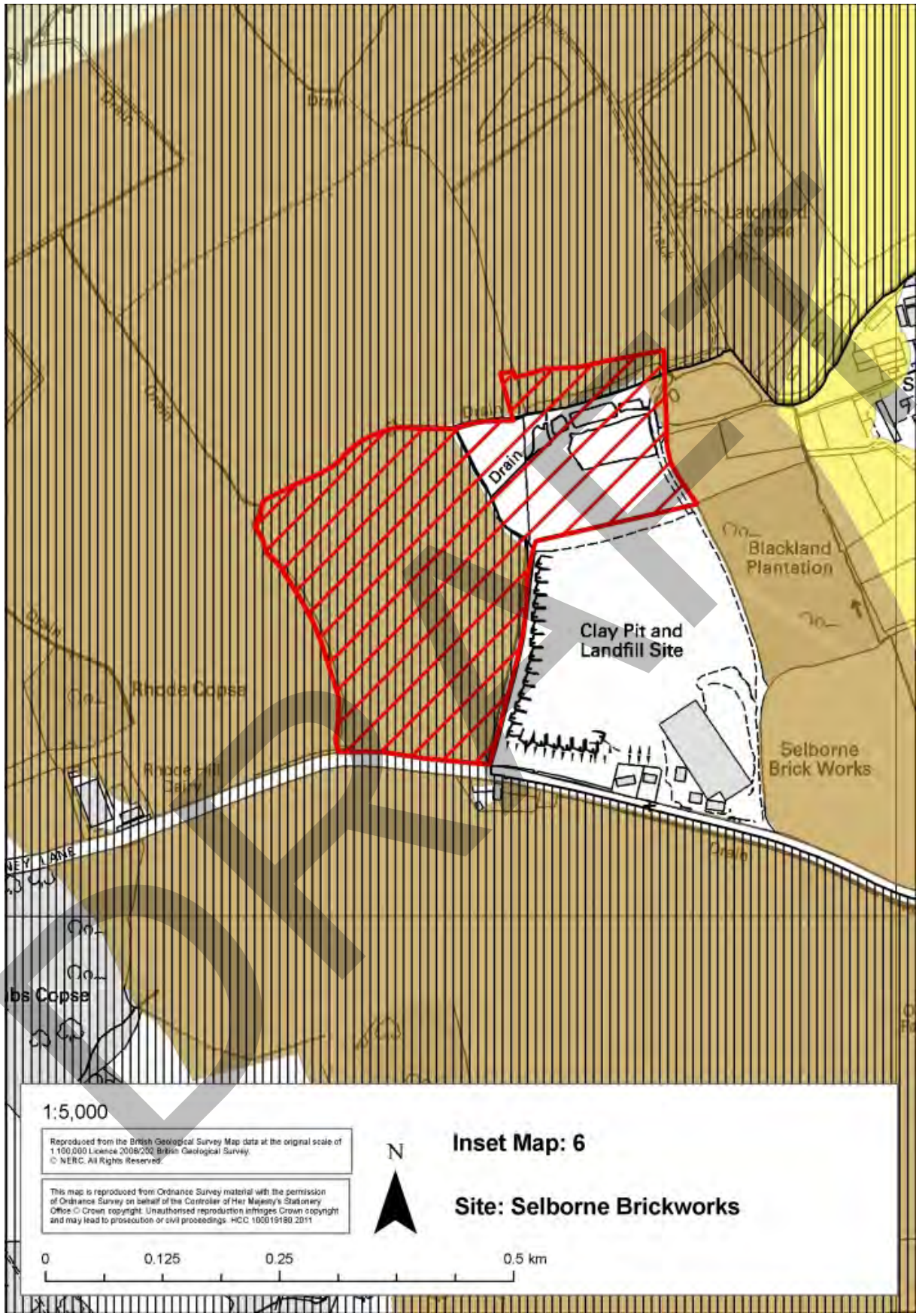
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Latchford Copse
Blackland Plantation
Clay Pit and Landfill Site
Selborne Brick Works
Rhode Copse
Rhode Hill Dairy
Rhode
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain
Drain

Squabb Wood landfill

Location: South east of Shootash and immediately north of the A27

Grid reference: SU 330 214

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Romsey Extra Parish Council

Area: Exact area yet to be fully determined

Existing land use: Non-hazardous landfill

Proposed land use: Provision of additional sustainable and operationally satisfactory non-hazardous landfill capacity

Total void: About 0.4 million tonnes, yet to be fully determined

Restoration: Restoration to agriculture and biodiversity features.

Reason for allocation: The site would contribute to meeting Hampshire's landfill requirements up to 2030. The site is expected to be completed before the end of the Plan period.

Development considerations:

- The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont Special Area of Conservation bats*.
- The continuation of appropriate measures to protect the Squabb Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Additional capacity, particularly surcharging, should avoid any adverse visual impacts within or beyond the site, including the setting of the nearby listed buildings, the historic Embley Park and the wider landscape of the Test Valley.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (footpath no. 5).
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Access should be from the existing access to the A27.
- Traffic issues, including the cumulative impact of other mineral workings.
- Protection of the underlying aquifers, water quality and flow regime of River Test*.
- Enabling beneficial afteruse of the site.

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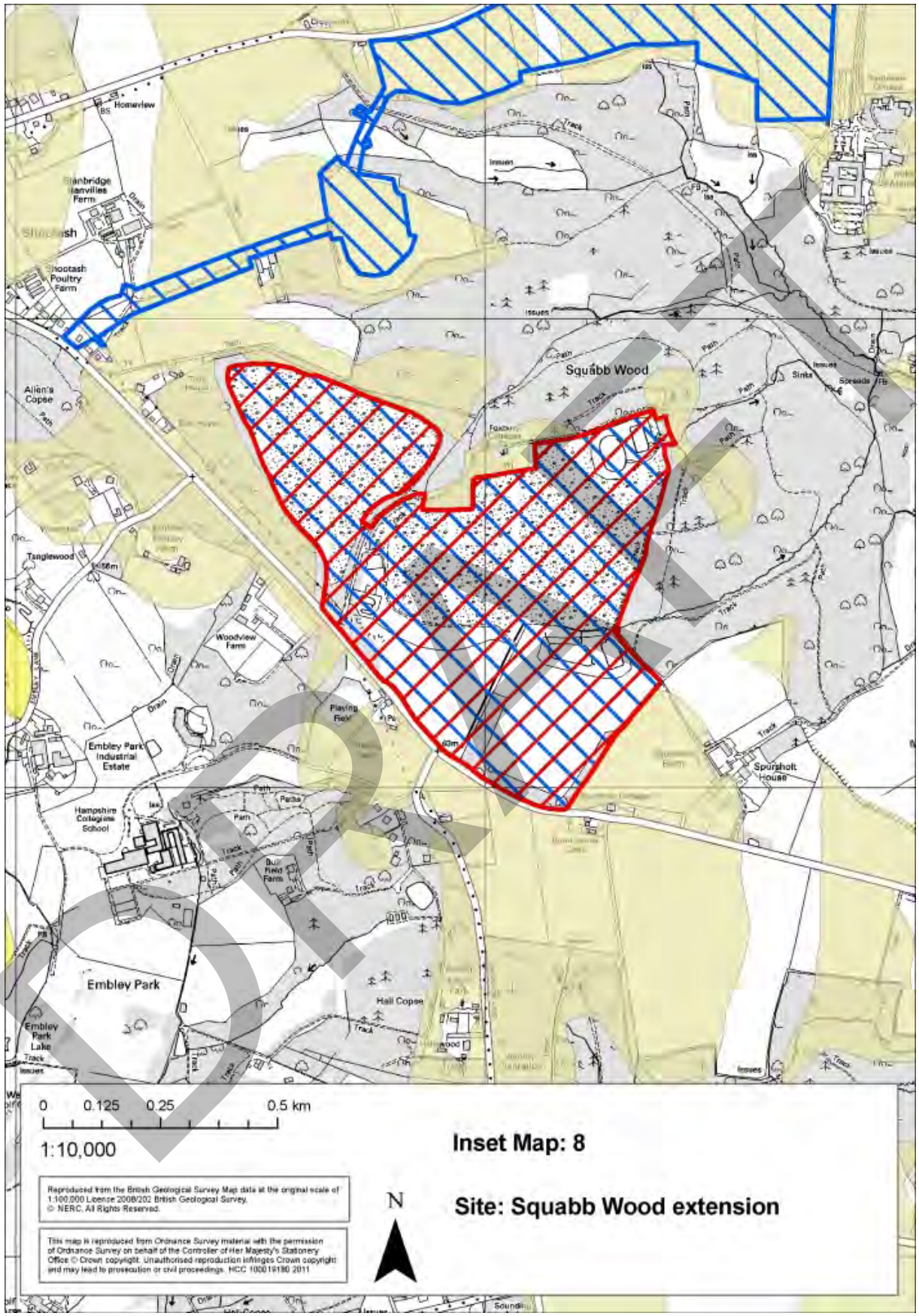
Squabb Wood
Embley Park
Inset Map: 8
Site: Squabb Wood extension
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 km
1:10,000
N
DRAFT

Mineral Safeguarding Area - Whitehill & Bordon

Location: East Hampshire, within the footprint of the proposed Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town

Grid reference: SU 790 360

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: East Hampshire District Council

Parish Authority: Whitehill Town Council

Area: Up to 250 hectares - though highly dependent on the level and location of prior extraction

Existing land use: Ministry of Defence land (Bordon Garrison and Prince Philip Barracks)

Proposed land use: Prior extraction of soft sand

Total mineral resource: Unknown - would depend on level of prior extraction.

Restoration: Development of the proposed Eco-town would be incorporated into these plans.

Reason for safeguarding: Safeguarding of important soft sand reserves to prevent their sterilisation before developing the planned Eco-town.

Development considerations:

Development considerations are not appropriate.

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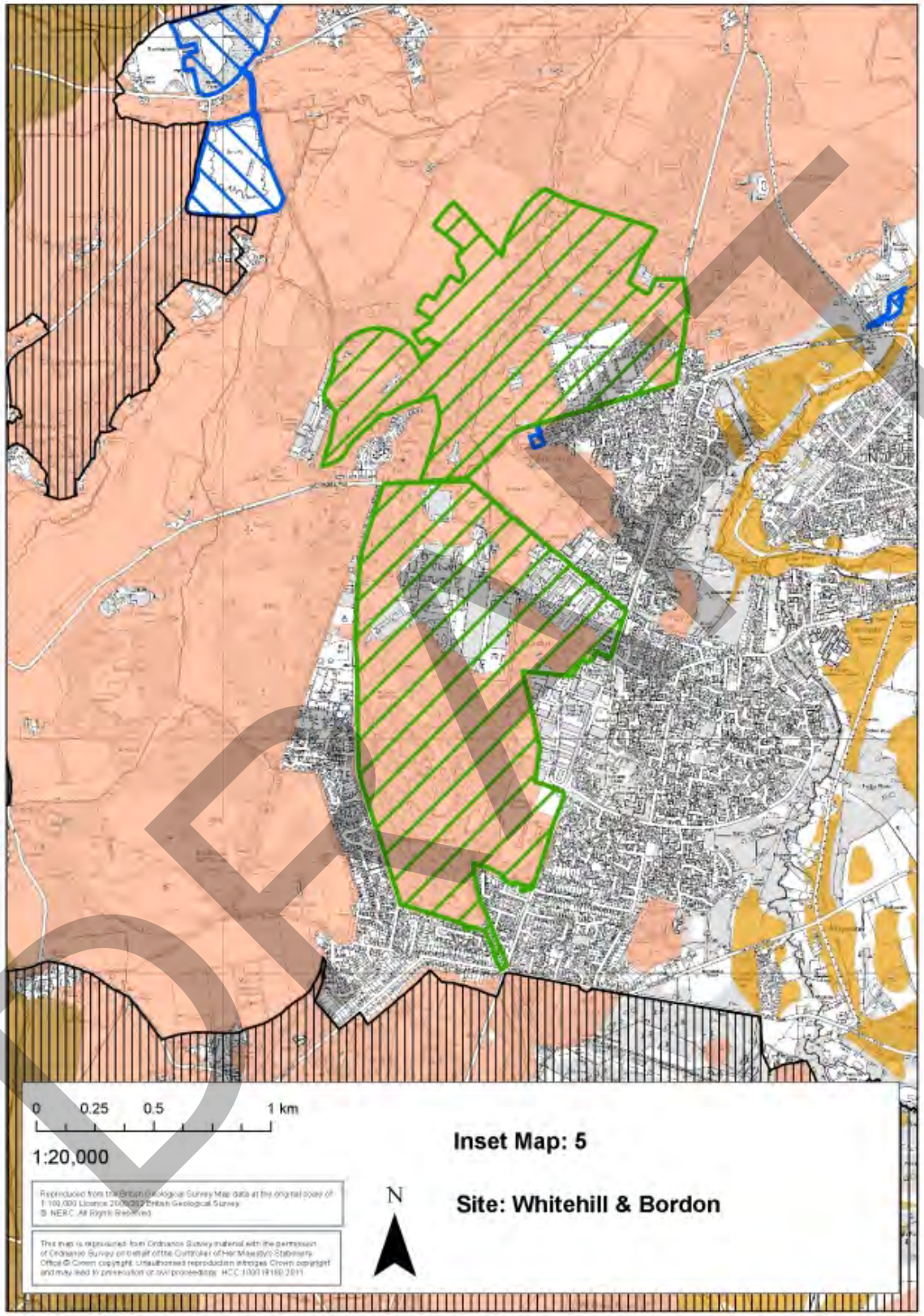

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Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites

The following table sets out the minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded within the Plan area, under *Policies15 ('Safeguarding mineral resources'), 16 ('Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'), 25 ('Safeguarding waste infrastructure') and 34 ('Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure')*. It must be noted that the list shown below is only correct at time of adoption of the Plan.

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 (at least annually) through the monitoring of the Plan as set out in 7 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.

The table below shows 'planning status' which describes whether the site has a permanent or time limited permission. Permanent permission for a particular activity can be obtained via approval of a planning application (granting planning permission) or a Certificate of Lawful Development (CLU), including that for proposed development (CLUpd).

Where 'no planning history' is referred to in the following table, this relates to sites which have not been granted planning permission by one of the Hampshire Authorities i.e. planning permission may have been granted for the use by a district or borough council.

Portsmouth and Southampton Docks have Permitted Development rights which encompasses mineral or waste related development.

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
			Quarries			
NF232	Avon Tyrrell	Ringwood	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	30/09/2014	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Extraction of minerals to cease by 30/09/13.
NF161	Badminston Farm	Fawley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	15/01/2014	*None*	Site is mothballed. Application for postponement of the period review for a period of 5 years (to 15/1/2019) received April 2013.
NF255	Blashford Quarry (including Nea Farm and Plumley Wood)	Ringwood	Sharp sand and gravel / soft sand quarry	31/12/2026	Tarmac	Includes Nea Farm and Plumley Wood via a conveyor link. Also aggregates recycling and concrete batching plant. The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site.
NF091	Bleak Hill Quarry	Somerley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2018	Cemex	Site also used for recycling aggregates and inert landfill. Restoration to be completed within 6 months of development ceasing.
HR042	Bramshill Quarry	Bramshill	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2013	Cemex	Site also used for recycling aggregates (see details below).
HR038	Chandlers Farm	Eversley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2014	Cemex	Remaining reserves are under the processing plant (site currently mothballed). Concrete batching plant.
NF177	Downton Manor Farm	Downton	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	21/06/2018	New Milton Sand and Ballast	The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site
HR040	Eversley Quarry	Eversley	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	31/12/2016	Lafarge UK	Includes concrete batching plant. The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site
EH121	Frith End Quarry	Bordon	Silica sand quarry	31/12/2018	Grundon	The end date includes completion of the restoration of the site
EH025	Kingsley Quarry	Kingsley	Silica sand quarry	31/12/2018	Tarmac	Site also used for recycling aggregates and soil/sand blending for sports pitches (31/12/2018).

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
BA054	Manor Farm	Basingstoke	Chalk quarry	31/12/2021	GB Foot/ Basingstoke Skip Hire	Adjacent waste transfer station.
NF172	Marchwood Quarry	Marchwood	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	30/06/2012	Marchwood Aggregates	Site also used for recycling aggregates (end date 31/08/2012, or when minerals and tipping ends). Planning applications to extend both permissions to 31/12/2025 (received August 2012).
TV111	Michelmersh Brick Works	Michelmersh	Clay quarry	30/06/2015	Michelmersh Brick and Tile Ltd	Clay used for the brick works only.
BA060	Mortimer Quarry	Mortimer West End	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	30/09/2023	Hanson UK	Possible extension at Benyon's Enclosure (for which the legal agreement is yet to be issued).
TV226	Roke Manor	Romsey	Sharp sand and gravel quarry	11 years from commencement	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Mineral extraction has not commenced.
TV116	Somborne Chalk Quarry	Winchester	Chalk quarry	22/02/42	Somborne Chalk Quarry	Includes concrete manufacturing plant.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
Mineral resources (*Policy 15 - Safeguarding - mineral resources*)						
	Whitehill & Bordon	Whitehill & Bordon	Safeguarding of mineral resources	N/A		Area is safeguarded under the provisions of policy 15 (safeguarding – mineral resources) due to know mineral resources in this location and the potential development of the Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town.
Oil and Gas						
WR186	Matterley Farm	Avington	Oil exploration well-site	01/03/2013	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	Temporary exploration / appraisal well. Restoration within 6 months. Application for extension of time (received Feb. 2013).

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
HV047	Havant	Leigh Park	Oil exploration well-site	20/10/2012	Northern Petroleum (GB) Ltd	Temporary exploration for well- drilling. Application to extend the time for development from the permitted 36 months to 60 months (received Oct. 2012).
EH066, EH067,EH058	Horndean	Horndean	Oilfield	31/01/2020	Star Energy Weald Basin Ltd	Oilfield in production.
EH133, BA105, BA106, HR073, HR091	Humbly Grove	Lasham	Oilfield	30/09/2025	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	Oilfield in production, including gathering station and gas storage.
WR157	Folly Farm	Stockbridge	Oilfield	31/12/2016	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	Oilfield in production.
Wharves and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure						
HV026	Bedhampton Wharf	Havant	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Tarmac	Concrete batching plant.
SN038	Burnley Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Tarmac	
SN070	Dibles Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf (inactive)	Permanent		Site not active as an aggregates wharf. Concrete batching plant.
FA054	Fareham Warf	Fareham	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Lafarge UK	
PT027	Kendalls Wharf	Portsmouth	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Kendal Bros (Portsmouth Ltd)	Concrete batching plant.
SN035	Leamouth Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Cemex	Concrete batching plant.
NF222	Marchwood Wharf	Marchwood	Aggregate wharf	Permanent	Lafarge UK	Concrete manufacturing.
SN040	Supermarine Wharf	Southampton	Aggregate wharf (inactive)	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Site not active as an aggregates wharf. Concrete batching plant.
N/A	Land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan	Hythe	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land which if developed may provide an opportunity for a wharf.

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
N/A	Marchwood Military Port	Marchwood	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land which if released from present uses may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
N/A	Land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as safeguarded in the Portsmouth Core Strategy	Portsmouth	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land, which if released from present military or port uses by the Port Authority, may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
N/A	Land safeguarded in the Southampton Core Strategy for port use	Southampton	Potential wharf	N/A	N/A	Land which if released from present uses by the Port Authority may provide an opportunity for a wharf.
Rail depots						
WR081	Botley Rail Depot	Botley	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Includes coated roadstone (asphalt) plant.
EA046	Eastleigh Rail Depot	Eastleigh	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Site also used for recycling spent railway ballast. Concrete batching plant.
FA048	Fareham Rail Depot	Fareham	Aggregates rail depot	Permanent	Hanson UK	
EH133	Holybourne Rail Depot	Hook	Oil transport rail depot	30/09/2025	Star Energy UK Onshore Ltd	
N/A	Basingstoke Sidings	Basingstoke	Potential rail depot	N/A	N/A	Site allocated for potential rail depot through Policy 19 (Aggregates wharves and rail depots).
N/A	Micheldever Station	Micheldever	Potential rail depot	N/A	N/A	Site allocated for potential rail depot through Policy 19 (Aggregates wharves and rail depots).
Aggregates Recycling sites						
TV066	Bunny Lane	Romsey	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	RFSF Recycling	Other uses include commercial and industrial MRF.
NF002	Caird Ave	New Milton	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Waste transfer station, mineral processing and concrete batching.

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
EA101	Eastleigh Rail Sidings	Eastleigh	Aggregates recycling (spent rail ballast)	Permanent	Frimstone Ltd	Site is used to re-process spent rail ballast. Local Distribution Centre for Network Rail.
HR085	Eversley Haulage Park	Eversley	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	R Collard Ltd	Concrete batching plant (mobile).
HV017	Farlington Redoubt	Havant	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	
WR205	Four Dell Farm	Otterbourne	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Hazardous Waste Management Ltd	
RM015	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Skip hire site with mixed waste imports.
HR042	Land at Warren Heath	Bramshill	CDE Aggregates recycling	31/12/2013	R Collard Ltd	Planning permission end date could be sooner if mineral extraction on adjacent site (Bramshill quarry) is completed. Application received in Mar. 2013 to request permanency.
TV231	Land off A303	Andover	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Includes other material recovery (MRF) and Foamix plant for manufacturing road making materials from recycled asphalt planings.
TV055	Lee Lane	Nursling	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Also contains a small concrete plant.
NF042	Manor Farm	Lymington	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Other uses include commercial and industrial Materials Recycling Facility and Composting.
FA032	Rookery Farm	Swanwick	Aggregates recycling	31/12/2021	Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd	Site also used as an inert landfill permitted until 31/07/2026.
TV009	Thruxton Airfield	Andover	Aggregates recycling	30/11/2016	Earthline Ltd	Site also a major landscape project (Inert Fill and permitted until 30/05/2016) and as a waste transfer station.
TV188	Yokesford Hill	Romsey	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Ace Liftaway	Skip hire site with mixed waste imported and concrete batching.

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
EH156	Waterbrook Road	Alton	Aggregates recycling	Permanent	Hutchings & Carter Ltd	Concrete batching.
Concrete Manufacturing, Batching or Coated Roadstone Plants[227]						
	Area 6, Marchwood Industrial Estate	Marchwood	Depot	No Planning History	Lafarge	Concrete batching.
WR004	Botley Road	Bishops Waltham	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	BR Freight Depot, Imperial Rd,	Southampton	Depot	No Planning History	Lafarge	Concrete batching.
EH138	Borough Road	Petersfield	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Chandlers Ford	Eastleigh	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
NF101	Christchurch Road	Ringwood	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Easton Lane, Winnall	Winchester	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching.
	Fareham Road	Gosport	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
	Gresley Road (off Swing Swang Lane)	Basingstoke	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching (in Daneshill Industrial Estate).
NF229	Jacob's Gutter Lane	Totton	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Lynchford Lane	Farnborough	Depot	No Planning History	Tarmac	Concrete batching.
	M3 Motorway Compound	Hook	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Nutwood Way	Totton	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching.
	Picketts Hill, Sleaford	Bordon	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.

227 Concrete manufacturing, batching or coated roadstone plant facilities located within the Hampshire County Council administrative area are unlikely to be subject to planning permissions granted by Hampshire County Council unless they are associated with a minerals and waste use.

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
	School Lane, Chandler's Ford	Eastleigh	Depot	No Planning History	Tarmac	Concrete batching.
WR197	Stockbridge Road, Micheldever Station	Micheldever	Depot	Permanent	Aggregate Industries	Concrete batching. Adjacent Highways maintenance depot.
	Shepherd Spring Lane	Andover	Depot	No Planning History	Hanson	Concrete batching.
	Sutton Scotney Road	Micheldever	Highways Maintenance depot	Permanent	Amey	Coated roadstone depot.
	Walton Road	Portsmouth	Depot	No Planning History	Cemex	Concrete batching.
	Waterbrook Road, off Mill Lane	Alton	Depot	No Planning History	Kendall Bros / KRM	Concrete batching.
	Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate, Belbins	Romsey	Depot	No Planning History	Kendall Bros / KRM	Concrete batching.
Energy Recovery Facilities (including specialist incineration)						
BA161	Armstrong Road	Basingstoke	Biomass facility using waste wood	Permanent	Basingstoke Skip Hire and Southern Waste Management	
BA123	Bushywarren Lane	Herriard	Anaerobic Digestion	Permanent	Barfoot Energy Projects Ltd	
BA019	Chineham	Chineham	Energy Recovery facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	
BA170	The Carousel	Farleigh Wallop	Anaerobic Digestion using food and agricultural slurries	Permanent	Carousel Renewables Limited	Food and agricultural slurries.
NF001	Fawley Incinerator	Fawley	Incinerator/energy recovery facility	Permanent	Tradebe Ltd	1 x energy recovery, 1 x disposal (high temp for hazardous waste).
NF260	Gore Road	New Milton	Biomass facility	Permanent	Double H Nurseries	
NF018	Marchwood	Marchwood	Energy Recovery facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
PT031	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Energy Recovery facility	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Mixed use site including a MRF and transfer station.
EH015	Selborne Brickworks	Selborne	Anaerobic Digestion	Permanent	Mr Patrick Benham-Crosswell	
WR192	Units D and E, Pegham Industrial Estate, Laveys Lane	Titchfield	Biomass facility	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	
Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)						
EH141	Alton MRF	Alton	MRF	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	MSW MRF and WTS.
GP021	Cranbourne Road	Gosport	MRF	Permanent (CLU)	DS Smith Recycling Ltd	Commercial MRF.
-	Dundas Lane	Portsmouth	MRF	Permanent (CLU)	DS Smith Recycling Ltd	Commercial MRF.
PT057	Quartremaine MRF	Portsmouth	MRF	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	MSW MRF.
HR034	Starhill MRF	Hartley Wintney	MRF	Permanent	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Commercial MRF.
NF257	Totton MRF	Totton	MRF (inactive)	Permanent	DS Smith Recycling Ltd	Commercial MRF.
Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) & End of Life Vehicles (ELV) sites						
SN065	7 Ashley Crescent	Southampton	MRS	Permanent	James Huntley & Sons	
WR200	Botley Road	Shedfield	ELV	Permanent	Silverlake Automotive Recycling	
EH148	Broxhead Trading Estate	Bordon	ELV	Permanent	Safety Autos	
TV246	Bullington Cross	Sutton Scotney	MRS & ELV	Permanent	Bryan Hirst Ltd	
-	Buriton	Petersfield	MRS & ELV	No planning history	John Huntley (Petersfield) Ltd	
BA160	Crockford Lane	Chineham	MRS & ELV	Permanent	Bryan Hirst Ltd	
-	Dundas Spur	Portsmouth	MRS & ELV	Permanent	EMR	
WR220	Garfield Road	Bishops Waltham	ELV	Permanent (CLU)	Dase Engineering Ltd	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
HV044	Hayling Island	Hayling Island	ELV	Permanent	Howard's Car Spares	
-	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	MRS & ELV	No planning history	Sims Metal Management	
RM023	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	ELV	Permanent	Aldershot Car Spares	
-	Hurstbourne Station	Andover	MRS	No planning history	J Hirst & Sons	
BA122	Ivory Farm	Burghclere	MRS	Permanent (CLU)	Newbury Reclaim	
-	Lovedean	Waterlooville	ELV	No Planning History	Ring and Bring Ltd	
-	Old Reservoir Road	Portsmouth	MRS	Permanent	Tilbury Metals Ltd	
SN074	Princes Street	Southampton	MRS and Metal Exporting	Permanent	EMR	
-	Quay Lane Hardway	Gosport	MRS	No planning history	A.W.Smith (Gosport) Ltd	
HR032	Vigo Lane	Yateley	MRS & ELV	Permanent	Sims Metal Management	
Composting sites						
TV183	Chilbolton Down	Stockbridge	Composting facility	30/06/2023	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	
BA103	Little Bushy Warren Copse	Basingstoke	Composting facility	31/12/2025	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	
BA121	Southerly Farm	Overton	Composting facility	Permanent	Laverstoke Park Farm	

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRCs)						
RM004	HWRC Aldershot	Aldershot	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
WR008	HWRC Alresford	Alresford	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EH137	HWRC Alton	Alton	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
TV234	HWRC Andover	Andover	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
BA018	HWRC Basingstoke	Basingstoke	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Also adjacent waste transfer station.
WR072	HWRC Bishops Waltham	Bishops Waltham	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EH049	HWRC Bordon	Bordon	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
TV024	HWRC Casbrook	Romsey	HWRC	31/12/2015	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
SN071	HWRC City Depot and Recycling Park	Southampton	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Located at Dock Gate 20.
EA019	HWRC Eastleigh	Eastleigh	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EA011	HWRC Fair Oak	Fair Oak	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
RM002	HWRC Farnborough	Farnborough	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Also adjacent waste transfer station.
GP001	HWRC Gosport	Gosport	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
HR008	HWRC Hartley Wintney	Hartley Wintney	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
HV004	HWRC Havant	Havant	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Site to be relocated (but will remain under same site code).
HV010	HWRC Hayling Island	Hayling Island	HWRC	31/12/2015	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EA012	HWRC Hedge End	Hedge End	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
NF018	HWRC Marchwood	Marchwood	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
NF042	HWRC Milford Road	Pennington	HWRC	31/12/2020	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EA027	HWRC Netley	Netley	HWRC	30/04/2014	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	Also an adjacent waste transfer station.
PT001	HWRC Paulsgrove	Portsmouth	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
EH123	HWRC Petersfield	Petersfield	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
FA069	HWRC Segensworth	Segensworth	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
NF021	HWRC Somerley	Somerley	HWRC	31/12/2019	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
WR183	HWRC Winchester	Winchester	HWRC	Permanent	Hopkins Recycling Ltd	
Waste Transfer Stations (including sorting for recycling)						
SN072	229 Ashley Crescent	Southampton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	Commercial & Industrial waste.
TV228	Ashfield Tyre Depot	Romsey	Tyre recycling facility	Permanent	Pure 8 Tyre Tech	
FA070	Broadcut WTS	Fareham	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Zebra Waste Disposal Services Ltd	Commercial & Industrial waste.
NF105	Blue Haze	New Forest	Waste Transfer Station	22/3/2020	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
RM002	Eelmoor Road WTS	Farnborough	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste. Also an HWRC.
SN060	Empress Road	Southampton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Sita UK	Commercial & Industrial waste.
TV177	Harewood Transfer Station	Andover	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
HV039	Harts Farm Way	Havant	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	Commercial & Industrial waste.
RM025	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Waste Transfer Station	31/12/2018	Chambers Waste Management Ltd	Commercial & Industrial waste.
RM031	Hollybush Lane	Aldershot	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Commercial & Industrial waste.
PT060	Howards Yard	Portsmouth	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Bridge Skips Ltd	Commercial & Industrial waste.
EH171	Lasham	Alton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Waste Care	Commercial & Industrial - hazardous waste (WEEE).
NF215	Lymington WTS	Lymington	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
RM033	Lynchford Lane	Farnborough	Waste Transfer Station (Material Recovery Facility)	Permanent	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Waste Transfer, Recycling and Biomass Plant.
NF018	Normandy Road, Marchwood	Marchwood	Waste Transfer Station	28/2/2015	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste.
EA027	Netley WTS	Netley	Waste Transfer Station	31/07/2023	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal Waste.
WR018	Otterbourne WTS	Winchester	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Municipal waste (including WEEE storage).
WR231	Old Park Wood Industrial Estate, Old Park Road	Bishops Sutton	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Mr E Rankin	Commercial & Industrial waste.
PT053	Quartermaine Road	Portsmouth	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Sita UK	Commercial & Industrial waste.
NF261	Unit 2C, North End	Marchwood	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent (CLUpd)	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	Commercial & Industrial waste.
WR196	Units D & E Pegham Industrial Estate	Titchfield	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	L&S Waste Management	Also carry out recycling and are constructing a combined heat and power plant (biomass) on site.
FA064	Wallington Depot	Fareham	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Sita Solent Ltd	Commercial and industrial waste, also recycling operations on site.
FA025	Warren Farm	Fareham	Waste Transfer Station	Permanent	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Also acting as a MRF to produce solid recovery fuel.
Landfills						
NF105	Blue Haze Landfill	Somerley	Non-hazardous landfill	22/03/2020	Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd	Subsidiary operations: HWRC, Waste Transfer (22/03/2020) and IBA recycling (31/12/2015).
NFNP001	Pound Bottom	Redlynch	Non-hazardous and hazardous landfill	No end date	CSG Ltd	Specific hazardous waste (asbestos) can be deposited.
TV072	Squabb Wood	Romsey	Non-hazardous landfill	30/04/2018	Viridor Ltd	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
Liquid and Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)						
RM028	Aldershot Garrison Sewage Treatment Works	Aldershot	WWTW	Permanent	MoD	
NF224	Ashlett Creek Waste Water Treatment Works	Fawley	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF216	Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate	Marchwood	Liquid treatment	Permanent	Veolia Environmental Services	MARPOL (Marine pollution) reception and treatment and liquid waste treatment facility.
TV233	Barton Stacey Waste Water Treatment Works	Barton Stacey	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF234	Beaulieu Waste Water Treatment Works	Beaulieu	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EH153	Bentley Sewage Treatment Works	Bentley	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
NFNP002	Brockenhurst Waste Water Treatment Works	Brockenhurst	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV227	Chilbolton Waste Water Treatment Works	Chilbolton	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
BA125	Basingstoke Sewage Treatment Works	Chineham	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
HV040	Budds Farm Waste Water Treatment Works	Havant	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EA100	Chickenhall Waste Water Treatment Works	Eastleigh	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV211	Dean Hill MOD Site	West Dean	WWTW	Permanent	Defence Estates	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
NF244	East Boldre Waste Water Treatment Works	East Boldre	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV199	East Dean Waste Water Treatment Works	Lockerley	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
PT055	Eastney Pumping Station	Portsmouth	Pumping Station	Permanent	Southern Water	
HR097	Fleet Sewage Treatment Works	Fleet	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
TV178	Fulllerton Sludge Treatment Works	Stockbridge	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
WR195	Harestock Waste Water Treatment Works	Winchester	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
HR099	Hartley Wintney Waste Water Treatment Works	Hartley Wintney	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
BA123	Highclere Waste Water Treatment Works	Highclere	WWTW	Permanent	Thames Water	
TV230	Kings Somborne Waste Water Treatment Works	Kings Somborne	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF241	Lyndhurst Waste Water Treatment Works	Lyndhurst	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV212	Oval Road/Butlers Close Waste Water Treatment Works	Lockerley	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV235	Middle Wallop Station Sewage Treatment Works	Stockbridge	WWTW	Permanent	Defence Estates	
SN061	Millbrook Waste Water Treatment Works	Southampton	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	

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HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Location	Primary Function / use	Planning Status (time limited or permanent)	Site Operator	Comments
WR125	Morestead Waste Water Treatment Works	Winchester	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	Within South Downs National Park boundary.
WR206	New Alresford Waste Water Treatment Works	Alresford	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
FA074	Peel Cottage Waste Water Treatment Works	Peel Common	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EH117	Petersfield Waste Water Treatment Works	Petersfield	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
-	Portswood Waste Water Treatment Works	Portswood	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NFNP04	Rye Dale	Ashurst	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV217	Romsey Waste Water Treatment Works	Romsey	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF223	Slowhill Waste Water Treatment Works	Marchwood	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV214	Stockbridge	Stockbridge	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
NF237	Sway Waste Water Treatment Works	Sway	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
TV216	West Wellow Waste Water Treatment Works	West Wellow	WWTW	Permanent	Southern Water	
EA103	Woodhouse Lane	Botley	Liquid treatment	Permanent	CSG Ltd	

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Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan

1 The overarching delivery of minerals and waste development will be carried out through Development Management. In particular decisions on:

- planning applications;
- compliance monitoring of minerals and waste developments, and;
- unauthorised development.

2 There may also be other planning decisions made by other authorities. This may include Compulsory Purchase Orders, other associated developments and major infrastructure projects which may also contribute towards delivery. Provisions within other local development plans (not prepared by the Hampshire Authorities) may also contribute.

3 Applicants for minerals and waste development will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.

4 The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies (such as the Hampshire Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) in conjunction with mineral and waste operators and other bodies.

5 The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is intended to deliver the aims of the 'Spatial Strategy'. The following table shows the links between the implementation and monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Plan policies. The terms used in the header of the table shown below are:

- **Policy**: This is the Policy number and name in the Plan;
- **Implementation**:
  - Proposed outcome (or limitation) - this is the intended outcome of the policy
  - Considerations/Mechanism - this is how the outcome is to be achieved;
  - Stakeholder and/or Statutory consultee - bodies that can have an impact on the outcome; and
  - Stakeholder Action - this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out by the stakeholder.
- **Monitoring Indicator**: This is what is to be measured and compared and acts as a baseline for the monitoring of year on year changes.
- **Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review**: This is the point which signifies there is an issue with a policy which may require a review.

6 The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is shown below.

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development	Protect Hampshire's environment, maintain Hampshire's communities and support Hampshire's economy	*Highway contributions (until 6 April 2014)* will only be sought where a development would result in a significant impact on the highway network, and one in which improvements are required to the local highway surrounding the site. Improvements may include traffic calming as well as other measures to mitigate impacts associated with highway movements. Where a planning obligation is required, each case will be determined on its individual merits and needs and will take into account the benefits and issues associated with the proposed development. *After 6 April 2014* (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under section 106 agreements will no longer be permitted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements. The CIL Regulations introduced in 2010 reduced the five tests set out in Circular 5/05 to three and put them on a statutory basis for development capable of being charged CIL. A planning obligation must be: • 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 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:	Hampshire Authorities Environment Agency Natural England	Promote pre-application discussions, engagement and liaison between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate. Timely decisions on planning applications.	**Percentage of Applications processed within 13 weeks** **(or as stated in the proposed Planning Guarantee)**	**60% of Applications within 13 weeks (or as stated in the proposed Planning Guarantee)** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			Mineral and Waste developers	Ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		• 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 (with the exception of the City Councils and National Park Authorities) and used for the infrastructure needed to support minerals and waste developments.				
Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation	Minimise contribution to the causes of climate change		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development in the most suitable location. Encourage low carbon technologies (reducing GHG emissions).	**Planning permissions against Environment Agency advice**	**Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice > 0**
			Mineral and Waste developers	Propose development with low carbon technologies.		
			Environment Agency	Provision of water data and advise to MPA/WA.		
			Water Authorities	Advice on good practice and/or publications.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
			Natural England Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust Other environmental bodies	Attendance at liaison meetings.		
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) provide a network of natural places that creates a strong and robust environment not only for the protected or important species that they support, but also for communities and for economic benefit. It is a priority that this network should be maintained, enhanced and restored, and that legal constraints are enforced in a way that does not hinder planned development, by ensuring that features of interest are avoided, incorporated within the design, or mitigated/compensated according to the principles and constraints to decisions affecting nature conservation as set out within *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)* and its supporting text.	Hampshire Authorities	Encourage delivery of local BAP targets.	**Planning permissions against Natural England advice** **Planning permissions in designated areas**	**Number of planning permissions granted within designated sites against NE advice > 0**
			Mineral and Waste developers	Propose developments with minimal impact on habitats and species.		
			Natural England	Advice on good practice and/or publications.		
			Environment Agency Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust	Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		It is essential that pre-application discussions consider the existing biodiversity interest in sufficient detail to inform design and clearly demonstrate how impacts have been addressed. Best available data should be based on up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using the most up-to-date survey, assessment and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all relevant data relevant to the proposal. Relevant planning applications will be expected to present an account of impacts on biodiversity and the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate those impacts. Assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects. In addition, provision of measures that enhance biodiversity where possible, over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects, will be required by a planning application. *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. In cases where a *'likely significant effect' to European site(s)* can be identified, the proposals and planning process needs to consider whether 'no adverse effect on integrity' of these designations can be proven. There will be a need to follow the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, the detail of which should be proportionate to the scale and location of development, and ensure that ALL elements of development, and all internationally designated sites physically or functionally connected to the development area are initially scoped in to the assessment and adequately considered. 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.	RSPB			
			Other relevant environmental bodies	Advice on good practice and / or publications. Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		The '*derogation tests*' that allow development which might otherwise be considered illegal, must be considered by the planning authority before a decision is made. The development must demonstrate a clear public need that is proportional to the impacts on the protected species, AND that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development as it is proposed. Furthermore, where such derogation is to be sought by an applicant, they must provide evidence to demonstrate that the conservation status of the species is able to be maintained in a favourable status in its natural range. This will require a level of detail similar to that required by the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority in the licensing process that supports such derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy. The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the *lists of 'Activities Likely to Damage', and other potential impacts for SSSIs physically or functionally connected to a development site*. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority must be provided to support an application to demonstrate that this has been adequately considered and addressed within an application. The Hampshire Authorities must consult the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority on all such applications. 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. All *planning applications should give due regard to the species protected within national legislation* as part of their submission, and all identified impacts should be avoided or adequately mitigated by the design of the project. This should be based on scientifically robust data and/or assessment.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		Local Sites (SINCs in Hampshire) are sites of substantive nature conservation value. Although they do not have any statutory status, many are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory SSSIs. All such habitats 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. 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. Compensatory habitats are considered in more detail in *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)*. Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation and/or compensation, or that enhancement is possible, full details of the mitigation and/or compensation/enhancement measures to be implemented should be incorporated into the design of the proposal. Applicants should make provisions for the need for long-term aftercare and management of the site. The ecology of the site should be properly assessed at an early stage, so that mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures can be presented as part of the planning application.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		Enhancement measures will be sought through the planning process.				
Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape	Protection of the designated landscape Restoration of designated landscape where development occurs (subject to exceptions)		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from designated landscapes.	**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**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Take into account any local or community landscape character assessments or similar.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 5: Protection of the countryside	Protection of the countryside Restoration of countryside where development occurs (subject to exceptions)		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from countryside locations.	**Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy** **Restoration conditions in exceptional developments[228]**	**Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy > 0** **For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions granted without restoration conditions > 0**
			Minerals and waste developers	Ensure the maintenance or improvement of all Rights of Way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as practicable. Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.		
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Minimise impact on the Green Belt		Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from the Green Belt.	**Planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy**	**Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt contrary to policy > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Propose suitable mitigation plan and indicate positive impacts where development is necessary.		

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228 Excptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policies 20 and 29. These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases.

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
					Restoration conditions in exceptional developments[229]	**For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions without restoration conditions >0**
Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	Minimise impact upon or enhance historic environment and heritage assets	Reference should be made to the *Historic Environment Record (HER) / Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) / 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, SMRs 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	Hampshire Authorities	Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from historic environment and heritage assets.	**Planning permissions against English Heritage (EH)advice**	**Number of planning permissions granted against EH advice > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Undertake an assessment of the potential impact of a proposal. Propose suitable mitigation plan and indicate positive impacts where development is necessary.		
			English Heritage	Advice on good practice and publications. Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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229 Exceptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policies 20 and 29. These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases.

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		and local lists, the Heritage Gateway, the National Monuments Record, and other relevant sources of information that would provide an understanding of the history of the place and the value the asset holds for society; • Examine the asset and its setting; • Consider whether the nature of the affected significant asset requires an 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.	Other environmental bodies			

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		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 about such interests and may include the findings of preliminary site investigations, or other information relevant to a design statement. Developers and other relevant parties are advised to contact Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist (or relevant Local Authority Archaeological Adviser in the New Forest National Park, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester) at an early stage for advice.				

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 8: Protection of soils	Minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils	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. *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.	Hampshire Authorities	Seek to minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils through appropriate restoration proposals.	**Number of applications that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire**	**Number of applications that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Soils displaced for mineral developments must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		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.		Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.	**Planning permissions against Natural England advice**	**Number of planning permissions granted against NE advice > 0**
			Natural England DEFRA Environment Agency Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust RSPB Other relevant environmental bodies	Advice on good practice and publications. Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 9: Restoration of quarries and waste developments	Restoration of quarries and waste developments	All restoration schemes and conditions associated with existing mineral planning permissions will be reviewed. This is a requirement of 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 habitats types as well as the wider environment of the local area; • type and quality of the land before extraction takes place; • 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 flood risk zone etc;	Hampshire Authorities	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.	**Relevant planning permissions have restoration and aftercare conditions**	**Number of relevant permissions granted without restoration and aftercare conditions > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply restoration plan which is in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development. Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.		
			Natural England DEFRA	Advice on good practice and publications. Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		• order and timings of phases of mineral and landfill working; • show how the scheme is in keeping with the local areas' environment (for example biodiversity and landscape), as appropriate; • where appropriate, restoration schemes should contribute to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks; • where minerals and waste sites fall within or adjacent to European sites, the statutory nature conservation body and other related bodies need to be involved in the development of restoration proposals; • the overall aims for restoration schemes will need to consider the proximity of European Sites; • where European sites are within, adjacent to or hydrologically/ecologically connected to a development, only those objectives that are compatible with European site objectives should be considered; • consideration of aerodrome safeguarding, if appropriate to the location; • where on-site top and sub soils are to be used as part of the restoration of a site, the restoration schemes will need to make provision to ensure that adequate soils or soil-making materials are available to restore the site satisfactorily. The details, management, storage, timings and means of soils movements should therefore be clearly set out with restoration schemes: • 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;	Environment Agency Hampshire & IoW Wildlife Trust RSPB Other relevant environmental bodies			

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		• 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 available to deliver the restoration and aftercare of sites required. This is a vital consideration when delivering restoration schemes, especially when sites are being restored to specialist habitats such as heathland. Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a *public right of way footpath network*, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This is considered under *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)*. The provision of alternative public access where relevant should not prejudice any mitigation land provided or planned to off set impacts on European sites. Where nearby European sites are sensitive to pressure from public access, improving public access through restoration should be carefully considered because although it may produce a benefit for people, it could significantly affect European sites. It may be inappropriate to allow public access across landfills and in areas where there are vulnerable plant, machinery or other infrastructure associated within minerals and waste development. *Biodiversity restoration* may involve restoration to a single type of habitat or to a number of different types of habitats (mosaic restoration). The type of restoration needed will depend on the location of the site and the biodiversity features associated with it and its surrounding area. Biodiversity restoration priorities will therefore be considered on a case-by-case basis. Some biodiversity objectives are compatible with other aims, and opportunities to include biodiversity that can be incorporated in most schemes can also contribute to conservation objectives for European sites. • Restoration schemes for biodiversity should be designed to maximise meeting UK and Hampshire BAP targets as well as those				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		in other relevant BAPs for the greatest biodiversity gains and benefits; • all schemes must also take into account a sites wider biodiversity context with links to surrounding areas of nature conservation; • if a site is located in proximity to a Hampshire Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOAs), restoration schemes must demonstrate the restored site's potential links to the site, to maximise the enhancement of the wider area, as appropriate; • any opportunities presented through linking restoration to BOAs should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation; • it is also important that financial investment by other environmental bodies and non-government organisations for the previous or current management of land, is taken into consideration; and • where other restoration priorities are identified, such as water storage or agricultural land, appropriate design principles that are sensitive to biodiversity should also be utilised. Biodiversity can also have a role to play in the creation of multifunctional areas of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure is the network of green spaces and natural elements that intersperse and connect towns, cities and villages. It is the open spaces, waterways, gardens, woodland, green corridors, wildlife habitats, street trees, natural heritage and open countryside which are a feature in Hampshire. The *creation and long-term management (aftercare)* of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formulation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		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 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)*. Restoration can be used to help to *restore or enhance areas of landscape character*. This must be in keeping with the landscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. ● All restoration schemes should be in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development, as appropriate; and ● any opportunities presented through links to landscape-level land-management tools should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation. 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 land 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				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		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 8 (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.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		As with restoration, the aftercare period for mineral extraction or landfill sites will be controlled through planning conditions or legal agreements. Once the aftercare period has been completed, minerals and waste operators are normally no longer responsible for the management of the site. Sites are thereafter usually handed back to the original land-owner or some other agency for ongoing use and management. An exception is landfill gas and leachate monitoring which may need to continue for a period set by a PPC permit.				
Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity	Minimise impact on public health, safety and amenity	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 pedestrian safety is a key consideration of highways amenity. This is considered in *Policy 12 (Managing traffic);* • bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire. Certain operations, including site working and restoration options, in these areas can be affected due to the need to keep birds away from aircraft flight paths. The restoration of sites in bird-strike areas is considered in *Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments);*	Hampshire Authorities	Ensure all development proposals minimise their impacts. Ensure appropriate management and monitoring.	**Planning permissions against Environment Agency (EA)advice**	**Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Carry out suitable assessments on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts. Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.	**Planning permissions against Environment Health Officer (EHO) advice**	**Number of planning permissions granted against EHO advice > 0**
			Environmental Health	Advice on good practice and publications.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		• 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 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 11 (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;	Health & Safety Executive Ministry of Defence Aerodrome operators Environment Agency Other relevant environmental and health bodies	Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		• 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 • all minerals and waste developments should be operated to the highest environmental standards, and in accordance with the planning permissions granted.				
Policy 11: Flood risk and prevention	Improvement to flood protection or no net increase in flood risk	Developments under consideration in identified areas of *flood risk* will need to demonstrate that the development of the site will be safe and not result in increased flood risk. Such developments will require the Sequential Test and, where appropriate the Exception Test, to be carried out together with site-specific Flood Risk Assessments. Where a flood risk is identified, development should occur only in exceptional circumstances where the Exception Test in national guidance is met. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment, where one is required, will usually not be supported. Development within an area greater than 1 hectare, or within Flood Risk Zones 2, 3a and 3b, must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment. Flood Risk Assessments and the advice of the Environment Agency will be taken into account in any decision.	Hampshire Authorities	Resist development in areas liable to flooding or which would increase flood risk in nearby areas.	**Planning permissions against Environment Agency (EA)advice**	**Number of planning permissions against EA advice > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Carry out suitable assessments on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts. Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.		
			Environment Agency	Supply flood risk data to MPA/WPA. Advice on good practice and publications.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 12: Managing traffic	No significant impacts on safety of highways and pedestrians No significant impacts on highway capacity or environment and amenity	The *method for transporting waste* to and from a waste facility should be in accordance with the guidance in Planning Policy Statement (PPS)10, which encourages new waste facilities to be located as close to their main source of waste as possible, in order to reduce the distance that waste is transported and hence reduce the carbon impact from waste transportation. 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: • safe access and an acceptable route to the strategic road network, which avoids or minimises impacts on sensitive landscapes, habitats, species and communities; and • 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 SRN and PRN, alongside suitable local strategic roads (LRN) should ensure that the impacts on communities and sites of historic or ecological importance are kept to a minimum. If necessary, traffic routing agreements will be implemented to ensure that access is restricted to the lowest impact route. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered.	Hampshire Authorities	Support water/rail transport of materials where possible.	**Planning permissions contrary to Highway Authority (HA) advice**	**Number of planning permissions against HA advice > 0**
			Highway authorities	Carry out suitable assessments (including access, emissions and congestion in the case of road transportation) on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts. Consult with MPA/WPA and supply.		
			Minerals and Waste developers	Promote water/rail transport of materials where possible.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		

		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, PRN or other strategic route (LRN), which does not cause unacceptable levels of congestion and has minimal impact on the following:
		
		  ◦ residential areas, and quiet urban areas;
		  ◦ sites of historic importance;
		  ◦ sites of ecological importance;
		  ◦ sensitive amenities, such as schools and hospitals;
		  ◦ measures to avoid impacts on pedestrian safety; 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.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		Air quality and disturbance from noise and vibration will be most significant where sensitive areas, such as European designated sites, lie within 200m of roads down which minerals and waste traffic pass. *Road transport impacts from site operation and employees will be minimised*, through preparation of the following, as appropriate for the development: • transport impact assessment; or • freight management plan; or • sustainable work travel plan. Hampshire has a number of cross-country *oil and gas pipelines* which help to transport the resources across the county. This includes a pipeline which runs through the New Forest National Park, from the 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 (post-April 2014). *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.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 13: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	No significant visual impacts. Maintain or enhance 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 *sensitive to and take into account the present landscape and townscape character* of the area in which it is located, as well as *taking into account any stated objectives for the future of the area including any planned new development or regeneration plans.* Applicants should use *Landscape Character Assessment* to assess the capacity of landscapes to accept development, to inform the appropriate scale and character of such development, and guide restoration where development is permitted. *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 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).* *New minerals and waste development should*, as far as practicable and reasonable, demonstrate: • 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.	Hampshire Authorities Minerals and Waste developers	Encourage high quality design. Propose high quality developments which improve or do not detract from the landscape/townscape. Supply design and access assessments 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**

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
		The design of minerals and waste development should: • 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 • 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: • 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; • have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructures; and • not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.				

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 14: Community benefits	Negotiated agreements between developers/ operators and communities		Hampshire Authorities	Encourage negotiated agreements between developers/operators and communities.	**Percentage of major applications with community benefits**	**Percentage of major applications with community benefits < 50%**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.		
			Local communities inc Parish and Town councils	Highlight areas of concern and propose suitable mitigation measures. Attendance at liaison meetings.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources	MPA consulted by relevant LPA on significant non-mineral development Identify MSA and MCA (on MPA and LA Proposals / Policies Maps)	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	Supply district and borough LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral resources.	**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**
			Local Planning Authorities (District / Borough)	Consult with MPA.		
			Minerals and construction Industry	Advice on good practice and publications.		
			British Geological Society	Supply MPA with mineral reserve data.		
Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded		Hampshire Authorities	Supply LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure.	**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**
			Network Rail	Advise on rail transport of materials.		
			Associated British Ports	Advise on water transport of materials.		
			Local Planning Authorities	Consult with MPA.		
			Minerals and Waste developers	Notify MPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
				Supply capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.		
Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	Strategic capacity is maintained to ensure aggregate production / supply is sufficient during Plan period		Hampshire Authorities	Encourage the maintenance of capacity through supporting extensions of time on temporary sites or permanent permission.	**Reduction in aggregate production capacity (5.56mtpa)**	**Aggregate production capacity reduced by more than 556,000 tonnes per annum (10% of 5.56mtpa)**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Propose development on allocated sites or extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites. Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.	**Land-won aggregate sales**	**Land-won aggregate sales exceed 1.56mtpa**

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	High quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity increased (and maintained)		Hampshire Authorities	Encourage provision of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity.	**Production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates**	**Year on year decrease in the production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Promote suitable locations for recycled and secondary aggregates production. Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.		
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	Maximise /maintain aggregate wharf and rail depot capacity	Existing *wharf and rail depot capacity* will be subject to robust monitoring of wharf and rail depot capacity. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demands. It will also consider whether the existing wharves meet modern operational needs and whether the relocation or replacement opportunities to provide new wharf capacity (as identified under *Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)* have arisen which enable the regeneration of some wharf sites.	Hampshire Authorities	Resist development which would reduce capacity.	**Rail depot capacity** **Wharf capacity**	**Rail depot capacity reduced by more than 130,000 tonnes per annum (10% of 1.3mtpa)** **Wharf capacity reduced by more than 256,000 tonnes per annum (10% of 2.56mtpa)**
			Network Rail	Support replacement rail capacity if required.		
			Associated British Ports	Support replacement wharf capacity if required.		
			Minerals and waste developers	Promote replacement capacity if required. Promote water/rail transport of materials.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 20: Local land-won aggregate	Maintain a 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 re*creational 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	Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators. Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.	**Landbank for aggregate supply**	**Landbank falls below 7 years worth of aggregate supply** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			South East England Aggregates Working Party	Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators.		
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.		
Policy 21: Silica sand development	Maintain a landbank of at least 10 years at silica sand sites	The maintenance of the landbank will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction. Where re*creational 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	Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators. Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.	**Landbank at individual silica sand sites**	**Landbank falls below 10 years at individual silica sand sites** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			South East England Aggregates Working Party	Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.		
Policy 22: Brick-making clay	Maintain a landbank 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	Request reserves and annual sales on aggregates from mineral operators. Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.	**Landbank for brick-making clay supply**	**Landbank falls below 25 years worth of brick-making clay supply** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.		
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	Support small scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses only.	**Amount of chalk extracted in tonnes per annum (tpa)**	**Amount of chalk extracted per annum > 25,000 tpa**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Demonstrate the need for small scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses only.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 24: Oil and gas development	Sustainable development of oil/gas reserves	Proposals for *exploratory wells* will be considered on their individual merits and should address all these issues. *Proposals for exploration and appraisal* will only be permitted if there is a clear need for the development and provided suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity. In all stages of oil and gas activity, extraction, processing and production facilities *should be located to minimise adverse impacts on the landscape, nature conservation interests, residential amenity, the historic environment and the best and most versatile agricultural land.* *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. The restoration of oil and gas sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis. More information on restoration can be found in *Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).*	Hampshire Authorities	Encourage sustainable development with minimal impact on the environment and local amenity.	**Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy** **Restoration conditions in exceptional developments**	**Number of planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy > 0** **For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions without restoration conditions > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Propose development with minimal impact on the environment and local amenity.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	Waste management occurs at highest possible level of Waste Hierarchy Encourage net self sufficiency and sharing of infrastructure Recycling of non-hazardous wastes reaches 60% by 2020 Reduce the amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled to 5% of arisings by 2020	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. Waste arisings and waste management capacity will be updated at least annually to monitor recycling, recovery and disposal volumes. Any increasing or significant shortfall in waste capacity will be identified. The amount and destination of waste exported outside the Plan area will be monitored in collaboration with the relevant waste planning authorities, seeking to maintain limited equivalent cross-boundary import/ export flows through planning for new provision.	Hampshire Authorities	Monitor the treatment and movement of waste on annual basis through Project Integra and Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and other suitable data collections systems.	**Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled**	**Recycling not reaching 60% by 2020**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Provide regular waste returns to the Environment Agency. Propose co-location where there are compatible waste activities.	**Amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled**	**Amount landfilled not reaching 5% (or below) of arisings by 2020**
			Environment Agency	Provide/publish waste data information through Waste Data Interrogators or other means.	**Number of co-located facilities**	**Decrease in number of co-located facilities**

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded		Hampshire Authorities	Supply LPA with MCA to safeguard waste infrastructure.	**Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses by LPA permission, against WPA advice**	**Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses by LPA permission, against WPA advice > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Notify WPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.		
			Local Planning Authorities	Consult with WPA.		
Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	Additional recycling and recovery capacity to reach a 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill	Applicants will indicate how *proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.* *Waste arisings and any growth will be monitored* over the Plan period and compared against the estimate for additional waste capacity (as of August 2011) to deliver sufficient recycling and recovery capacity to deliver at least 95% diversion of waste from landfill. In particular, the non-hazardous waste infrastructure will be monitored to include capacity created by new facilities and that lost from the closure of old facilities or from permissions that are not implemented. Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several in the same locality.	Hampshire Authorities	Deliver sufficient 0.68mtpa recycling and recovery capacity through planning permissions. Monitoring of waste management capacity.	**Capacity and operational status of waste management facilities** Provision of additional recycling and recovery capacity: 2011-2015 = 370,000 tonnes 2016-2020 = 205,000 tonnes 2021-2030 = 102,000 tonnes	**Net loss of waste management capacity from closure of sites and/or no new recycling or recovery capacity proposals** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			erals and Waste developers	Propose 0.68mtpa recycling and recovery capacity Respond to survey of waste management capacity.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 28: Energy recovery development	Divert waste from landfill through increased use of energy recovery facilities		Hampshire Authorities	Deliver capacity through planning permissions.	**Number of facilities and amount of renewable energy produced**	**Decrease in number of facilities and/or amount of renewable energy produced** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			Minerals and Waste developers	Promote suitable locations for energy recovery development.		
Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	Waste management principally located in urban areas (near arisings or markets)		Hampshire Authorities	Deliver capacity in the most appropriate locations through planning permissions.	**Permissions in accordance with Policy 29**	**Permissions not in accordance with Policy 29**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Propose capacity in the most appropriate locations.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development	Increased high quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity to attain production of at least 1mtpa	Applicants will need to show how the proposed form of waste treatment is *economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy.*	Hampshire Authorities	Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. Request capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates.	**Amount of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production**	**Once 1mtpa production reached, production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production decreases below 1mtpa** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			Minerals and Waste developers	Supply capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates.		
Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste water management	Co-disposal of sewage with other wastes Increased production of biogas from WWTW		Hampshire Authorities	Deliver capacity through planning permissions.	**Number of and capacity of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery**	**Decrease in number of WWTW and/or capacity for co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery** (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)
			Water Authorities	Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage waste with other wastes.		
			Environment Agency	Advice on good practice and publications.		
			Minerals and waste developers	Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage waste with other wastes.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	Sufficient landfill capacity provided in accordance with increased diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill		Hampshire Authorities	Encourage increased recycling and recovery through planning permissions.	**Lifetime of landfill capacity void**	**Lifetime of landfill capacity void drops below 4 years**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Promote increased recycling and recovery to divert waste from landfill. Supply regular updates of landfill void capacity.		
Policy 33: Hazardous and low level radioactive waste	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	Deliver capacity through planning permissions.	**Amount of Hazardous waste management arisings and capacity**	**Hazardous waste management capacity is lower than arisings**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Promote suitable locations for hazardous waste management.		
Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	Safeguarding of locations which could provide further minerals and waste wharf and rail depot		Hampshire Authorities	Monitor availability of strategic land.	**Permissions granted contrary to advice of the MPA/WPA**	**Number of permissions granted contrary to advice of the MPA/WPA > 0**
			Minerals and Waste developers	Advice on potential land uses.		
			Ministry of Defence	Advice on potential land uses.		

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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring indicator	Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review
	Proposal outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanism	Stakeholder and/or statutory consultee	Stakeholder action		
	capacity if they are considered to be suitable for such uses (i.e. meet environment and amenity criteria) and in the case of land used for other uses at the time of Plan adoption, released from such uses.		Associated British Ports	Advice on potential land uses.		
			Network Rail	Advice on potential land uses.		
			Portsmouth International Port	Advice on potential land uses.		

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Appendix D - Relationship between HMWP policies and previously adopted policies

The following tables highlight the relationship between the policies of the Minerals and Waste Plan and the previously adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998).

The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the saved policies of the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be superseded by the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan upon its adoption.

Relationship between policies and Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) policies

Policy in Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Policy No.	**Title**	**Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy**
S1	Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition	Policies 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development), 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaption) and 13 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)
S2	Waste growth and demand for natural resources	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)
S3	Net self-sufficiency	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)
S4	Recycling and Composting	Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)
S5	Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment	Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)
S6	Landfill	Policies 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE waste development), 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill) and 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste)
S7	Specialist Facilities	Policies 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development), 31 (Liquid waste and waste water management) and 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste)
S8	Sand and Gravel	Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)
S9	Recycled and Secondary Aggregates	Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development)
S10	Chalk	Policy 23 (Chalk development)
S11	Brick-making and Other Clay	Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)
S12	Oil and Gas	Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)
~~S13~~	~~Wharves and Rail Depots~~*	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots), Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)
~~S14~~	~~Safeguarding of Existing Development~~*	Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)
S15	Sterilisation of Mineral Deposits	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)

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Policy in Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Policy No.	**Title**	**Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy**
S16	Location of Waste Management	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
S17	Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure	Policy 12 (Managing traffic)
S18	Site Selection	Plan identifies sites for rail depots, local land-won aggregate, brick-making clay and non-hazardous landfill
DC1	Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development	Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)
DC2	Sites with International and National Designations	Policies 3 (Protection of habitats and species), 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) and 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets).
DC3	Impact on Landscape and Townscape	Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)
DC4	Historic Heritage	Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets)
DC5	Green Belt	Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)
DC6	Highways	Policy 12 (Managing traffic)
DC7	Biodiversity	Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)
DC8	Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity	Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)
DC9	Public Safety	Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)
DC10	Water Resources	Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)
DC11	Flooding	Policy 11 (Flood risk and prevention)
DC12	Restoration and Aftercare	Policy 9 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments)
DC13	Waste Management and Recycling (including Aggregate Recycling Facilities)	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
DC14	Landfill	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
DC15	Sand and Gravel	Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)
DC16	Chalk	Policy 23 (Chalk development)
DC17	Clay	Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)
~~DC18~~	~~Wharves and Rail Depots~~*	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)
DC19	Oil and Gas	Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)
DC20	Borrow Pits and Spoil Sites	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)
DC21	Prior Extraction of Minerals	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)
DC22	Additional Plant, Buildings and Minor Development	Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)
DC23	Local Development Orders	
*** Quashed by High Court ruling**		

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Relationship between policies and saved Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) policies

Policy in Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
Policy No.	**Title**	**Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan policy**
9	Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction	Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)
21	AggregatesWharves and Depots	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)
38	Landfilling and Surcharging	Policies 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development), 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill) and 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste)
43	Waste Processing	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)

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Appendix E - Supporting documents

The Plan is based on comprehensive evidence and assessments which have been prepared by or on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities, including the following documents:

Document Title	Date	Author
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report	July 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Planning for Waste Management Uses in Hampshire - A Review of Air Quality Trends & Planning Considerations	October 2010	Open University / Enviros
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Traffic and Transport Assessment	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Minerals in Hampshire - Background Study	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Minerals Proposal Study	October 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Soft Sand Topic Paper	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Restoration Study	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire (Update)	February 2011	Land & Mineral Management Ltd
Wharves and Rail Depots Study	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Safeguarding Study	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Waste Data Summary Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Landfill and Surcharging Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Specialist Waste Facilities Report	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Methodology and Baseline Report	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report	March 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report including Scoping Report	June 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report including Scoping Report	September 2011	Hampshire Authorities

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Document Title	Date	Author
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Screening Report	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Habitat Regulations Assessment Record	June 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations - Habitat Regulations Assessment Record Appendices	June 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Regulation 30(d) Consultation Statement	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Regulation 30(e) Consultation Statement	February 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Consultation and Engagement Summary Reports	November 2011	Hampshire Authorities
Summary of responses to the consultation on proposed modifications to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement	September 2006	Hampshire County Council
Hampshire County Council Statement of Community Involvement (Addendum)	2010	Hampshire County Council
Southampton City Council Statement of Community Involvement	September 2006	Southampton City Council
Portsmouth City Council Statement of Community Involvement	April 2006	Portsmouth City Council
New Forest National Park Authority Statement of Community Involvement	March 2007	New Forest National Park
South Downs National Park Authority Statement of Community Involvement	March 2012	South Downs National Park
Equalities Impact Assessment	October 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Key issues and challenges in minerals and waste planning in the Hampshire Plan area	October 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Conformity with the South East Plan	May 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan compatibility with NPPF Self Assessment	May 2012	Hampshire Authorities
Hazardous and radioactive waste management in Hampshire	May 2012	Hampshire Authorities
A record of collaborative working in the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan	February 2013	Hampshire Authorities
Local Aggregate Assessment	December 2012	Hampshire Authorities

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Policies Map

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This document can be made available in large print, on audio media, in Braille or in some other languages.

For further information, please contact **Planning Policy** in the County Planning group:

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