

Monitoring Report

Minerals and Waste in Hampshire

2012 - 2013



April 2014

Foreword

This is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Planning Monitoring Report 2012-13.

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 2012 to March 2013**. However, for some monitoring indicators, performance is based on data for the calendar year January 2012 to December 2012.

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Executive Summary

This Monitoring Report is prepared in accordance with section 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012¹.

The monitoring report reviews the effectiveness of the policies in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (the 'Core Strategy') (HMWCS), which was adopted in 2007, using a set of 'output indicators'. The reporting period covers the 2012-13 financial year (or calendar year for some data). The report also includes details of the plan-making progress against the timetable, known as the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme including the adoption of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) in 2013.

The HMWP was submitted to Government in February 2012 and was subject to two stages of public hearings as part of its public examination. The first stage of public hearings took place in June 2012 and the hearings were adjourned so the Hampshire Authorities could prepare and consult on proposed changes (main and additional modifications) to the HMWP to ensure soundness. The consultation on these changes took place between October and December 2012. A second stage of hearings took place in March 2013 to consider the proposed changes to the Plan.

Although outside of the formal reporting period for the 2012/13 Monitoring Report, it is important to note that the Hampshire Authorities received the Planning Inspectorates report on the soundness of the Plan in May 2013. This indicated that the Plan was sound, subject to the incorporation of main modifications to the Plan. As a result, these modifications were duly made to the Plan and the Hampshire Authorities adopted the HMWP in October 2013.

The HMWP (2013) replaces the HMWCS (2007) and the saved policies of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) upon adoption. 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. The Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 which essentially replaced most planning policy statements and guidance. The Localism Act (2011) 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. In March 2013, the South East Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy) was revoked (with the exception of two saved policies) and on 12 December 2013, the Waste Management Plan for England was published.

Before, during and after the various stages of consultation for the HMWP, the Hampshire Authorities have worked to provide opportunities for 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.

¹ The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 - www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/34/made

This Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2012/13 continues in the same format to the 2011/12 report and will be available on the Hampshire County Council County Planning website².

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

- The production and importation of primary aggregates in Hampshire was 2.12 million tonnes (mt) - a fall of 9% from 2.33 mt in 2011;
- The 'landbank' of sand and gravel reserves in Hampshire now stands at 8.7 years (31 November 2013) – based upon the local aggregate figure of 1.56 million tonnes per annum;
- The reported production of recycled and secondary aggregates has reached 810,000 tonnes, down by 13% from 930,000 tonnes in 2011;
- Municipal waste arisings in Hampshire have fallen by almost 3% in 2012/13 to 801,000 tonnes (from 823,000 tonnes in 2011/12);
- Waste deposited at licensed facilities in Hampshire (both arising from within, and imported to, Hampshire) increased by 5% from 4.82mt in 2011 to 5.04mt in 2012;
- The amount of household, commercial and industrial waste sent to non-hazardous landfill in Hampshire in 2012 was 0.33mt (an increase of 6% from 0.31mt in 2011);
- The number of reported fly-tipped incidents in Hampshire increased by a small number compared to last year to reach 17,400; and
- The number of substantiated pollution incidents has reduced from 48 in 2011/12 to 40 in 2012/13 – a fall of almost 17%.

² Hampshire County Council website - www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning

Acronyms

AD	Anaerobic Digestion
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 Health Officer
EFW	Energy from Waste
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility
HCC	Hampshire County Council
HMWP	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)
HMWCS	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)
HMWLP	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998)
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centres
IBAA	Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority
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
SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group
SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority
SEP	South East Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy)
TPA	Tonnes per annum
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works

Introduction

1.1 The requirement for a Monitoring Report

- 1.1.1 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.
- 1.1.2 This is the ninth Monitoring Report produced by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority³ (since 1 April 2006), and the South Downs National Park Authority⁴ (since 1 April 2011) (hereafter referred to as the Hampshire Authorities) in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, 'the 2004 Act' - as amended by The Localism Act 2011⁵.
- 1.1.3 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.
- 1.1.4 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012⁶ – the 'TCP 2012 Regulations' - state what should be included in the MR 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.
- 1.1.5 The Localism Act 2011 removes the requirement to submit an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State⁷. 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.
- 1.1.6 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 other Local Planning Authority, county council, or a body or person⁸.

³ The National Park includes a small area within Wiltshire, but which is included as part of the New Forest National Park.

⁴ Only the area of the South Downs National Park located within the boundary of Hampshire County Council.

⁵ The Localism Act 2011 (section 113) - www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents

⁶ The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 - www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/34/made

⁷ Section 113 removes the requirement for a local planning authority to make an annual report to the Secretary of State. See www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/section/113

⁸ Prescribed under Section 113 of the Localism Act in reference to section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004

- 1.1.7 The Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27 March 2012 which replaced most planning policy statements and guidance, with the exception of waste. The NPPF also placed an additional requirement on local planning authorities to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA).
- 1.1.8 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 MR 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.

1.2 What is the purpose of this Monitoring Report?

- 1.2.1 This report provides information on the progress of minerals and waste development within the Hampshire Authorities' administrative area in the financial year April 2012- March 2013. 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 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (HMWCS) as well as the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP); and
 - monitoring outcomes and identifying relevant actions (what are the issues identified and what actions are to be taken).
- 1.2.2 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 1.1.2, unless specified otherwise.
- 1.2.3 The report provides detailed information on the progress of the documents set out in the MWDS which identifies:
- what DPDs are to be produced;
 - at which stage each DPD preparation is at; and
 - when DPD's are likely to be adopted (subject to the DPD being found sound and suitable for adoption by a Planning Inspector following a Public Examination).
- 1.2.4 The HMWP has been produced to entirely replace the policies adopted in the HMWCS (2007) as well as the saved policies of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998). In particular, the HMWP aims to address the quashing of the three adopted HMWCS policies (Policies S13 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots), S14 (Safeguarding) and DC18 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) and associated references), following a High Court challenge by Associated British Ports in 2008. The HMWP also addresses other updates to policies following changes to national policy and guidance and some new policy areas e.g. presumption in favour of sustainable development, silica sand and safeguarding potential wharves and rail depot infrastructure. The HMWP also includes minerals (sand and gravel and brick-making clay quarries) and waste (landfill) site allocations.

1.2.5 To report on the policies contained within the HMWCS and HMWP a number of 'output' or monitoring indicators are used which will help to answer a number of questions. These are as follows:

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

1.2.6 The questions above are addressed in *section 5 (Reviewing the Policies and Targets)* of this MR.

2 Changing Minerals and Waste Policy

2.1 Replacement of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

2.1.1 At the time of reporting, the background evidence and policies of the draft Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) were within the Public Examination stage. The HMWP was submitted to Government in February 2012 and was subject to two stages of public hearings as part of its public examination. The first stage of public hearings took place in June 2012 and the hearings were adjourned by the Planning Inspector so the Hampshire Authorities could prepare and consult on proposed changes (main and additional modifications) to the HMWP to ensure soundness.

2.1.2 The consultation on these changes took place between October and December 2012. A second stage of hearings took place in March 2013 to consider the proposed changes to the Plan. Although outside of the reporting period for this MR, it is important to note that the Hampshire Authorities received the Planning Inspectorates report on the soundness of the Plan in May 2013. This indicated that the Plan was sound, subject to the incorporation of main modifications to the Plan. As a result, these modifications were duly made to the Plan and the Hampshire Authorities adopted the HMWP in October 2013.

2.1.3 The HMWP entirely replaced the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (HMWCS) (2007) and the saved policies of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (HMWLP) (1998) upon adoption.

2.1.4 The preparation of the HMWP has taken place simultaneously with a review of regional and national planning policy by the UK Government, which is outlined below.

2.2 Regional Planning Policy

2.2.1 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)⁹.

2.2.2 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.

⁹ The Regional Strategy for the South East (Partial Revocation) Order 2013 - www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/427/introduction/made

2.3 National Planning Policy

2.3.1 The Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27 March 2012. The NPPF replaced most planning policy statements and guidance. The Localism Act (2011) 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.

2.3.2 National planning policy for waste is currently contained in a suite of documents, one is still in draft so is yet to be published. The National Waste Management Plan¹⁰ currently comprises the following:

- Planning for Sustainable Waste Management - Planning Policy 10 [PPS10] (March 2011)¹¹ – *draft has undergone consultation and final version is expected to be published in 2014;*
- Waste Management Plan for England (December 2013)¹²;
- The National Waste Prevention Plan (December 2013)¹³;
- National Policy Statements (i.e. on renewable energy¹⁴, hazardous waste¹⁵ and waste water¹⁶);
- All Waste Development Plan Documents.

¹⁰ From the Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 - Action Plan - www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13542-action-plan-.pdf

¹¹ Planning for sustainable waste management: Planning Policy Statement 10 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-sustainable-waste-management-planning-policy-statement-10>

¹² Waste management plan for England - www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england

¹³ Waste prevention programme for England - www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-prevention-programme-for-england

¹⁴ National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) - www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47856/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf

¹⁵ Hazardous waste national policy statement - www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement

¹⁶ National policy statement for waste water - www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-waste-water

3 Progress with the Development Scheme

3.1 Review of the Development Scheme

3.1.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (MWDS) is a statutory document outlining the Plan preparation timetable. The revised Hampshire (HMWDS) was brought into effect on 5 March 2013, following a decision by the Executive Member for Environment and Transport at Hampshire County Council. The revised HMWDS replaces the previous scheme issued in 2011. The revision to the HMWDS took into account the following issues:

- the issues raised during the recent consultation on proposed changes; and
- the likelihood of the revocation of the South East Plan.

3.1.2 Further updates on the timetable have been prepared informally and posted on the Hampshire County Council (HCC) County Planning website¹⁷.

3.1.3 It is intended that the HMWDS will be updated in 2014 to take into account emerging planning policy work following the adoption of the HMWP.

3.2 The revised Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

3.2.1 The revised HMWDS was implemented in March 2013 and reflected the changes to the plan preparation programme in the final stage of plan preparation. The following schedule outlines the work completed up to this reporting period and the stages which will be undertaken following this reporting period:

What has happened so far?

• Democratic (Cabinet and Council) agreement by the Hampshire Authorities to consult on options	October – November 2010
• Stakeholder Engagement	December 2010
• Public participation on options and Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) Interim report (under Regulation 25 ¹⁸)	February - March 2011 June - July 2011
• HMWP drafting	Summer 2011
• Democratic (Cabinet and Council) agreement by the Hampshire Authorities to consult on the publication draft HMWP	September - October 2011
• Publication of the HMWP for Statutory Consultation (under Regulation 27 ¹⁹)	7 November – 19 December 2011
• Submission of HMWP to Secretary of State	29 February 2012
• Public Examination of HMWP commenced	29 February 2012

¹⁷ Revised Minerals and Waste Development Scheme located at:

www3.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/development-scheme-3.htm

¹⁸ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations (as amended).

¹⁹ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations (as amended).

• HMWP Public Hearings – stage one	6-8 and 11-15 June 2012
• Consultation on soundness of proposed changes (main and additional modifications)	22 October - 17 December 2012
• HMWP Public Hearings – stage two	13-15 March 2013

On-going timetable (following March 2013)

• Report by the Planning Inspectorate received by Hampshire Authorities	May 2013
• Adoption of the HMWP by the Hampshire Authorities	October 2013

3.2.2 Real time updates are provided on the Hampshire County Council website²⁰.

²⁰ Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme - www3.hants.gov.uk/development-scheme-3.htm

4 Monitoring the Policies

4.1 How do we monitor mineral and waste policies?

- 4.1.1 Mineral and waste policies contained with 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.
- 4.1.2 At the time of publication of this report, the new Development Plan – the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) (HMWP) – is the adopted Plan. However, for this year's monitoring report, both sets of monitoring indicators will be reported upon – those from the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Core Strategy (2007) (HMWCS) and where possible, those from the recently adopted HMWP.
- 4.1.3 Although the official reporting period (April 2012-March 2013) of this monitoring report is before the HMWP was adopted in October 2013, it is intended that by listing the new monitoring indicators it will highlight the differences between how the old and new Plan will be monitored. Information on the policies and monitoring indicators in both Plans are discussed below.

4.2 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007)

- 4.2.1 The HMWCS comprises a set of high level policies for delivering Hampshire's 'vision and objectives' for minerals and waste development to 2026. The HMWCS was not intended to address all mineral and waste planning issues, particularly those matters which may arise from exceptional circumstances. Instead it sets out a 'direction of travel' – intentions and targets that can be monitored.
- 4.2.2 The planning application schedule below, summarises the policies contained within the HMWCS and where possible the performance of these policies through a number of 'output indicators'. Where there are difficulties in monitoring the policy through the prescribed output indicators, a revision or deletion of that indicator may be appropriate.
- 4.2.3 The performance of the policies to date has shown there to be good, year-on-year progress. However, it has been noted that many of these indicators do not provide the information that they were intended for.
- 4.2.4 The HMWP indicators will replace these indicators with a completely new monitoring schedule which is expected to be more efficient in identifying issues, enabling easier extrapolation of meaningful information.

4.3 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) saved policies

4.3.1 The majority of policies contained within the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (HMWLP) (1998) were superseded by the policies of the HMWCS. However, some policies from the HMWLP were saved by the Secretary of State's Direction in September 2007, pending the adoption of new site-specific policies within the HMWP. These were as follows:

- Policy 19 (Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction);
- Policy 21 (Aggregate Wharves and Depots);
- Policy 38 (Landfilling and Surcharging);
- Policy 43 (Waste Processing); and
- listed preferred and safeguarded areas for minerals and waste developments.

4.3.2 Site-specific policies from the HMWLP (1998) have now been superseded by those in the HMWP (2013).

4.4 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)

4.4.1 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 supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, at the right time, whilst protecting the environment and our communities

4.4.2 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.

4.5 Monitoring Indicators

4.5.1 The monitoring framework for this report consists of a number of 'monitoring indicators' for each policy (in the HMWCS, they were referred to as 'core' and 'local' output indicators). The monitoring indicators are contained within the respective monitoring plan of the HMWCS (2007) and the HMWP (2013).

4.5.2 The HMWCS Monitoring Plan includes 'Core output indicators' (COI) that were identified by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for the purposes of monitoring Local Development Frameworks and included indicators on environmental quality, minerals and wastes (amended in July 2008)²¹. Although reporting on these COI's is not now necessary, this years monitoring report will report on these for comparison and consistency

²¹ Department of Communities and Local Government - Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008. The requirement to report on these indicators has been superseded in 2012 by the Localism Act.

with previous years.

- 4.5.3 The HMWCS Monitoring Plan also contains 'Local output indicators' (LOI) in order to monitor the impact of policies not covered by the COI. They have been derived to allow monitoring of specific target-related policies.
- 4.5.4 The HMWP contains a monitoring indicator for each policy – 34 in all – and 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.
- 4.5.5 The data for the output indicators for 2012-13 is presented in Tables A – F. Data from the previous year (2011/12) is shown in brackets '(')' in order for comparison.

Table A: Planning Applications Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
S1 Sustainable design and construction	2	Proportion of mineral and waste developments with planning permission, starting operation within that year, with sustainable design and construction features e.g. use of recycled and secondary aggregates, energy and water efficiency, renewable energy generation. <i>Target = 75%</i>	Proportion of new permissions commencing in 2012/13: (2011/12)	19% (73%)	All new mineral and waste planning permissions have some form of sustainable design and construction feature, however only 14 out of 71 new planning permissions given in 2012/13 became operational within the same period. Total number of permissions in 12/13 were 77 and included 5 Non Material Amendment and 1 Certificate of Lawful Use
S3 Net self sufficiency (disposal at nearest appropriate facility)	11	Percentage of new minerals and non-strategic waste facilities (accepting less than 75,000 tonnes a year) within 10 kilometres (km) of built up areas. <i>Target = 75%</i>	Within 10km of built-up areas:	100% of new facilities (100%)	16 of 72 permissions in 2012/13 were for new mineral or non-strategic waste facilities. 100% of these new facilities were within 10km of a built-up area, therefore achieving the indicator target.
S5 Waste Management Facilities	6a: (Core W1)	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type, becoming operable and/or gaining planning permission in the year (in tonnes per annum (tpa)). 2012/13 (2011/12) <i>Progressive year on year cumulative increase towards:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 - 1.2 mtpa capacity for municipal, commercial and industrial recycling and composting; and • 0.4 - 0.5 mtpa of recovery and treatment. 	Transfer:	30,000 tonnes (90,100 tonnes)	WR231 Old Park Farm Ind. Estate (30,000 tpa)
			Composting:	19,188 tonnes (0 tonnes)	Variation to increase tonnes per annum capacity at existing sites:
				[7000+ 187.5+ 4000+ 8000 tonnes]	NF252 - Newbourne Farm, Rockbourne (8,000 to 15,000 tpa) HR092 - Down Farm, Odiham, Hook (1000 to 1250m ³ ²²) HV043 - Manor Farm, Hayling Island (4000 t to 8000 tpa) EH169 - Bensgreen Farm , Froxfield (SDNPA) (8000 tpa)
		Recycling Facilities	0 tonnes	12,600 tonnes	<i>Not tpa (permission for one-off treatment of soils)</i> NF266 - Esso Petroleum Company biopile, Fawley (12,600 tonnes)

²² Conversion factor used – 0.75tonnes per cubic metre (from http://www.eauc.org.uk/page.php?subsite=waste&page=conversion_factors_for_calculation_of_weight_to_vo)

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
			for Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste	(30,000 tonnes)	
			Metal Transfer / Recycling	0 tonnes (12,5000 tonnes)	
			Other waste management (e.g. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA))	127,700 tonnes (81,600 tonnes)	EH168 - WEEE- Unit 2/3 Highfield Rd, Lasham (200 tpa) EH171 - WEEE /White Goods - Unit 1 and 4-6 Highfield industrial Estate, Lasham (5,500 tpa) TV231 - IBAA , A303 Longparish (120,000 tpa). Note this site is to replace a temporary facility at NF105 Blue Haze. BA174 - Pet crematorium (2000tpa)
			Inert Landfill	0 tonnes (0 tonnes)	No new facilities.
S7 Specialist Waste	15	Capacity of new specialist waste management facilities, becoming operable and/or gaining planning permission in the year. <i>Progressive year on year cumulative increase towards: 385,000 tpa of biowaste processing; 35,000 tpa of contaminated soil remediation; 20,000 tpa of APC residue processing; 50,000 tpa of waste wood and biomass energy recovery; and if needed 35,000 tpa of waste electrical and electronic equipment.</i>	New Specialist capacity:	<i>Anaerobic Digestion:</i> 51,950 tonnes (40,000 tonnes) <i>Biomass Combined Heat & power (CHP):</i> 20,000 (0) <i>EfW(Pyrolysis)</i> 2,000 (0 tonnes)	<i>Anaerobic Digestion (AD):</i> BA173 - Bushywarren Lane permitted 09/10/12 - 16, 700t food waste and crop feedstock (16,700+12, 500 tpa); total of 29,200 tpa EH015 - Selbourne Brickworks permitted 7/11/12 - 22,750tpa food waste and farmyard manure <i>Biomass Combined Heat & Power (CHP)</i> NF260 - Gore Road, New Milton permitted 29/05/12- 20,000 tpa <i>Energy from Waste (EfW):</i> RM034 - Cody Technology Park, Farnborough permitted 31/05/12 - 2,000tpa

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
S17 Co-location	9	Number of mineral and waste sites co-located with other complementary activities, such as: recycling, soil blending, cement and bitumen works, bottom ash processing, recycling, composting, recovery and treatment, processing, storage, manufacturing etc. <i>Progressive year on year increase</i>	Number of new mineral or waste activities co-located with existing complementary activities:	10 (7)	10 new complimentary activities were permitted on existing minerals or waste sites.
DC1 Renewable Energy	9: (old Core E3)	Renewable energy installed by type (electrical/thermal). <i>Progressive year on year increase</i>	Landfill Gas	16.94 MWh (16.93 MWh)	10 landfill sites generating energy from landfill gas in 2012/13. There was a slight increase in installed energy generation capacity in 2012/13.
			Sewage sludge digestion	3.33 MWh (3.33 MWh*)	3 Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) sites generating energy from sewage sludge in Hampshire in 2012/13. (* Error in last years report which stated 4.08MWh)
			Solid waste combustion	52.60 MWh (52.60 MWh)	3 Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) generating energy from waste in 2012/13 (one further ERF was non-operational throughout 2012/13).
			Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	0 (0)	No plants have been installed in Hampshire.
			Animal biomass / Anaerobic Digestion	1.35 MWh (0)	One AD plant installed.
			Plant biomass	1.5 MWh (0.75 kWh)	Two CHP biomass facilities installed
DC1 Electricity generated	3	Total quantity of electricity generated (MW) per year split into energy from waste and that from renewable energy projects at mineral and waste sites. <i>Progressive year on year increase</i>	Landfill gas	85,988 MW (93,083 MW)	There was a decrease in energy generated from landfill gas in 2012/13 of 7,095 MW (8%). Energy generated from landfill sites can go down as waste decomposes.
			Sewage sludge	16,548 MW (18,194 MW)	There was a decrease in energy generated from sewage sludge in 2012/13 of 1,646 MW (9%).
			Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF)	313,819 MW (314,307 MW)	There was a small decrease in energy generated from ERF's in 2012/13 of 488MW (0.1%). Energy generated from ERFs can vary depending on the amount and type of waste which is recovered.

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
			Biomass	0 MW (0 MW)	Although installed, no annually recorded generation of energy in 2012/13.
DC2 Designated Sites	5	Proportion of mineral and waste planning permissions per year located in, or adversely impacting upon internationally or nationally designated landscape, biodiversity, cultural or heritage sites. <i>Target = 0%</i>	Adverse impact	0% (0%)	No permissions had an adverse impact on designated sites in 2012/13.
DC7 Biodiversity	10	Number of planning permissions resulting in adverse affects on designated sites or habitats and species of principal importance for biodiversity and enhancement of biodiversity. <i>Target: Impact = 0 and Enhancement >0</i>	Adverse impact	0 (0)	No permissions had an adverse impact on biodiversity in 2012/13.
			Enhancement	Not reported (Not reported)	A number of planning permissions have included biodiversity enhancements by way of additional hedgerows and other planting and for woodland.
DC8 Lighting	18	Proportion of minerals and waste planning permissions per year subject to conditions mitigating the impact of lighting, or including a scheme within the application. <i>Progressive year on year increase</i>	Conditions or Lighting Scheme in place:	100% (100%)	Most new mineral or waste applications will have a lighting scheme included, but where one is not included this will be a relevant condition on any subsequent planning permission.
DC8 Air Quality	19	Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the local Environmental Health Officer (EHO) or the Environment Agency (EA) on air quality grounds, including the unacceptable off-site air quality impacts due to transport. <i>Target = 0</i>	Permissions contrary to EHO:	0 permissions (0)	No permissions were granted in 2012/13 that were contrary to advice from the local EHO or the EA on air quality grounds.
DC11 Flooding	7 <i>(old Core E1)</i>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (EA) on either	Permissions contrary to EA advice on	0 permissions (0)	No permissions were granted in 2012/13 that were contrary to advice from the EA on flood defence or water quality grounds.

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
		flood defence grounds or water quality <i>Target = 0</i>	flood defence or water quality		
DC12 Restoration	7	Number and proportion of operational mineral extraction and landfill sites with planning permission, featuring restoration to agriculture, grazing, forestry or where improvements allow public access, improved biodiversity or water storage <i>Progressive year on year increase</i>	Number of sites	21 (21)	Total number of active sites is 15. This includes 10 sand and gravel extraction sites, 2 chalk extraction sites, 3 non-hazardous landfill sites. There are 6 former quarries undergoing restoration. All sites feature restoration schemes.
			Proportion	100%	All operational mineral extraction or landfill site have a restoration plan which is monitored.
			Contrary to EA:	0 (None)	No permissions were granted in 2012/13 that were contrary to advice from the EA.

Table B: Environment Agency Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
S2 Waste Arising	12a	<p><u>Output Indicator 12a:</u> The amount of waste arising and percentage of waste growth rate.</p> <p><i>Waste growth rate target :</i> 2010: 1%; 2020: 0.5%; 2025: 0%.</p>	Waste Arisings in 2012 (2011) (estimated)	Arisings (approx): 4.8 million tonnes (4.8 million tonnes)	<p>The arisings figure is a rough estimate based upon up-to-date recorded municipal solid waste (MSW) and estimated Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) wastes. MSW growth has remained negative in 2012/13.</p> <p>The waste deposited figure for has been obtained via HCC officer manipulation of 2012 waste data information published by Environment Agency (EA). This figure represents waste deposited at facilities in Hampshire which includes imported waste and will include some double counting as most waste received at a transfer station will then be recorded again at a treatment facility. It excludes waste exported out of Hampshire which will be recorded as deposits within other Waste Planning Authorities.</p>
			Waste Deposited in 2012 (2011)	5.04 million tonnes (4.82 million tonnes)	
S3 Waste Imports / Exports	13	<p>Amount of wastes imported to and exported out of Hampshire.</p> <p><i>Imports = exports.</i> <i>Progressive year on year decrease in amount of waste imported and exported.</i></p>	Waste Imported 2012 (2011)	0.86 million tonnes* (1.15 million tonnes)	<p>* Due to the way the data has been recorded this figure is not verified. If 191,000 tonnes of waste recorded with an origin identified only as 'South East' in 2012 was all from outside Hampshire, the total imported could have been lower at 0.67mt.</p> <p>The balance of known imports and exports in 2012 (the net difference) is a net export of 0.18 million tonnes.</p>
			Waste Exported 2012 (2011)	1.04 million tonnes (1.05 million tonnes)	
S6 Waste Disposed	14	<p>Amount of waste disposed of at Hampshire's Non-Hazardous and Inert landfill sites.</p> <p><i>Progressive year on year decrease in the amount of waste landfilled.</i></p>	Non-hazardous landfill 2012 (2011)	328,121 tonnes (314,596 tonnes)	<p>Waste disposed of to Hampshire non-hazardous landfill increased by approximately 14,000 tonnes (4%) in 2012. 78% of the waste deposited at non-hazardous landfill was from the Hampshire Plan area.</p> <p>87% of the waste deposited at inert landfill was from the Hampshire Plan area.</p> <p>Inert waste was also recovered in other ways: for deposit of waste to land (recovery) e.g. engineering (837,200 tonnes), reclamation (18,855 tonnes) and construction (44,950 tonnes).</p>
			Inert landfill 2012 (2011)	116,260 tonnes (24,124 tonnes)	

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
DC8 Pollution Incidents	1	Number of substantiated pollution incidents recorded by the Environment Agency attributed to minerals and waste developments with planning permission <i>Progressive year on year decrease of pollution incidents.</i>	Odour: Fire: Dust: Landfill Gas: Noise: Other:	11 (9) 10 (9) 4 (5) 0 (5) 6 (14) 9 (6)	Pollution incidents have increased in three out of six categories this year apart from landfill gas, dust and odour. Overall however the reported incidents have reduced from 48 in 2011/12 to 40 in 2012/13, thus achieving the aim of the output indicator.
S17 Fly-tipping Incidents	4	Number and location of fly-tipping incidents <i>Progressive decrease in fly-tipping as waste management services are improved. Fly-tipping hotspots may indicate a need for facilities.</i>	Highway: Council land: Footpath / b-way: Private (residential) Alleyway: Comm. / Industrial: Unidentified: Agricultural land: Watercourse: Railway:	7,326 (6,271) 4,701 (6,129) 2,655 (2,581) 788 (1063) 1,000 (812) 223 (216) 477 (139) 220 (72) 44 (54) 6 (1)	Total fly-tipping incidents in 2012/13 were 17,440. This represents virtually no change to that in 2011-12 when a total of 17,338 incidents were reported.
			Basingstoke & Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	2,198 (2,391) 404 (286) 428 (554) 300 (626) 321 (436) 702 (602) 1,167 (930) 742 (821) 646 (626) 1,314 (913) 7,819 (7,355) 785 (1,257) 614 (541)	The location with the highest number of incidents in 2012/13 was Southampton City. Incidents have risen by 6% since 2011/12. Fly-tipping incidents increased in 7 out of the 13 authorities. The authority with the greatest % fall in incidences since 2011/12 is Test Valley (20%), whilst the authority with the greatest % rise in incidents is Southampton (19%).

Table C: National and Regional Survey Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description (target)	Type	Outcome in 2012 (2011)	Commentary
S2 Aggregate Supply	12b	The total amount of aggregate supplied (sum of sales of land-won, dredged and imported aggregate). <i>Target = stabilisation by 2016</i>	Primary Aggregate annual sales (calendar year)	2.12 million tonnes (2.33 million tonnes)	The total amount of aggregate supplied has continued in its downward trend since 2001 and is less than half that supplied in 2001. The 2012 figure represents a 9% reduction from 2011 and as such is considered to represent a continuation of the downward trend in total aggregate supply.
S8 Primary Aggregates	5a: (old Core M1)	Production of primary land-won aggregates. <i>The rolling ten year average of land-won sand and gravel sales does not exceed 2.63 million tonnes per annum (mtpa).</i>	Land-won Aggregate annual sales (calendar year)	0.75 million tonnes (0.83 million tonnes)	The amount of aggregate supplied from land-won sources has continued its downward trend since 1998 (when sales were 2.7mt) and is now only 28% of the 1998 level. The rolling 10-year average (2003-12) of land-won sand and gravel sales now equals 1.27 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), which is only 48% of the previously adopted apportionment figure of 2.63mtpa.
S8 S11 Landbank	16	The landbank of permitted reserves. <i>The landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves exceeds 7 years.</i> <i>The landbank of permitted brick-making clay exceeds 25 years.</i>	Sand &Gravel Landbank on 31 November 2013 Clay landbank on 31 November 2013	At 2.63 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) 5.2 years (4.6 years) At 1.56mtpa 8.7 years (7.8 years) 2.0 years (2.5 years)	Landbank at 30/11/13 based upon previous apportionment figure of 2.63mtpa is below the 7 year target. However, if the recently adopted local aggregate assessment (also referred to as the 'apportionment' figure) in the HMWP of 1.56mtpa is applied, this would represent a landbank in excess of the 7 year target. Only one site has permitted clay reserves (Michelmersh brickworks) and the landbank is based upon an estimated extraction rate. This clay landbank figure is significantly below the clay landbank target of 25 years.
S9 Secondary and Recycled	5b: (old Core M2)	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates. <i>Progressive year on year increase in supply towards a target of 1.7 million tonnes a year in 2020.</i>	Secondary and Recycled Aggregate annual sales	0.81 million tonnes (0.93 million tonnes)	This total is comprised of 0.68 mt of recycled aggregate and 0.13 mt of secondary aggregate. In addition, there was 0.27 mt (0.17 mt) tonnes of aggregate produced for non-aggregate uses (soils and landfill engineering). The 2012 figures show a decrease on which was reported in 2011, which may be due to the economic climate. <i>Note: Annual data for recycled aggregate that is produced by mobile crushers is not currently available and therefore is not included in the total.</i>

Table D: Project Integra / HCC Waste and Resource Management Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
S4 Municipal Waste Arising	6b: (old Core W2)	Amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) arising and managed by management type (Recycling and Composting, Recovery and Treatment, Landfill) and the percentage each management type represents of the total waste managed. <i>Average amount of municipal waste recycled and composted meets targets of: 2010: 50%; 2015: 55%; 2020: 60%. Progressive year on year decrease in the amount of municipal waste landfilled.</i>	MSW Arisings	801,340 tonnes (822,591 tonnes)	The annual fall in local authority collected waste (LACW) – effectively MSW - arisings continues. This is the 6 th consecutive year that LACW has fallen, reducing by 2.6% from the figure in 2011/12.
			MSW Treatment by tonnage [and percentage]	<u>Energy Recovered:</u> 443,667 tonnes [55.5%] (429,750 tonnes [52.2%]) <u>Recycled:</u> 210,848 tonnes [26.3%] (222,747 tonnes [27.1%]) <u>Composted:</u> 92,143 tonnes [11.5%] (98,230 tonnes [11.9%]) <u>Landfilled:</u> 54,682 tonnes [6.8%] (71,864 tonnes [8.7%])	Total recycled and composted waste has fallen slightly from 2011-12 to 302,991 tonnes or 37.8% of total LACW arisings. The target of 50% for municipal waste recycling and composting has yet to be achieved. Total waste landfilled has decreased by over 17,000 tonnes (24%) from 2011/12 and now represents the disposal route for under 7% of LACW arisings. The fall is in line with the indicator target. Lastly, the total amount of waste from which energy is recovered has increased by almost 14,000 tonnes to over 55% of total LACW arisings.
S13 Transported by Rail or Water	6	Amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) or separated dry recyclables (derived from municipal waste) transported for processing, within the UK, by rail or water. <i>Progressive year on year progress</i>	MSW transported by rail:	0 (none)	All MSW and separated dry recyclables from Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs) and Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth undergoes onward transportation by road.
			MSW transported by water:	0 (none)	

Table E: District Council Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Output Indicator	Output Indicator Description target	Type	Outcome in 2012/13 (2011/12)	Commentary
S14 Safeguarded minerals and waste sites	8	Number of safeguarded mineral and waste sites developed (for non mineral and waste uses). <i>Target = 0%</i>	Sites developed:	None (none)	None
S15 Minerals consultation areas	17	Number of mineral consultations subsequently developed for non mineral and waste uses, without prior extraction of sand and gravel. <i>Target = 0%</i>	Sites developed:	0 (0)	No mineral has been sterilised by district permissions against Hampshire County Council advice.

Table F: Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan - Monitoring Indicator Schedule

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 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)	58%	Target just missed due to staff resourcing; committee timetable; need for committee site visits; deferral at committee; timing of elections.
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	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	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	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 Restoration conditions in exceptional developments ²³	Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy = 0 For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions granted without restoration conditions = 0	0 0	No planning permissions were granted in the countryside that was contrary to policy.
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Planning permissions in the Green Belt contrary to policy Restoration conditions in exceptional developments ²⁴	Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt contrary to policy = 0 For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions without restoration	0 0	No planning permissions were granted in the Green Belt (in South-west Hampshire) that was contrary to policy.

²³ 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.

		conditions = 0		
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	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	Number of planning permissions that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire > 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 ²⁵ .
	Planning permissions against Natural England (NE) advice	Number of planning permissions granted against NE advice = 0	0	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	No planning permissions where restoration and aftercare were considered necessary were granted.
Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity	Planning permissions against Environment Agency (EA) advice	Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice = 0	0	No planning permissions were granted against EA advice.
	Planning permissions against Environment Health Officer (EHO) advice	Number of planning permissions granted against EHO advice = 0	0	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	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	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	All planning permissions granted were considered to be of satisfactory design.

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ See the Natural England information about Agricultural Land Classifications - <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

Policy 14: Community Benefits	Percentage of major applications with community benefits	Percentage of major applications with community benefits > 50%	0	Although there were no major applications with community benefits, examples of other indirect benefits include: - Michelmersh off-road parking taking parking away from the lane. - 5/6 waste water treatment works modifications - 1 x new Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) - 3 x Certificate of Lawful Use (CLU) issued means previously operating (historic) sites are now authorised and controlled through condition.
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	No developed 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	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) Land-won aggregate sales are not constrained by lack of capacity	Aggregate production capacity: 5.56mtpa 0.75mt (0.83mt)	Capacity has stayed the same although Dibles Wharf became non-operational in early 2014 (wharf has not been developed for non-mineral uses). Due to the recession, land-won aggregate sales have remained low in comparison with previous years.
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	2.19mt (2.28mt)	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> . Note: The previous 2011/12 figure included some capacity assumption due to incomplete information from the annual operator survey.
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	Rail depot capacity: 1.3mtpa Wharf	No change in rail depot capacity. Capacity has stayed the same although Dibles Wharf

		256,000 tonnes per annum (10% of 2.56mtpa)	capacity: 2.56 mtpa	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>)	8.7 years (7.8 years)	Landbank is based upon the land-won aggregate reserves divided by the local aggregate provision of 1.56mtpa on 30.11.13
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 Scoping Opinion (in December 2013) 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 10,000m3 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	< 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	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%	The 2012 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% was treated. Please note this figure will include some waste arisings which did not originate in Hampshire.
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	No safeguarded sites were developed.
Policy 27: Capacity for waste	Capacity and operational status of waste management facilities	No net loss of waste management capacity from closure of sites and/or no new recycling or recovery capacity proposals	0 (no net loss)	<u>Existing capacity</u> Non-hazardous: 2,300,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) Inert: 3,400,000tpa

management development	Provision of additional recycling and recovery capacity: 2011-2015 = 370,000 tonnes 2016-2020 = 205,000 tonnes 2021-2030 = 102,000 tonnes	<i>(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</i>		Hazardous: 260,000tpa <u>Capacity gain/loss in 2012/13</u> Transfer: 30,000tpa MRF: -40,000tpa Composting: 19,188tpa CDE recycling: 0 Metal transfer/recycling: 0 Other: 7,700tpa (WEEE) <i>Total capacity gain = 16,888 tpa</i> <u>Specialist capacity:</u> Anaerobic Digestion: 51,950 tpa Biomass CHP: 20,000tpa EfW(Pyrolysis): 2,000tpa <i>Total specialist capacity gain = 73,950 tpa</i>
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>	20 sites 416,000 MWh	10 landfill gas sites, 3 sewage sludge, 4 ERF, 1 AD and 2 biomass (CHP) facilities with a total installed capacity of 75.72 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	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: 810 kilo tonnes (kt) (930kt) Recovered: 838kt (566kt) Reclamation: 19kt (54kt) Construction: 45kt (27kt)	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 8% from 1.58mt to 1.71mt in 2012/13.
Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste water 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 (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	6 years	As of 31.03.13 based upon averaged annual inputs as recorded by the Environment Agency.
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 Capacity: 260,000tpa	Existing capacity is more than estimated 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	None

5 Reviewing the Monitoring Targets

5.1 Monitoring Review

5.1.1 A review of the output indicator outcomes and commentary from Tables A – E in *section 4 (Monitoring the performance of adopted planning policy)* show that the majority of output indicator targets were achieved during 2012/13.

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

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

5.1.3 The monitoring plan and output indicators within the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (HMWCS) (2007) has been revised as part of the development of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) (2013) (Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan). Although this Monitoring Report incorporates reporting on the HMWP, the next Monitoring Report (2013/2014) will focus solely on the adopted HMWP policies and its monitoring indicators.

5.2 Policy Review

5.2.1 A review of the spatial strategy policies in the HMWCS highlighted a number of areas which were required to be addressed within the HMWP. As such new policies were derived within the HMWP in order to address the key points identified in previous monitoring reports.

5.2.2 Tables F, G and H in this section show how the policies which have been reported on from the HMWCS and Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (HMWLP) (1998) in this report are to change with the adoption of the HMWP.

5.2.3 In relation to the HMWP, it may be premature to indicate any significant issues with the policies at present but two monitoring indicators highlight that both the Silica Sand and Brick-making Clay landbanks are below target at the time of publication of this report.

Table F: Relationship of Core Strategy (2007) Policies to Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) policies

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Adopted 2007)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Adopted 2013)	
Policy No.	Policy Title	New Policy No.	New Policy Title
S1	Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition	Policy 1 Policy 2 Policy 13	Sustainable minerals and waste development; Climate change – mitigation and adaptation; and 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	Policy 30 Policy 32 Policy 33	Construction, demolition and excavation waste development; Non-hazardous waste landfill; and Hazardous and low-level radioactive waste development
S7	Specialist Facilities	Policy 30 Policy 32 Policy 33	Construction, demolition and excavation waste development; Non-hazardous waste landfill; and Hazardous and low-level radioactive waste development
S8	Sand and Gravel	Policy 20	Local land-won aggregate
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 Policy 34	Aggregate wharves and rail depots Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure
S14*	Safeguarding of Existing Development*	Policy 16	Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure
S15	Sterilisation of Mineral Deposits	Policy 15	Safeguarding – mineral resources
S16	Location of Waste Management	Policy 29	Locations and sites for waste management development
S17	Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure	Policy 12	Managing traffic
S18	Site Selection	Policy 19 Policy 20 Policy 22 Policy 32	Aggregate wharves and rail depots; Local and-won aggregate; Brick-making clay ; and Non-hazardous landfill

*Quashed by High Court Ruling

Table G: Relationship of saved Local Plan (1998) policies to Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) policies

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Adopted 1998)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Adopted 2013)	
Policy No.	Policy Title	New Policy No.	New Policy Title
19	Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction	Policy 20	Local land-won aggregate (sand and gravel)
21	Aggregates Wharves and Depots	Policy 19	Aggregate wharves and rail depots
38	Landfilling and Surcharging	Policy 30 Policy 32 Policy 33	Construction, demolition and excavation waste development; Non-hazardous waste landfill; and Hazardous and low level radioactive waste
43	Waste Processing	Policy 25	Sustainable waste management

Table H: Relationship of Core Strategy (2007) Policies to Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) policies

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (Adopted 2007)		Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Submission - February 2012 plus proposed modifications (2012 /2013))	
Policy No.	Policy Title	New Policy No.	New Policy Title
DC1	Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development	Policy 1	Sustainable minerals and waste development
DC2	Sites with International and National Designations	Policy 3 Policy 4 Policy 7	Protection of habitats and species; Protection of the designated landscape; and Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
DC3	Impact on Landscape and Townscape	Policy 4	Protection of 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 minerals and waste developments
DC13	Waste Management and Recycling (including Aggregate Recycling Facilities)	Policy 29	Locations and sites for waste management development
DC14	Landfill	Policy 29	Locations and sites for waste management development
DC15	Sand and Gravel	Policy 17	Aggregates 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 development
DC23	Local Development Orders	N/A	N/A

*Quashed by High Court Ruling

6 Co-operation in plan making

6.1 Duty to co-operate

- 6.1.1 The 'duty to cooperate' was created in the Localism Act 2011²⁶, and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004²⁷. 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 actively engaged with a number of authorities in order to consider the potential impacts from sustainable development involving the extraction and use of minerals, and waste resources in Hampshire and in neighbouring areas. Records of this collaborative working have been produced as part the plan preparation for the HMWP²⁸.
- 6.1.3 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 energy²⁹.
- 6.1.4 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.
- 6.1.5 To satisfy this requirement for ongoing collaboration, Hampshire County Council is actively engaged in the sub-regional working group SEWPAG (South East Waste Planning Advisory Group) which includes 20 member authorities. HCC represents the Hampshire Authorities on SEWPAG.
- 6.1.6 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'.
- 6.1.7 Hampshire County Council (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

²⁶ The Localism Act 2011 - www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents

²⁷ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents>

²⁸ A record of collaborative working in the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - <http://consult.hants.gov.uk/file/2193005> / <http://consult.hants.gov.uk/file/2448308>

²⁹ National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 156

Authority also attends).

6.1.8 In addition, following the adoption of the HMWP, any subsequent planning policy work will also be prepared in the spirit of co-operation.

6.2 Duty to Cooperate requests in 2012/13

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 2012/13 year are shown below.

Date	Planning Authority	Topic
06/09/12	West Sussex County Council	Cross boundary Waste movements

7 Further Information

7.1.1 This Monitoring Report is focused on the annual monitoring aspect of the Core Strategy's Spatial and Development Management policies. As of October 2013, those policies were superseded by those within the HMWP policies and although they have also been reported here, these will become the focus of the next monitoring report for 2013/14.

7.1.2 Additional published data and information on the Hampshire County Council County Planning website³⁰ allows for a more dynamic approach to supplying the information on permitted 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](#) made for mineral or waste activities in Hampshire
- List of all applications [open for consultation](#)
- List of all applications [recently determined](#)
- Details of all [appeals](#) to planning permission refusal

³⁰ Hampshire County Council website - www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning

Quarterly/bi-annual updates

- All active mineral and waste sites, or sites which have changed status during this monitoring period. This includes noting where sites are chargeable by the Monitoring and Enforcement team. See the 'facts and figures' webpage³¹.
- Further information on the work carried out by the Policy, Development Management and Monitoring and Enforcement teams in the County Planning section.

7.1.3 For up-to-date minerals and waste planning application data and further information on annual monitoring, please go to: www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning

³¹ Facts & Figures webpage: www.hants.gov.uk/pd-facts-and-figures.htm

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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