

# Minerals and Waste in Hampshire Monitoring Report 2013 - 2014



December 2014



## Table of Contents

Foreword .....	3
Executive Summary .....	4
Acronyms .....	6
1. Introduction .....	7
2. Update on Minerals and Waste Policy and Guidance .....	9
3. Progress with the Development Scheme .....	11
4. Monitoring the Policies .....	12
4.1 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) .....	12
4.2 Monitoring Indicators .....	12
5. Reviewing the Monitoring Targets .....	20
6. Co-operation in plan-making .....	21
6.1 Duty to co-operate .....	21
6.2 Duty to Cooperate requests in 2013/14 .....	22
7. Further Information .....	23

## Foreword

This is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Monitoring Report 2013-14.

This report provides information on minerals and waste development in the administrative areas of Hampshire County Council, the unitary authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council and the New Forest National Park Authority and the area of the South Downs National Park Authority within Hampshire (the Hampshire Authorities).

This Monitoring Report outlines **planning performance for the financial year period from April 2013 to March 2014**. However, for some monitoring indicators, performance is based on data for the calendar year January 2013 to December 2013.

## Executive Summary

This Monitoring Report is prepared in accordance with section 34 of the Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012<sup>1</sup>.

The monitoring report reviews the effectiveness of the policies in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) that was adopted in 2013, using a set of 'monitoring indicators'. The reporting period covers the 2013-14 financial year (or calendar year for some data). The report also includes details of the preparation of work associated with the monitoring and implementation of the adopted HMWP.

The HMWP includes spatial policies as well as minerals and waste site allocations (rail depots, land-won sand and gravel quarries, brick-making clay quarries and landfill).

Elements of the national and regional minerals and waste policy have been under review by Government in recent years, in summary:

- In 2011, The Localism Act (2011)<sup>2</sup> was enacted on 15 November;
- In 2012, The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>3</sup> was published in March which essentially replaced most planning policy statements and guidance and The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 were brought into force on 6 April 2012;
- In March 2013, The South East Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy) was revoked (with the exception of two saved policies);
- In December 2013, the Waste Management Plan for England was published.
- In 2014, National Planning Policy for Waste<sup>4</sup> was published in October, replacing Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10).

The Hampshire Authorities have continued collaborative working on strategic priorities with neighbouring and other planning authorities. The actions and outcomes to fulfil this requirement or 'Duty to Co-operate' are also summarised in this report.

This Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2013/14 continues in a similar format to the 2012/13 report and is available on the Strategic Planning webpages of the Hampshire County Council website<sup>5</sup>.

1. Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012: [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made)

2. Localism Act (2011): [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted)

3. National Planning Policy Framework: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

4. National Planning Policy for Waste: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste)

5. Hampshire County Council website: [www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning](http://www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning)

In terms of key indicators for minerals and waste, some key points from the past year include:

- The production and primary (land-won) aggregates in Hampshire in 2013 was 0.85 million tonnes (mt) - an increase of 13% from 0.75 mt in 2012;
- The 'landbank' of sand and gravel reserves in Hampshire now stands at 8.9 years (30 November 2014) - based upon the local aggregate figure of 1.56 million tonnes per annum;
- The reported production of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2013 reached 933,000 tonnes, an increase of 16% from 805,000 tonnes in 2012;
- Municipal waste arisings in Hampshire have risen by almost 4% in 2013/14 to 844,463 tonnes (from 813,097 tonnes in 2012/13);
- The amount of non-hazardous (household, commercial and industrial) waste recycled in Hampshire in 2013 was estimated to be 46% (same figure as in 2012); and
- The amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled in Hampshire in 2013 was 306,191 tonnes (351,078 in 2012) of which 77% (69%) was generated from within Hampshire.

## Acronyms

AD	Anaerobic Digestion
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
CDE	Construction, Demolition & Excavation (waste)
CHP	Combined Heat & Power
CLU	Certificate of Lawful Use
DPD	Development Plan Documents
EA	Environment Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EH	English Heritage
EHO	Environmental Heath Officer
EFW	Energy from Waste
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HMWP	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre
IBAA	Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate
ISA	Integrated Sustainability Appraisal
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
MR	Monitoring Report
MRF	Material Recovery Facilities
MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
NE	Natural England
NFNPA	New Forest National Park Authority
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
SEEAWP	South East England Aggregate Working Party
SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority
SEP	South East Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy)
SPG	Supplementary Planning Guidance
TPA	Tonnes per annum
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

# 1. Introduction

## The requirement for a Monitoring Report

- 1.1 Mineral and Waste Planning Authorities have a duty to produce development plan documents (DPDs) which set out policies and proposals for the future development and management of mineral resources and sustainable waste management.
- 1.2 This is the 10th Monitoring Report produced by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority (since 1 April 2006), and the South Downs National Park Authority (since 1 April 2011) (hereafter referred to as the Hampshire Authorities) in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>6</sup> - 'the 2004 Act' - as amended by The Localism Act 2011<sup>7</sup>.
- 1.3 Under Section 35 of the 2004 Act (as amended by The Localism Act 2011), authorities are required to produce a Monitoring Report, containing:

- information on how the preparation of the minerals and waste DPDs are progressing; and
- the extent to which the policies set out in the associated documents are being implemented.

- 1.4 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012<sup>8</sup> - the 'TCP 2012 Regulations' - state what should be included in the Monitoring Report and do the following:
- (a) consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and
- (b) make new provision and amendments to take account of the changes made by the Localism Act 2011.
- 1.5 The Localism Act 2011 removes the requirement to submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State. However, councils are still required to prepare a Monitoring Report in order to be able to routinely monitor and report on the timetable specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme for the preparation of the Local Plan or the effectiveness of policies contained within the (adopted) Local Plan.
- 1.6 The Localism Act also amended the 2004 Act to require a local planning authority's Monitoring Report to give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report with respect to collaborative working with another Local Planning Authority, county council, or a body or person.
- 1.7 The Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>9</sup> on 27 March 2012 which replaced most planning policy statements and guidance, with the

6.Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents)

7.The Localism Act 2011: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted)

8.Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012: [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made)

9.National Planning Policy Framework: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

exception of waste. The NPPF also placed an additional requirement on local planning authorities to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA)<sup>10</sup>.

- 1.8 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013), abbreviated to HMWP, also includes a commitment to monitor the implementation of the Plan. This is set out in its Implementation and Monitoring Plan (Appendix C of the HMWP).
- 1.9 The proposed approach of the Hampshire Authorities will be to prepare two reports. As a result, this Monitoring Report does not contain specific reporting on minerals issues as these are considered in the LAA. The Monitoring Report focuses on the reporting of all other policies including the waste policies. The Hampshire Authorities plan to publish the LAA and Monitoring Report each year in December.

### What is the purpose of this Monitoring Report?

- 1.10 This report provides information on the progress of minerals and waste development within the Hampshire Authorities' administrative area in the financial year April 2013 - March 2014. It also includes commentary on planning issues that have arisen after this period up to the publication date of this report and is divided into three key sections:

- progress with the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) - the timetable;
- monitoring policy performance (monitoring the policies from the HMWP); and
- monitoring outcomes and identifying relevant actions (what are the issues identified and what actions are to be taken).

- 1.11 The joint planning area that the Hampshire Authorities cover is referred to as the 'Hampshire Plan area' in this report. All references to Hampshire should be taken to mean the Hampshire Plan area and include the area covered by all authorities, as described in the Foreword, unless otherwise specified.

- 1.12 The report provides detailed information on the progress of the documents set out in the MWDS, which provides a timetable for the preparation of work associated with the monitoring and implementation of the adopted HMWP. This includes:

- what documents are to be produced; and
- at which stage each the document preparation is at.

- 1.13 This report highlights the latest figures on the monitoring indicators for the policies contained within the HMWP and will help to answer a number of questions, which include:

- are the policies and proposals achieving their objectives and, in particular, delivering sustainable development?
- are the policies having any unintentional consequences?
- are the assumptions and objectives behind the policies still relevant?
- are targets being achieved?

- 1.14 The questions above are addressed in *section 5 (Reviewing the Monitoring Targets)* of this MR.

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10. National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145

## 2. Update on Minerals and Waste Policy and Guidance

### Local Planning guidance

- 2.1 The development of the [Oil and Gas](#) and [Minerals and Waste Safeguarding](#) supplementary planning guidance (SPG) documents will be informed by Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). The Hampshire Authorities are required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>11</sup> to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents, which include guidance documents, in order to deliver national sustainability objectives.
- 2.2 At the time of reporting, the background evidence associated with ISA to support the two new SPG documents had recently been published and had undergone consultation with statutory bodies (Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) as well as specialist officers from the Hampshire Authorities. The consultation on the ISA Scoping Report and a Joint Baseline Report (Stage A) took place between 3 October and 7 November 2014<sup>12</sup>.

### Regional Planning Policy

- 2.3 On 14 February 2013, it was announced that the South East Plan (SEP) would be officially revoked with the exception of two saved policies. This came into effect on 25 March 2013 under Statutory Instrument No. 427 (2013)<sup>13</sup>.
- 2.4 The SEP is therefore no longer a material consideration in plan making in Hampshire with the exception of the saved policy of relevance - Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.

### National Planning Policy and Guidance

- 2.5 The Government issued the NPPF<sup>14</sup> on 27 March 2012. The NPPF replaced most planning policy statements and guidance. The Localism Act (2011)<sup>15</sup> was enacted on 15 November 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 were brought into force on 6 April 2012. However, the NPPF excluded reference to waste management, which is being dealt with separately in the National Planning Policy for Waste which was published on 16 October 2014<sup>16</sup>.
- 2.6 Alongside national planning policy stands the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG)<sup>17</sup>

11. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents)

12. ISA of SPGs webpage: [www3.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/isa.htm](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/isa.htm)

13. The Regional Strategy for the South East Order 2013: [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/427/pdfs/uksiem\\_20130427\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/427/pdfs/uksiem_20130427_en.pdf)

14. National Planning Policy Framework: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)

15. Localism Act (2011): [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted)

16. National Planning Policy for Waste: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste)

17. National Planning Policy Guidance [www.planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/](http://www.planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/).

2.7 National planning policy for waste is currently contained in a suite of documents and together they form the National Waste Management Plan<sup>18</sup>. This Plan comprises the following:

- National Planning Policy for Waste<sup>19</sup> (October 2014);
- Waste Management Plan for England<sup>20</sup> (December 2013);
- National Waste Prevention Plan<sup>21</sup> (December 2013);
- National Policy Statements (i.e. on renewable energy<sup>22</sup>, hazardous waste<sup>23</sup> and waste water<sup>24</sup>); and
- all Waste Development Plan Documents.

2.8 They should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.

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18. National Waste Management Plan (2014): [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf)

19. National Planning Policy for Waste (2014): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste)

20. Waste Management Plan for England (2013): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england)

21. National Waste Prevention Plan (2013): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-prevention-programme-for-england](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-prevention-programme-for-england)

22. National Policy Statement for renewable energy (2013): [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37048/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37048/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf)

23. Hazardous waste national policy statement (2013): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement)

24. National Policy Statement on waste water (2013): [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69505/pb13709-waste-water-nps.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69505/pb13709-waste-water-nps.pdf)

### 3. Progress with the Development Scheme

#### Review of the Development Scheme

- 3.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document that provides a timetable for the preparation of work associated with the monitoring and implementation of the adopted HMWP (2013).
- 3.2 The MWDS was updated in 2014 and approved by HCC on 9 September 2014. It includes timetables for the delivery of the Monitoring Report, the Local Aggregates Assessment as well as the two SPG documents being prepared on Oil and Gas development and Minerals and Waste Safeguarding.
- 3.3 In setting out this timetable, it is acknowledged that circumstances can change and thus any updates will be posted on the Strategic Planning webpages of HCC<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> Hampshire County Council website: [www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/development-scheme-3.htm](http://www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/development-scheme-3.htm)

## 4. Monitoring the Policies

### How do we monitor mineral and waste policies?

- 4.1 Mineral and waste policies contained within Development Plans (or Local Plans) are monitored to check if they are providing adequate management of minerals and waste development. This is achieved via a number of 'monitoring indicators' that are set out in a implementation and monitoring plan.
- 4.2 At the time of publication of this report, the HMWP (2013) is the adopted Plan. Information on the policies and monitoring indicators in the HMWP are discussed below.

### 4.1 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

- 4.1.1 The HMWP contains a suite of policies for delivering Hampshire's 'vision and objectives' for minerals and waste development to 2030. 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 and timely supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, whilst protecting the environment and our communities.
- 4.1.2 The HMWP was not intended to address all mineral and waste planning issues, particularly those matters which may arise from exceptional circumstances, and some development may be contrary to policies contained within the Plan. By monitoring the indicator for each policy in the Plan, it will be possible to note if the intended outcome ('the Vision') - of land use for minerals and waste development in Hampshire – is the correct 'direction of travel' and on course to meet its objectives.

### 4.2 Monitoring Indicators

- 4.2.1 The monitoring framework for this report consists of a number of 'monitoring indicators' for each policy. The monitoring indicators are contained within the respective monitoring plan of the the HMWP.
- 4.2.2 The HMWP contains a monitoring indicator for each of its 34 policies, which were examined during the HMWP public examination and were considered by the Inspector to be 'sound'. They are listed in Appendix C of the adopted HMWP.
- 4.2.3 The data for the monitoring indicators for 2013-14 is presented in the table below. Data from the previous year (2012/13), where available, is shown in brackets '( )', for comparison.

## Hampshire Minerals &amp; Waste Plan (2013) - Monitoring Indicator Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2013/14 (2012/13)	Commentary
Policy 1: Sustainable minerals & waste development	Percentage of planning applications processed within 13 weeks	> 60% of Planning applications processed within 13 weeks (excluding those subject to Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) or a Planning Performance Agreement or other agreed extension of time)	56% (58%)	Target just missed due to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• staff resourcing;</li> <li>• committee timetable;</li> <li>• need for committee site visits;</li> <li>• deferral at committee; and</li> <li>• timing of elections.</li> </ul>
Policy 2: Climate change - mitigation and adaptation	Percentage of planning permissions granted against Environment Agency (EA) advice	Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted against EA advice.
Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	Planning permissions against Natural England (NE) advice (Planning permissions in designated areas)	Number of planning permissions granted within designated sites (SPA / SAC / Ramsar / SSSI etc.) against NE advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted in designated areas against NE advice.
Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape	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	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted in designated landscape areas against NE advice.
Policy 5: Protection of the countryside	Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy	Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted in the countryside that were contrary to policy.
	Restoration conditions in exceptional developments	For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions	0 (0)	

		granted without restoration conditions = 0		
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy Restoration conditions in exceptional developments	Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt contrary to policy = 0  For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions without restoration conditions = 0	0 (0)  0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted in the Green Belt (in South-West Hampshire) that were contrary to policy.
Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	Planning permissions against English Heritage (EH) advice	Number of planning permissions against English Heritage (EH) advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were against EH advice.
Policy 8: Protection of soils	Number of planning permissions that result in a net loss of Best & Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land in Hampshire Planning permissions against Natural England (NE) advice	Number of planning permissions that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire > 0  Number of planning permissions granted against NE advice = 0	0 (0) 0 (0)	There was no net loss of BMV agricultural land in Hampshire due to planning permissions. BMV is land classified as Grade 1, 2 or 3a. No planning permissions were against NE advice.
Policy 9: Restoration of minerals and waste sites	Relevant planning permissions have restoration and aftercare conditions	Number of relevant planning permissions without restoration and aftercare conditions = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions where restoration and aftercare were not considered necessary were granted.
Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity	Planning permissions against Environment Agency (EA) advice Planning permissions against Environment Health Officer (EHO) advice	Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice = 0  Number of planning permissions granted against EHO advice = 0	0 (0)  0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted against EA advice. No planning permissions were granted against EHO advice.

Policy 11: Flood risk and prevention	Planning permissions against Environment Agency (EA) advice	Number of planning permissions against EA advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted against EA advice.
Policy 12: Managing traffic	Planning permissions contrary to Highway Authority (HA) advice	Number of planning permissions contrary to Highway Authority (HA) advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted against HA advice.
Policy 13: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	Planning permissions in the view of M/WPA are of satisfactory design	Number of planning permissions without satisfactory design = 0	0 (0)	All planning permissions granted were considered to be of satisfactory design.
Policy 14: Community Benefits	Percentage of major applications with community benefits	Percentage of major applications with community benefits > 50%	0 (0)	There were no major planning applications with community benefits. There are two potential issues, the time needed for agreements relating to community benefits to be put in place and the absence of data on benefits arranged outside the planning process. The collection and analysis of this data will be looked into and reported in the next Monitoring Report.
Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources	Area of Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) sterilised by non-mineral development granted permission by Local Planning Authority (LPA) against Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) advice.	Area of MSA sterilised by non-mineral development granted permission by LPA against MPA advice = 0 hectares	0 (0)	No development occurred in the MSA against MPA advice.
Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals 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	0 (0)	No safeguarded sites were developed against MPA advice.
Policy 17: Aggregate supply - capacity and source	Reduction in aggregate production capacity Land-won aggregate sales	Aggregate production capacity is not reduced by more than 556,000 tonnes per annum (10% of 5.56mtpa)	Aggregate production capacity: 5.56mtpa (5.56mtpa)	Capacity has stayed the same although Dibles Wharf became non-operational in early 2014 (wharf has not been developed for non-mineral uses).

		Land-won aggregate sales are not constrained by lack of capacity	0.85mt (0.75mt)	
Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	Production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate	Year on year decrease in the (capacity for) production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates	2.30mt (2.19mt)	The reported capacity of the plant/site to produce recycled aggregate to the standards set out in the <i>WRAP Protocol for the Production of Aggregates from Inert Waste</i> .
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	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)	Rail depot capacity: 1.3mtpa (1.3mtpa)  Wharf capacity: 2.56 mtpa (2.56mtpa)	No change in rail depot capacity.  Wharf capacity has stayed the same although Dibles Wharf became non-operational in early 2014 (wharf has not been developed for non-mineral uses).
Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	Landbank for Aggregate supply	Landbank falls below 7 years worth of aggregate supply ( <i>Breach of benchmark over two successive years</i> )	8.9 years (8.7 years)	Landbank is based upon the land-won aggregate reserves divided by the local aggregate provision of 1.56mtpa on 30.11.14
Policy 21: Silica sand development	Landbank at individual silica sand sites	Landbank falls below 10 years at individual silica sand sites ( <i>Breach of benchmark over two successive years</i> )	See note	The figure is below the landbank requirement but cannot be disclosed due to operator confidentiality.
Policy 22: Brick-making clay	Landbank for brick-making clay supply	Landbank falls below 25 years worth of brick-making clay supply ( <i>Breach of benchmark over two successive years</i> )	2 years* (2.5 years)	*This is below the requirement, however, in relation to a Planning Application 14/01234/CMAS (received in May 2014) on the allocated site in Michelmersh it was stated there are sufficient reserves for 19 years (i.e. the landbank would be 19 years based upon a throughput of 10,000m <sup>3</sup> per annum - slightly more than the throughput in December 2013). If this allocated site receives planning permission, the landbank would be approximately 21 years.

Policy 23: Chalk development	Amount of chalk extracted in tonnes per annum (tpa)	Amount of chalk extracted in tonnes per annum (tpa) < 25,000tpa	<22,000 tonnes (< 20,000 tonnes)	All chalk was for agricultural purposes.
Policy 24: Oil and gas development	Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy	Number of planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted in the countryside that were contrary to policy.
Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled	Recycling not reaching 60% by 2020	46% (46%)	The 2013 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator shows that of all household, commercial and industrial 'waste removed' from sites in Hampshire - 46% was sent for 'recovery' while 8% (8% in 2012) was treated. Please note this figure will include some waste arisings which did not originate in Hampshire. MSW waste arisings in 2013/14 were 844,463 tonnes (813,097 tonnes in 2012/13). The treatment of this waste was as follows: Recycled 26% (26%) Composted 11% (11%) Recovered 55% (55%) Landfill 8% (8%)
Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure	Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses by Local Planning Authority (LPA) permission, against Waste Planning Authority (WPA) advice	Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses by LPA permission, against WPA advice = 0	0 (0)	No safeguarded sites were developed against WPA advice.
Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	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	No net loss of waste management capacity from closure of sites and/or no new recycling or recovery capacity proposals <i>(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</i>	0 (no net loss)	<u>Existing capacity in tonnes per annum (tpa)</u> Non-hazardous: 2,300,000 tpa Inert: 3,400,000 tpa Hazardous: 260,000 tpa <u>Capacity gain/loss in 2013/14</u> Transfer: 2,750 tpa MRF: 75,000 tpa Composting: 11,250 tpa CDE recycling: 0 Metal transfer/recycling: 0 Other: 1,500 tpa (WEEE) <u>Total capacity gain = 95,500 tpa</u> <u>Specialist capacity:</u>

				Anaerobic Digestion: 26,000 tpa Biomass CHP: 0 EfW(Pyrolysis): 0 <u>Total specialist capacity gain = 26,000 tpa</u> Inert void: 7,500 tonnes
Policy 28: Energy recovery development	Number of facilities and amount of renewable energy produced	Decrease in number of facilities and/or amount of renewable energy produced ( <i>Breach of benchmark over two successive years</i> )	22 sites (20 sites) 433,149MWh (416,000MWh)	10 landfill gas sites, 5 Energy Recovery Facilities, 3 sewage sludge, 2 Anaerobic Digestion and 2 Biomass (CHP) facilities with a total installed capacity of 75.75 MW.
Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	Planning permissions in accordance with Policy 29	Planning permissions not in accordance with Policy 29	0 (0)	All permissions were in accordance with Policy 29.
Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	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 ( <i>Breach of benchmark over two successive years</i> )	Recycled: 933 kilo tonnes (kt) (805kt) Recovered: 834kt (838kt) Reclamation: 51kt (19kt) Construction: 41kt (45kt)	This indicator shows the four broad classifications for beneficial uses of inert waste. Overall, the amount of inert waste put to beneficial uses has increased by over 8% from 1.71mt to 1.86mt in 2013/14.  Notes: 1) Recycled is the figure as recorded in the 2013 Aggregate Monitoring Survey. 2) Recovered, Reclaimed and Construction figures are taken from the Environment Agency Waste management 2013 in South East England data tables
Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste management	Number of and capacity of Waste Water Treatment Works (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 ( <i>Breach of benchmark over two successive years</i> )	3 sites (3) 3.33 Megawatts (3.33 MW)	Figure only records capacity of those WWTW with co-disposal capability.
Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	Lifetime of Landfill capacity void	Lifetime of Landfill capacity void drops below 4 years	5.5 years (6 years)	As of 31.06.14 based upon averaged annual inputs as recorded by the Environment Agency. The amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled in Hampshire in 2013 was 306,191 tonnes (351,078) of which 77% (69%) was

				generated from within Hampshire. Hampshire exported 89,849 tonnes (109,259) for landfill outside Hampshire.
Policy 33: Hazardous and low level waste development	Amount of hazardous waste management arisings and capacity	Hazardous waste management capacity is higher than estimated arisings.	Arisings: 140,000tpa (140,000tpa)  Capacity: 260,000tpa (260,000tpa)	Existing capacity is more than the estimated waste arisings.
Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	Planning permissions granted contrary to advice of the Minerals Planning Authority (MPA) / Waste Planning Authority (WPA)	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of the MPA/WPA = 0	0 (0)	None

## 5. Reviewing the Monitoring Targets

### Monitoring Review

5.1 The review of the output indicator outcomes and commentary shows that the majority of output indicator targets were achieved during 2013/14.

5.2 Where targets were not achieved, it may be due to a variety of factors:

- inappropriate indicator / target;
- external factors, such as in government policy; and
- changes in market conditions or behaviour from the general public.

5.3 In order to record some issues which have arisen in the use of the policies to date by the Development Management (DM) team, a summary is shown below.

### Policy Review

5.4 In relation to the HMWP, it may be premature to indicate any significant issues with the policies at present but the following points are noted, based on DM feedback:

- *Policy 2 (Climate change)*: It may help if text or policy could refer to the consideration of self sustaining sites (in terms of energy) to achieve more sustainable outcomes. Items such as solar panels on roofs and banks, wind power and building orientation may provide opportunities. The use of green roofs may also increase biodiversity, if appropriate, if there are no other possibilities to enhance within the site boundary;
- *Policy 3 (Habitats and species)*: Although the policy is about protection from adverse impacts as well as mitigation and compensation for loss, it may be useful to proactively encourage biodiversity enhancement through design, layout and management;
- *Policies 4 and 5* could benefit from more clarity in regard to what kind of restoration is appropriate if a business was to fail (go into liquidation);
- In relation to *Policy 9*, it may be beneficial to include the words 'public water supply/storage' and 'recreation/access/etc.' in the actual policy as opposed to the supporting text;
- In relation to community benefits, it may be necessary to give more clarity in regard to the form of land use/enhancement with recreational and other benefits. The supporting text for *Policy 5* refers to the restoration of mineral and waste developments that can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreational uses, providing benefits to rural communities and this may be better placed under *Policy 14 (Community Benefits)*;
- *Policy 7 (Heritage assets)*: A better definition of a locally recognised asset would be helpful;
- *Policy 8 (Soils)*: When soils are restored to agriculture they will not be of best and most versatile agricultural land quality until some time has passed so they need to be monitored until soil structure shows what final quality is attained;
- *Policy 10 (Protecting public health and safety)*: May need to review the criterium 'g' and 'i' in *Policy 10* as the formatting can confuse the reader. Criterium 'j' could also be improved- as it's cumulative impact of the development on the locality which may be in conjunction with existing or allocated development, or in conjunction with land use (e.g. internationally designated sites, landscape character areas etc.)
- *Policy 11 (Flood risk and prevention)*: May be better if re-titled 'Flood risk and groundwater protection/drainage';
- Part 1 of *Policy 29 (Location of waste sites)* uses Roman numerals while parts 2 and 3 letters of the alphabet and the layout may be better if labelled part 'A' (currently parts 1 and 2) and part 'B' (currently part 3).

## 6. Co-operation in plan-making

### 6.1 Duty to co-operate

- 6.1.1 The 'duty to cooperate' was created by the Localism Act 2011<sup>26</sup>, and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>27</sup>. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, County Councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local and Marine Plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.
- 6.1.2 The Hampshire Authorities have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to the strategic priorities. This includes the provision of waste management infrastructure, minerals and energy.
- 6.1.3 Co-operation should be a continuous process of engagement and councils are required to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to develop strategic policies. Local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans.
- 6.1.4 To satisfy this requirement for ongoing collaboration, HCC is actively engaged in the sub-regional working group SEWPAG (South East Waste Planning Advisory Group). HCC represents the Hampshire Authorities on SEWPAG.
- 6.1.5 SEWPAG has adopted a 'manifesto' which includes the following statement to define the purpose of the group:
- 'To help waste planning authorities in the area to fulfil the Duty to Co-operate on strategic issues enshrined in the Localism Bill, and specifically to give effect to the Government's stated intention to place the responsibilities of the former Regional Technical Advisory Bodies with local authority grouping'.
- 6.1.6 HCC is also a member of SEEAWP (South East England Aggregates Working Party), a technical group with the role of advising government, Mineral Planning Authorities and industry on aggregates. Like with SEWPAG, HCC represents the Hampshire Authorities on this working party (although the South Downs National Park Authority also attends).

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26. Localism Act (2011): [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted) was]

27. Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents)

## 6.2 Duty to Cooperate requests in 2013/14

6.2.1 The Hampshire Authorities are often contacted by other mineral/waste planning authorities in order to discuss plan-making issues. A list of those authorities that have made formal duty to cooperate requests during the 2013/14 year are shown below.

**Table 6.2.1- List of Duty-to-cooperate requests in 2013-14**

Date	Planning Authority	Information request
20/05/13	Herefordshire	Waste movements
03/07/13	Dorset	Waste movements
25/07/13	Kent	Mineral & waste movements
07/08/13	Cornwall	Waste movements
12/08/13	North-east Lincolnshire	Waste movements
31/10/13	City of London	Waste movements
05/12/13	Kirklees	Hazardous waste movements
18/12/13	Cumbria	Waste movements
18/12/13	Durham	Low level radioactive waste movements
31/12/13	Milton Keynes	Mineral movements
17/01/14	Hillingdon	Waste movements
22/01/14	North London Waste Plan	Waste movements
24/01/14	Hillingdon	Hazardous waste movements
13/02/14	West Berkshire	Mineral & Waste movements

## 7. Further Information

7.1 Additional published data and information on the HCC Strategic Planning website<sup>28</sup> allows for a more dynamic approach to supplying the information on permitted minerals and waste sites and planning applications. This method allows more detailed and up-to-date reporting of what is happening throughout the Hampshire Plan area with updates of HCC planning applications (those granted, refused, withdrawn, etc.) throughout the year rather than at a single point in time. The following information is available online:

### Daily updates

- Details of all planning applications<sup>29</sup> made for mineral or waste activities in Hampshire;
- List of all applications open for consultation<sup>30</sup>;
- List of all applications recently determined<sup>31</sup>; and
- Details of all appeals to planning permission refusal<sup>32</sup>;

### Quarterly/bi-annual updates

- All permitted mineral and waste sites, including noting which sites are safeguarded and for which sites chargeable site visits are undertaken by the Monitoring and Enforcement team (see the 'Facts and figures' webpage); and
- Further information on the work carried out by the Policy, Development Management and Monitoring and Enforcement teams within the Strategic Planning section.

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28. Strategic Planning: [www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste.htm](http://www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste.htm)

29. Search and view planning applications: [www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/applications-search.htm](http://www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/applications-search.htm)

30. Applications open for consultation: [www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/applications-open.htm](http://www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/applications-open.htm)

31. Recent decisions: [www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/applications-recently-decided.htm?show=20&page=2](http://www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/applications-recently-decided.htm?show=20&page=2)

32. Search appeals: [www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/appeals-search.htm](http://www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/appeals-search.htm)

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**This document can be made available in large print, on audio media, in Braille or in some other languages.**

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