

# Minerals and Waste in Hampshire Monitoring Report 2020



April 2022



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## Foreword

- I. This is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Monitoring Report 2020.
- II. 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, the New Forest National Park Authority and the area of the South Downs National Park Authority within Hampshire (the 'Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA'). The report is used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the policies of the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).
- III. This Monitoring Report outlines **planning performance for the calendar year period from January 2020 to December 2020**, therefore any changes that have happened after this period are not included in the report. Previously, some monitoring indicators used data based on the financial year. In an attempt to standardise data collection and make all the data comparable, efforts have been made to report data solely on a calendar year basis.

## Executive Summary

- I. This Monitoring Report is prepared in accordance with Section 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012<sup>1</sup>.
- II. The Monitoring Report reviews the effectiveness of the policies in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) that was adopted in 2013<sup>2</sup>, using a set of 'monitoring indicators'. The reporting period covers the 2020 calendar year. The report also includes details of the work associated with the monitoring and implementation of the adopted HMWP.
- III. The HMWP includes policies to enable minerals and waste decision-making, as well as minerals and waste allocations (rail depots and wharves, land-won sand and gravel quarries, brick-making clay quarries and landfill).
- IV. 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.
- V. This Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2020 continues in a similar format to the 2019 report<sup>3</sup>. Monitoring reports, dating back to 2012/2013, are available on the Strategic Planning webpages of the Hampshire County Council website<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 – Section 34:  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/regulation/34/made>

<sup>2</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013): <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>3</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Monitoring Report 2019: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/minerals-waste-sites/2019monitoringreport.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Monitoring Reports (2012 – 2019): <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

**Key points from 2020 include:**

- **The sales of primary (land-won) aggregates in Hampshire in 2020 were 0.85 million tonnes (Mt) – a reduction of 17.5% from 1.03 Mt in 2019;**
- **The 'landbank' of sand and gravel reserves in Hampshire, in 2020, was at 7.12 years – an increase from 7 years in 2019;**
- **The reported sales of recycled and secondary aggregates in 2020 was 0.67 million tonnes – a decrease of 14% from 0.78 million tonnes in 2019;**
- **The permitted reserves at individual silica sand sites and landbank for brick-making clay in 2020 breached respective thresholds for more than three successive years;**
- **Municipal waste arisings in Hampshire have decreased by 3.1% in 2020 to 771,400 tonnes – from 796,200 tonnes in 2019\*;**
- **The amount of non-hazardous (household, commercial and industrial) waste sent for recovery in Hampshire in 2020 was estimated to be 62.3%, a 17.5% increase from 2019;**
- **The amount of non-hazardous waste landfilled in Hampshire in 2020 was 93,700 tonnes – a reduction from 99,811 tonnes in 2019 - of which 73% (59% in 2019) came from within Hampshire;**
- **The amount of non-hazardous (household, commercial and industrial) waste exported from Hampshire in 2020 was 599,562 tonnes. This includes 95,950 tonnes sent to landfill, 374,202 tonnes set for recovery, 9,961 tonnes sent for treatment and 84,961 tonnes sent for incineration;**
- **The amount of inert waste exported from Hampshire in 2020 was 548,793 tonnes. This includes 176,419 tonnes sent to landfill, 369,372 tonnes sent for recovery, and 468 tonnes sent for incineration; and,**
- **The amount of hazardous waste exported from Hampshire in 2020 was 88,771 tonnes. This includes 10,244 tonnes sent to landfill, 31,640 tonnes sent for recovery, and 4,313 tonnes sent for incineration.**

\* Differences in the 2020 municipal waste arisings figures have been attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, this should be taken into account when viewing these figures.

## Abbreviations

AD	Anaerobic Digestion	MRF	Material Recovery Facilities
AONB	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	MSA	Mineral Safeguarding Area
CD&E	Construction, Demolition & Excavation (waste)	MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
CHP	Combined Heat & Power	MWDS	Minerals and Waste Development Scheme
CLU	Certificate of Lawful Use	NE	Natural England
DPD	Development Plan Documents	NFNPA	New Forest National Park Authority
EA	Environment Agency	NP	National Park
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
EHO	Environmental Health Officer	NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
EFW	Energy from Waste	SAC	Special Area of Conservation
ERF	Energy Recovery Facility	SEEAWP	South East England Aggregate Working Party
HCC	Hampshire County Council	SEWPAG	South East Waste Planning Advisory Group
HMWP	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)	SDNPA	South Downs National Park Authority
HWRC	Household Waste Recycling Centre	SEP	South East Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy)
IBAA	Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate	SPA	Special Protection Area
ISA	Integrated Sustainability Appraisal	SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
LAA	Local Aggregate Assessment	SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
LACW	Local Authority Collected Waste	TPA	Tonnes Per Annum
LPA	Local Planning Authority	WPA	Waste Planning Authority
HE	Historic England	WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
MPA	Minerals Planning Authority	WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works
MWPA	Minerals and Waste Planning Authority		
MR	Monitoring Report		

# 1. 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 17th Monitoring Report (MR) produced by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority, and the South Downs National Park Authority (hereafter referred to as 'the Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA') in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>5</sup> - 'the 2004 Act' - as amended by the Localism Act 2011<sup>6</sup> and the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017<sup>7</sup>.
- 1.1.3 Under Section 35 of the 2004 Act (as amended by the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017), 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 These requirements are detailed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012<sup>8</sup> (the 'TCP 2012 Regulations') which also:
- consolidate the existing Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and the amendments made to them; and
  - 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 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. In order to effectively monitor developments, produce comparable figures year on year and gain information at a timescale that allows for corrective action, the Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA have resolved to continue preparing a Monitoring Report annually and set this out in the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.

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

<sup>6</sup> Localism Act 2011: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted)

<sup>7</sup> Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/20/contents>

<sup>8</sup> Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made>

- 1.1.6 The Localism Act also amended the 2004 Act to require a Local Planning Authority's MR 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.
- 1.1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>9</sup> (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Specific waste policies which are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste<sup>10</sup> which should be read in conjunction with the NPPF and associated planning practice guidance<sup>11</sup>. The NPPF places an additional requirement on Local Planning Authorities to prepare an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA).
- 1.1.8 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)<sup>12</sup> (hereafter referred to as 'the Plan' or '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).
- 1.1.9 The proposed approach of the Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA will be to prepare two reports – the MR and an LAA. As a result, this Monitoring Report does not contain detailed 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 and the SDNPA 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 and the part of the SDNPA within Hampshire, in the 2020 calendar year. The report 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 (the issues identified and the actions 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 Hampshire Authorities and the part of the SDNPA within Hampshire, unless otherwise specified.

<sup>9</sup> National Planning Policy Framework: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>10</sup> 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)

<sup>11</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance for waste: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/>

<sup>12</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013): <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

- 1.2.3 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 document preparation is at.
- 1.2.4 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?
- 1.2.5 The questions above are addressed in Section 5 ([Reviewing the Monitoring Targets](#)) of this MR.

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

### 2.1 Partnership Working

- 2.1.1 Following the adoption of the HMWP, the plan-making partnership between Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council (SCC), Portsmouth City Council (PCC), the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) came to an end. A new partnership was established between Hampshire County Council, SCC, PCC and the NFNPA (the 'Hampshire Authorities') to monitor and implement the plan.
- 2.1.2 A separate Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Hampshire County Council and the SDNPA has been established for the monitoring of the plan only.

### 2.2 Local Planning Guidance

- 2.2.1 The Hampshire Authorities have produced two Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) on Oil and Gas Development and Minerals and Waste Safeguarding<sup>13</sup>. These documents provide additional guidance on the associated policies in the adopted HMWP.

### 2.3 Regional Planning Policy

- 2.3.1 As reported in previous MRs, the South East Plan (SEP) was revoked in March 2013<sup>14</sup>, with the exception of two saved policies. The SEP is therefore no longer a material consideration in plan making in Hampshire with the exception of the saved policy of relevance to the plan area - Policy NRM6: Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.

### 2.4 National Planning Policy and Guidance

- 2.4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>15</sup> sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government published a revised NPPF in July 2018, this was updated in February 2019. Specific waste policies, which are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste<sup>16</sup>, should be read in conjunction with the NPPF and associated planning practice guidance<sup>17</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> Hampshire County Council Minerals and Waste SPDs: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/supplementary-planning-documents>

<sup>14</sup> The Regional Strategy for the South East Order 2013: [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/427/pdfs/ukxiem\\_20130427\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2013/427/pdfs/ukxiem_20130427_en.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> National Planning Policy Framework: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>16</sup> 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)

<sup>17</sup> National Planning Practice Guidance for waste: <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/>

2.4.2 The Localism Act 2011<sup>18</sup> was enacted on 15 November 2011 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012<sup>19</sup> were brought into force on 6 April 2012. More recently the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017<sup>20</sup> was enacted on 27 April 2017.

2.4.3 National planning policy for waste is currently contained in a suite of documents and together they form the National Waste Management Plan, including:

- National Planning Policy for Waste<sup>21</sup> (October 2014);
- Waste Management Plan for England<sup>22</sup> (December 2013);
- National Waste Prevention Programme<sup>23</sup> (December 2013);
- National Policy Statements (i.e. on renewable energy<sup>24</sup>, hazardous waste<sup>25</sup> and wastewater<sup>26</sup>); and
- all Waste Development Plan Documents.

2.4.4 The National Waste Management Plan should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.

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<sup>18</sup> Localism Act 2011: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted)

<sup>19</sup> Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made>

<sup>20</sup> Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/20/contents>

<sup>21</sup> 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)

<sup>22</sup> National Waste Management Plan (2013): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england>

<sup>23</sup> National Waste Prevention Programme (2013): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-prevention-programme-for-england>

<sup>24</sup> National Policy Statement for renewable energy (2013): [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/47856/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/47856/1940-nps-renewable-energy-en3.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Hazardous waste national policy statement (2013): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hazardous-waste-national-policy-statement>

<sup>26</sup> 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

### 3.1 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

3.1.1 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), as well as any related planning documents. The MR reports on changes to the MWDS itself, as well as how timetables within the current MWDS are being followed.

### 3.2 Review of the Development Scheme

3.2.1 The MWDS was updated in 2014. It includes timetables for the delivery of the MR, the LAA as well as the two SPD documents on Oil and Gas development and Minerals and Waste Safeguarding which have since been adopted<sup>27</sup>.

3.2.2 As outlined in the AMR for 2019, the HMWP (2013) was reviewed in 2018 as required by Paragraph 33 of the NPPF, that all Local Plans should be reviewed at least once every five years<sup>28</sup>. The 2018 review concluded that the Plan policies were working effectively to achieve the Vision and there was no requirement to update the HMWP.

3.2.3 It was further concluded, during the 2018 Plan review, that the Plan should be reviewed again 'in the near future'. A review of the HMWP (2013) was undertaken in 2020, with the resulting report being published in November 2020. The report<sup>29</sup> concluded that a Partial Update of the Plan was required.

3.2.4 The MWDS<sup>30</sup> was updated in December 2020 to outline the timetable for the Partial Update to the HMWP, beginning in March 2021.

3.2.5 Any further updates will be posted on the Strategic Planning webpages of HCC<sup>31</sup>.

<sup>27</sup> Hampshire County Council website: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/supplementary-planning-documents>

<sup>28</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (2019) (Para. 33):

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/810197/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_revised.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> 2020 Review of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HWMP-2020Review.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-2020Review-DevelopmentScheme-April2021.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> Hampshire County Council website: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

## **4. Monitoring the Policies**

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

4.1.1 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. This is achieved via a number of 'monitoring indicators' that are set out in an implementation and monitoring plan.

### **4.2 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)**

4.2.1 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 ensuring we have the right development to maintain a reliable and timely supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, whilst protecting the environment and our communities.

4.2.2 The HMWP also considers matters which may arise from exceptional circumstances. 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.

### **4.3 Monitoring Indicators**

4.3.1 The monitoring framework for this report consists of a number of 'monitoring indicators' for each policy.

4.3.2 The HMWP contains a monitoring indicator for each of its 34 policies, which are listed in Appendix C of the adopted HMWP.

4.3.3 The data for the monitoring indicators for 2020 is presented in the table below. Data from the previous year (2019), where available, is shown in brackets '( )', for comparison.

4.3.4 A red / amber / green colouring system has also been added for clarity of indicator status.

## 4.3.5 2020 Monitoring Indicator Schedule:

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	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)	91% (100%)	2 New Forest National Park applications were not decided within the required timescales.
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 granted 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 within designated sites were granted against NE advice.
Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape	Planning permissions granted against Natural England advice (Planning permissions in designated landscape areas)	Number of planning permissions granted within designated landscape areas (NP / AONB) 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 granted in the countryside contrary to policy  Restoration conditions in exceptional developments	Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy = 0  For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions granted without restoration conditions = 0	1 (0)  1 (0)	1 planning permission was granted in the countryside contrary to policy (20/00187/HCS) on balance of sustainability.  1 planning permission (where restoration and aftercare were considered necessary) was granted without such conditions (20/00779/CMA), as an exceptional development and extension.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Planning permissions granted in the Green Belt contrary to policy	Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt contrary to policy = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted in the Green Belt (in South-West Hampshire) that were contrary to policy.  1 exceptional development planning permission was granted without restoration conditions (20/10416), as an existing site that was being regularised.
	Restoration conditions in exceptional developments	For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions without restoration conditions = 0	1 (0)	
Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	Planning permissions against Historic England (HE) advice	Number of planning permissions against Historic England (HE) advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted against HE 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	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.
		Number of planning permissions granted against NE advice = 0	0 (0)	
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 permission (where restoration and aftercare were considered necessary) was granted without such conditions.
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 (0)	No planning permissions were granted that were against EA advice.
	Planning permissions against Environment Health Officer (EHO) advice	Number of planning permissions granted against EHO advice = 0	0 (0)	No planning permissions were granted that were against EHO advice.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
Policy 11: Flood risk and prevention	Planning permissions granted 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 granted 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 MWPA are of satisfactory design	Number of planning permissions without satisfactory design = 0	0 (0)	<p>All planning permissions granted were considered to be of satisfactory design.</p> <p>It has been noted by Development Management officers that lawful use sites and sites with dated restoration designs sit within a grey area of this policy and could be considered to be of unsatisfactory design. 6 applications of this kind were determined in 2020.</p>
Policy 14: Community Benefits	Percentage of major applications with community benefits	Percentage of major applications with community benefits > 50%	0% (0%)	<p>There was no data on major planning applications with community benefits and a number of potential issues with this policy are identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a low number of major applications;</li> <li>• the time needed for agreements relating to community benefits to be put in place;</li> <li>• the policy relates to encouraging, rather than requiring, community benefits; and,</li> <li>• as benefits are arranged outside the planning process this data is not routinely available.</li> </ul> <p>Action points from this are to include encouragement of community benefits in the pre-application and application process.</p>

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
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 ha (11.34ha)	All applications upon which the MPA provided advice have either been subject to appropriate conditions, refused or are yet to be determined.
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. Please note that "sites developed" is measured through planning permissions granted for development, rather than a physical development, as waiting until a site is developed would introduce significant delays to the monitoring process.
Policy 17: Aggregate supply - capacity and source	Reduction in aggregate production capacity	Aggregate production capacity is not reduced by more than 556,000 tonnes per annum (10% of 5.56mtpa)  Land-won aggregate sales exceed 1.56 Mtpa	7.45Mt (6.21Mt) (7.03Mt in 2018)  0.85Mt (1.03Mt)	There was an estimated 20% (1.24 million tonnes) increase in the amount of aggregate production capacity in 2020.  Meanwhile, land-won aggregate sales did not reach the monitoring target in 2020.  This is the fifth year that capacity was provided by the operators.  Data from Local Aggregate Assessment 2021.
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	2.9Mt (2.14Mt)	There was an increase of 35.5% in production capacity from 2019.  Data from Local Aggregate Assessment 2021.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
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)	1.28 Mtpa (1.30Mtpa)  1.63 Mtpa (1.55 Mtpa)	There have been no rail depots or wharves lost in 2020. Rail depot capacity estimates decreased by 1.5%. Wharf capacity increased by 5.2%.  Data from Local Aggregate Assessment 2021.
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>	5.25 years (5.81 years)	Due to the effect of the Coronavirus pandemic on the release of the National Aggregate Monitoring Survey results in 2019, permitted reserves for 2019 have been taken as the same as 2018.  Data from Local Aggregate Assessment 2021.
Policy 21: Silica sand development	Permitted reserve at individual silica sand sites	Permitted reserve falls below 10 years at individual silica sand sites  <i>(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</i>	3* (2.5)  (2.5 in 2018)	*Due to operational difficulties at Hampshire's silica sand quarries the 2020 sales figures were not representative of the landbank, therefore the 3-year average has been used.  Data estimated using the Local Aggregate Assessment 2021.
Policy 22: Brick-making clay	Landbank for brick-making clay	Landbank falls below 25 years' worth of brick-making clay supply  <i>(Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</i>	19 years (20 years)  (20 years in 2018)	The landbank in Hampshire for brick-making clay has now breached the monitoring benchmark for more than three 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	38,937 Tonnes (22,092 Tonnes)	The 76% increase in chalk extraction can be attributed to Butser Hill chalk quarry becoming active in 2020.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
Policy 24: Oil and gas development	Planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy	Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy = 0	0 (0)	No oil and gas planning permissions granted in 2020.
Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled	Recycling not reaching 60% by 2020	67%  (54%)  (44% in 2018)	<p>The 2020 Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator shows that of all household, commercial and industrial 'waste removed' from sites in Hampshire – 64% (50%) was sent for 'recovery' while 3% (4%) was sent for 'treatment'. In addition, 16% (16%) was sent for incineration. Please note these figures will include some waste arisings which did not originate in Hampshire.</p> <p>Based on data from Waste Data Flow, MSW waste arisings in 2020 were 771,400 (796,200) tonnes. The treatment of this waste was as follows:</p> <p>Recycled 24% (26%) Composted 11% (13%) Recovered 60% (56%) Landfill 5% (5%)</p> <p>Differences between the 2019 and 2020 municipal waste arisings figures have been attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, this should be taken into account when viewing these figures.</p>

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
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)	<p>No safeguarded sites were developed against WPA advice.</p> <p>Please note that "sites developed" is measured through planning permissions granted for development, rather than a physical development, as waiting until a site is developed would introduce significant delays to the monitoring process.</p>

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	Capacity and operational status of waste management facilities	Provision of total non-hazardous recycling capacity:  2011-2015 = 1.39 mtpa 2016-2020 = 1.5 mtpa 2021-2030 = 1.57 mtpa  Provision of total non-hazardous recovery capacity:  2011-2015 = 0.79 mtpa 2016-2020 = 0.88 mtpa 2021-2030 = 0.92 mtpa  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>	No additional capacity  Recycling capacity: 1.56 mtpa  Recovery capacity: 0.96 mtpa  No net loss  (27,000 tonnes per annum  Cumulative to 2019: 704,670 tonnes  No net loss)	New waste management capacity was permitted for:  25,000 tonnes Incinerator Bottom Ash recycling (20/01480/CMA – A303 IBA Recycling Facility, Barton Stacey)*  No loss of waste management capacity was found to have occurred during 2020, based upon a review of the Environment Agency's permitting database.  * This permission is temporary running until the end of 2021, these permitted extra tonnage figures have not been included in the capacity figures.  A new methodology has been introduced to measure capacity and unlike previous year's total current capacity at the end of the monitoring year is shown. Figures will not match with previous monitoring reports.  Data is from the WDI 2020 and HCC Waste Operator Survey 2020.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
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>	19 sites 392,859 MWh  (19 sites 395,399 MWh in 2019)  (20 sites 407,406 MWh in 2018)	8 landfill gas sites, 3 energy recovery facilities, 3 sewage sludge, 3 biomass (CHP) and 2 Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facilities with a total installed capacity of 69.25MW (70.54MW).  Fair Oak Landfill Gas Site was operating at 1.15 MW capacity from Jan – Oct and at 0.635 MW from Nov – Dec, therefore an average capacity of 1.06 MW has been applied.  Both the total installed capacity and energy generated fell in 2020, by 1.8% and 0.6% respectively.  Data is based on operator information.
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)	No applications were granted not in accordance will Policy 29.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
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: 0.67Mt (0.77Mt)  Recovered: 399kt (402 thousand tonnes (kt))  Reclamation: 0kt (0kt)  Construction: 0kt (0kt)	This indicator shows the four broad classifications for beneficial uses of inert waste.  Overall, the amount of inert waste put to beneficial uses has decreased by 10.2% from 1.18mt in 2019 to 1.06mt in 2020.  Production of recycled and secondary aggregate has not decreased below 1mtpa, however, 2020 has seen production decrease to its lowest level (equal to 2018).  Recycled is the figure as recorded in the Local Aggregate Assessment 2021.  Recovered, reclaimed and construction figures are taken from the Environment Agency 2020 Waste Management in South East England data tables.
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, 5.45MW  (3 sites, 5.45MW)	Figure only records capacity of those WWTW with co-disposal capability.  Please note that this capacity is also included in the capacity reported for the Policy 28 monitoring indicator.  Data is based on operator information.

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	Lifetime of Landfill capacity void	Lifetime of Landfill capacity void drops below 4 years	3.2 years (3.1 years) (3.7 years in 2018)	<p>Landfill capacity as of 23.12.20 based upon averaged annual inputs as recorded by the Environment Agency and voids as reported by the operators.</p> <p>Based on data from the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator, the amount of non-hazardous waste received at Hampshire's only operating non-hazardous landfill (Blue Haze) was 93,700 (99,811) tonnes, of which 73% (59%) came from Hampshire.</p> <p>Around 95,950 (146,561) tonnes of household, industrial and commercial waste received in non-Hampshire landfills came from Hampshire.</p> <p>At the same time, around 25,399 (40,575) tonnes of waste from other authorities was received at landfills in Hampshire.</p>
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	<p>Arisings: 141,915 (159,755)</p> <p>Deposits: 102,591 (115,615)</p> <p>Capacity*: 284,706</p>	<p>Existing capacity is more than the estimated waste arisings.</p> <p>Data on arisings from Hampshire and deposits in Hampshire is from the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator.</p> <p>* Waste capacity was reviewed in 2020 using an updated methodology, therefore, no comparison is drawn with 2019.</p>

Policy Title & Number	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Indicator target	Outcome in 2020 (2019)	Commentary
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)	No safeguarded sites were developed against WPA advice.

## 5. Reviewing the Monitoring Targets

### 5.1 Monitoring Review

5.1.1 The review of the output indicator outcomes and commentary shows that the majority of output indicator targets (71% of policies had a green rating) were achieved during 2020. 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.

5.1.2 Where indicators have been breached, or are close to breaching in subsequent years, the Hampshire Authorities and SDNPA monitor the situation closely and take account of the identified need in their decision making. The Hampshire Authorities and SDNPA also engage with operators and landowners in order to support the submission of sustainable planning applications in accordance with minerals and waste planning policy. Should it be noted that certain indicators have been breached in successive years, these areas will be noted for particular attention during any upcoming reviews of planning policy.

5.1.3 Indicators associated with silica sand and brick-making clay are prone to considerable variations and subject to confidentiality issues due to the small number of sites and operators. The Hampshire Authorities and SDNPA are actively engaged with the operators running these sites, though it will ultimately be an operator decision whether to apply for further planning permissions in order to increase reserves.

### 5.2 Policy Review

5.2.1 A summary of issues which have arisen during the application of the HMWP policies to date, by Hampshire Authorities and SDNPA officers, is included here. These comments will help in the monitoring of the HMWP, as well as in shaping any future planning policy.

5.2.2 The downward trend for the indicator for *Policy 25* seen between 2016 and 2018 (a drop in recycling from 49% to 47% and then 44%) may simply be due to varying commercial circumstances, as the figure rose to 54% in 2019 and has risen again to 67% in 2020. This fluctuation highlights that waste trends are affected by factors outside of an LPAs control (e.g. drops in profitability for recycled materials). This indicator will be closely monitored and further exploration of the causes and potential remedies, to reduced recycling rates, within the LPAs control will be required.

5.2.3 The general downward trend for landfill capacity (indicator for *Policy 32*) is the subject of current investigation, though it should be noted that the Plan provides for the expansion of one of the existing landfills, a landfill allocation and a landfill criteria-based policy which should enable all operators to pursue further landfill opportunities.

- 5.2.4 It should also be noted that *Policy 21 (Permitted reserve at individual silica sand sites)* and *Policy 22 (Landbank from brick-making clay)* have breached their threshold for more than two successive years.
- 5.2.5 The issues around Policies 5, 6 and 13, seem to largely be from developments that are lawful and then regularised rather than starting out with a planning permission in the first place. These developments are treated differently by the planning system and limit the ability of planning officers to determine conditions and requirements. This is primarily a national policy and legislation issue.
- 5.2.6 It is particularly worth noting the issue with getting reliable data for the mineral policies due to the impacts of the Coronavirus pandemic on data collection. This may have caused a number of mineral policies to be recorded as red and this will need to be reviewed in subsequent years.
- 5.2.7 A number of comments have been received from the Development Management team that focus on the implementation of the policies. Key themes are the need for clearly defined terminology, issues around restoration (such as how any extensions of time should be handled and how to balance the need for restoration with the desire to use existing sites for further activities) and consideration of the increased importance of climate change prevention, mitigation and adaptation.

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 2 (Climate Change):</i>	Climate change emergency declarations have been shown to be material considerations by the Planning Inspectorate in recent appeal decisions. The climate change emergency needs to be applied carefully. Submitted proposals need to consider the principles but it is not part of the current development plan.
<i>Policy 3 (Habitats and species):</i>	Upcoming mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) legislation will need to be covered in any update to this policy. It is important that the Plan is not 'limiting' minerals as often net gain can be above 10%. There should be a focus on local net gain, so as not to be trading net gain outside of the county.
<i>Policies 4 (Designated Landscape):</i>	More needed in the Plan about the setting of National Parks and how they may be impacted by proposals outside of their boundaries. Valued landscapes, tranquillity and dark skies may also need some more explanation.
<i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside):</i>	The scope / expectations of this policy has caused issues on recent applications. Policy 4 comments are also relevant here.
<i>Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt):</i>	'as far as possible' and 'highest standards' need defining. These are currently easily challenged.
<i>Policy 7 (Heritage assets):</i>	Policy needs to be more explicit on how a balance is made in relation to assets that may be impacted. Heritage impacts should be evaluated with Policies 4 and 9.

<b>HMWP Policy</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<i>Policy 8 (Soils):</i>	Natural England do not always provide a comment on this issue. Natural England are not always a statutory consultee on agricultural land.
<i>Policy 9 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments):</i>	Links to wider BNG and environmental net gain need to be worked into this policy.
<i>Policy 10 (Protecting public health and safety):</i>	The expectation of the environmental permitting regime needs to be set out more clearly in the supporting text to ensure we don't end up in situations where there is an overlap. The pandemic has increased the sense of community and enjoyment of local areas from what has been seen in recent applications.
<i>Policy 12 (Managing traffic):</i>	This policy could be linked with Policy 3. Could be strengthened with regards to emissions, vehicle types and traffic movements in close proximity to National Parks and other specially designated areas (SPAs, SACs etc.)
<i>Policy 13 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development):</i>	This policy should be design specific and leave other aspects to be dealt with by policies 9 and 10.
<i>Policy 14 (Community benefits):</i>	The requirement for liaison panels should be maintained within any Plan update. The community benefits package needs to be included somewhere in the plan but making it very clear that it lies outside of the planning process. 'Community benefits' can be referenced/met by applicants under most policy requirements, especially Policy 9.
<i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – minerals resources):</i>	How strong are parts a., b., and c. when Local Authorities propose developments on or adjacent to safeguarded sites.
<i>Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure):</i>	See above comment
<i>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots):</i>	Previous years comments could be covered by policy 17. See comment for policy 15.
<i>Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate):</i>	The site list for this policy needs updating.
<i>Policy 22 (Brick-making clay):</i>	One allocated site has not come forward and is likely to be developed for non-mineral uses.
<i>Policy 24 (Oil and gas development):</i>	The changing UK position on energy security might change this policy in the future.
<i>Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management):</i>	Previous comments made about the locating of waste operations within indoor facilities could be handled under policy 29. Some clarification of the use of 'near' in terms of waste acceptance. PPG for Waste states that WPAs have a duty to allow neighbouring authorities to use waste management.
<i>Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure):</i>	Caution is needed with regard Energy Recovery Facility technology, as future technology may appear within the Plan period.
<i>Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development):</i>	Operator performance has been noted in committee decisions, so this needs to be strengthened. Any performance related strengthening needs to be defensible at possible appeals.

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 28 (Energy recovery development):</i>	Define 'have been discounted' in part a. Is 'wherever practicable' in part b. strong enough?
<i>Policy 31 (Liquid waste and waste water management):</i>	Several applications have been affected by the nitrates issue recently.
<i>Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill):</i>	Sites list needs updating, as some sites have closed or not come forward.
<i>Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)</i>	These areas need to be reviewed to see if they are still available, relevant or if there are further areas to be added.

5.2.8 The aforementioned areas in particular should be given particular attention during any upcoming reviews of planning policy.

### 5.3 Previous Policy Review Comments

5.3.1 Comments from previous Monitoring Reports are included below in order to maintain a comprehensive overview.

5.3.2 Previous policy review comments:

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 1 (Sustainable mineral and waste development):</i>	Needs reviewing in light of the climate emergency declaration by Hampshire County Council. A reference to the Circular Economy principles needs to be worked in, especially with regards to waste. The vision in Section 2 could better reflect sustainability in a current policy and strategic context.
<i>Policy 2 (Climate Change):</i>	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. Needs strengthening, particularly in consideration for the impacts on the causes of climate change. Consider placing more emphasis on requirement for Greenhouse Gas and Health assessments. While no development has yet been refused using this policy, the policy needs to be stronger to be in line with the emerging focus on climate change. Comparison with new emerging Plans in Neighbouring Authorities could provide insight. The provisions of the Environment Bill need to be worked into the policy.

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 3 (Habitats and species):</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Biodiversity Net Gain is likely to be an issue within this policy. A net gain percentage may be necessary, e.g. 10% gain after restoration.</p> <p>The issue of nutrient neutrality should be considered as part of this policy.</p> <p>The provisions of the Environment Bill may need to be considered within this policy.</p>
<i>Policy 4 (Designated Landscape):</i>	<p>Could benefit from more clarity with regard to what kind of restoration is appropriate if a business was to fail (go into liquidation).</p> <p>More reasoning is needed in the supporting text on the importance of protecting designated landscapes.</p>
<i>Policy 5 (Countryside):</i>	<p>Could benefit from more clarity with regard to what kind of restoration is appropriate if a business was to fail (go into liquidation).</p> <p>Consultee's have noted that the policy is not strong enough to allow them to object to proposals.</p> <p>The inclusion of National Landscape Character Areas could be considered.</p>
<i>Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt):</i>	<p>The special circumstances and beneficial uses of the green belt need clearly defining.</p> <p>It is important to be complimentary of National Policy rather than repeating it.</p> <p>This policy needs strengthening and/or enforcing with regards to the use of the highest standards of design, operation, and restoration.</p>
<i>Policy 7 (Heritage assets):</i>	<p>A better definition of a locally recognised asset would be helpful.</p> <p>Any upcoming changes to the NPPF, with regard to the historic environment, will need to be considered.</p>
<i>Policy 8 (Soils):</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Need for an increased understanding of soil protection, retention and restoration.</p> <p>More information is required with regards to the use of Grade 3a/3b agricultural land.</p> <p>A linkage is required with Policy 9 in regard to the enhancement of soils as part of restoration works.</p>

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 9 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments):</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>Issues with restoration completing on time; consideration required to allow for the delivery of improved restoration schemes if extensions of time are requested. Need to consider new policy areas of climate change and net gain.</p> <p>The policy needs to be flexible to allow the most effective and up-to-date restoration achievable, for when it is delivered.</p> <p>A restoration Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) could be a useful tool for achieving the best restorations.</p>
<i>Policy 10 (Protecting public health and safety):</i>	<p>May need to review the criterion 'g' and 'i' as the formatting can confuse the reader. Criterion 'j' could also be improved, as its 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.).</p> <p>Consideration of putting the aviation and safeguarding elements into a separate policy, as well as cumulative impacts into a separate policy.</p>
<i>Policy 11 (Flood risk and prevention):</i>	<p>May be better if re-titled 'Flood risk and groundwater protection / drainage'.</p> <p>Need for consistent decision making and guidance from EA.</p>
<i>Policy 12 (Managing traffic):</i>	<p>Questions regarding the relative weighting of potential traffic impacts and need for development.</p> <p>This policy could be linked with Policy 2 (Climate Change). The policy could be strengthened with regards to emissions, vehicle types and traffic movements through the national parks.</p>
<i>Policy 13 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)</i>	<p>Need for implementation guidance in order to enable further implementation of policy.</p> <p>The requirement for developments to 'use high quality recycled and secondary source building materials where appropriate' should be enforced as well as the need to 'minimise the use of primary aggregates' in developments.</p>
<i>Policy 14 (Community Benefits):</i>	<p>It may be necessary to give more clarity with regard to the form of land use/enhancement with recreational and other benefits. The supporting text for <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)</i> 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).</p> <p>This policy does not relate directly to work done by the Minerals or Waste Planning Authority, as it refers to bilateral agreements that do not include the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority. It is also difficult to monitor on an annual basis as such agreements, as the policy encourages, can take time to be established and implemented. There is also no obligation for such agreements to be reported to the Mineral and Waste Planning Authority.</p>

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources):</i>	Historic England noted that “Malmstone is not safeguarded in Hampshire for the reasons set out in paragraphs 6.16 and 6.17 of the HMWP, i.e. that a resource has not been identified or worked for over half a century and there is no evidence that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings. Historic England is part-funding a Strategic Stone Study of England on a county by county basis. Unfortunately, Hampshire has yet to be studied but when it is, should a source of Malmstone be identified, we hope that the County Council will consider safeguarding it for conservation works.” Consideration should be given to reviewing the Safeguarding SPD.
<i>Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure):</i>	This policy could be linked to inert recycling facilities and incinerator bottom ash recycling facilities. Consideration should be given to reviewing the Safeguarding SPD. The policy could provide more protection to smaller sites, some of which have been lost/redeveloped recently.
<i>Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source):</i>	Clarification is required that the apportionment of aggregate requirements is a minimum rather than a ceiling figure. Consideration should be given to circular economy policies when this policy is reviewed.
<i>Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development):</i>	The policy comes across as a position statement and could be developed and strengthened. Consideration should be given to circular economy policies when this policy is reviewed. Especially with regards to applying the Waste Hierarchy by requiring the consideration of recycled and secondary aggregates to fulfil market need.
<i>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots):</i>	Consideration should be given to strengthening this policy with regard to prioritising wharf space for marine aggregate importation over land-based sources.
<i>Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate):</i>	The site list for this policy needs updating. Consideration may need to be made for sites that will provide for other needs, such as inert void space. The policy could be updated to emphasise the requirement of land-won aggregates as a last resort over recycled and secondary aggregates. Consideration should be made for making allocations more flexible/adaptable to ensure developments are of good enough quality when they come forward, based upon the requirements in the future.
<i>Policy 21 (Silica sand development):</i>	Silica for non-specialist uses may need to be considered through a review of this policy.
<i>Policy 22 (Brick-making clay):</i>	Selborne Brick works is no longer a deliverable site and so needs to be removed from the policy. The policy needs to be updated to allow for importation of material onto site for brick making.

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 23 (Chalk):</i>	<p>This policy needs to be reviewed based upon the current markets and uses for chalk, current sites are showing changes that the policy needs to address.</p> <p>Clearer definitions need to be made within the supporting text.</p> <p>The supporting text around dormant sites could be stronger.</p>
<i>Policy 24 (Oil and gas development):</i>	<p>This policy should be reviewed in line with the climate change strategy, including the use of fossil fuels and whether commercial development should be supported.</p> <p>Clarification could be required on issues surrounding Hydraulic Fracturing.</p> <p>The SPD could be reviewed alongside the policy.</p> <p>The supporting text could be updated to include the potential uses of old sites.</p>
<i>Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management):</i>	<p>Need to consider the balance between transfer and processing facilities within Hampshire.</p> <p>The circular economy package should be included in this policy in line with the NPPF.</p> <p>Consideration should be made on how much residual landfill capacity is apportioned to out of area waste.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to strengthening the policy to encourage the processing of waste indoors to reduce the social impact of sites.</p>
<i>Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure):</i>	<p>Need to strengthen the potential relocation of capacity.</p> <p>Definitions could be included of the smaller energy recovery facilities such as Anaerobic Digestion and Pyrolysis.</p>
<i>Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management):</i>	<p>A comment was made that "Particularly in waste policies, [there is] no provision for non-new sites and for changes that occur on a site that would not change the substantive function or introduce new capacity." While this is covered in <i>Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</i> there may be a possibility in the future to clarify the policy position on ancillary developments on waste sites.</p> <p>Consider the role of facilities higher up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>More details needed on past performance requirements.</p>
<i>Policy 28 (Energy recovery development):</i>	<p>Need to consider strengthening and enforcing issues around the policy, e.g. on driving waste up the hierarchy and providing combined heat and power.</p> <p>AD plants may need a different approach.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to requiring operators to prove they have explored other options with regard to the waste hierarchy.</p>
<i>Policy 29 (Location of waste sites):</i>	<p>Part 1 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).</p>
<i>Policy 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development):</i>	<p>Potential conflict with Policy 9, as there is tension between restoration and reuse of developed land.</p> <p>The British Standards for Concrete have been updated, this policy should be updated in line with these.</p>

HMWP Policy	Comment
<i>Policy 31 (Liquid waste and wastewater management):</i>	<p>Thames Water commented on the need for a specific wastewater treatment policy: "as fundamentally, wastewater treatment has different geographical and technical requirements from other forms of waste management or waste treatment that form the majority of waste proposals that the HMWP is intended to provide policy guidance for. For example, wastewater treatment plants are constrained by the location of the sewerage network and need to be located close to where the sewerage network terminates (which is generally low lying ground to enable flows to gravitate and avoid high energy consumption associated with unnecessary pumping) and need to be located close to a suitable receiving watercourse into which the treated effluent can be discharged. In relation to existing wastewater treatment plants the existing discharge point can often be a critical issue as effluent discharges can form a significant proportion of river flows which are required to be maintained by the Environment Agency. Hence, these are reasons why a specific wastewater policy is required." The adopted HMWP includes a policy on wastewater treatment (Policy 31), however these comments may inform any future review.</p> <p>The issue of nitrates needs to be explored within this policy.</p>
<i>Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill):</i>	<p>Policy needs updating with most up-to-date sites.</p> <p>Additional landfill capacity will be an issue for this policy. All new proposals will need to demonstrate that all alternatives are not possible.</p> <p>The Environment Bill, Waste Strategy and/or Circular Economy Package could make it hard to demonstrate need for a new landfill proposal.</p> <p>The shift towards regional landfill modelling needs to be considered and potentially included in a review of this policy.</p>
<i>Policy 33 (Hazardous and low-level radioactive waste development):</i>	<p>Issues concerning drainage need to be included in this policy.</p>
<i>Safeguarding policies (Policies 15, 16, 26, 34):</i>	<p>The indicators relate to development, however annual monitoring can most directly be done on granted permissions. Additionally, a need for improved guidance and processes in this area were identified, leading to the development of the Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>
<i>CLUs</i>	<p>Granting Certificates of Lawful Use (CLUs) has highlighted a discrepancy that exists in how these decisions are made to those of a planning application submitted before a development takes place. Due to the fact that in CLUs the development already exists and is simply certified as lawful by the Local Planning Authority, rather than permitted per se, there is little opportunity to ensure it is in accordance with the adopted Plan. A review of the Plan would need to consider whether there is a way of affecting this through new policy or if the current legal framework prevents this issue from being addressed.</p>

## 5.4 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Review

5.4.1 In 2018, The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan was reviewed in accordance with national planning guidance<sup>32</sup> regarding the requirement for a 5-yearly review of plans<sup>33</sup>.

5.4.2 The Review concluded that, in 2018 (5 years since adoption), the policies were working effectively to achieve the Vision and there was no requirement to update the HMWP.

5.4.3 It was concluded that there were limitations to the 2018 review, including:

- The monitoring indicators and triggers may not have been defined sufficiently;
- There were a number of uncertainties which would have an impact on future capacity requirements such as Brexit; and
- The Government's drive to boost the housing market would have an impact on construction aggregates but the timescales and quantities were difficult to define.

5.4.4 To determine the effectiveness of the policies and whether there is a need to amend site allocations, it was concluded that the HMWP would be reviewed again in 2020, with a stakeholder event taking place in 2019.

5.4.5 A HMWP Review Workshop, attended by a wide range of Stakeholders, was undertaken in September 2019 to investigate the issues raised within the 2018 Review and how trends in minerals supply and sustainable waste management provision are developing.

5.4.6 In line with the conclusions of the 2018 Review, the HMWP was reviewed again in 2020. The 2020 Review, which has been published online<sup>34</sup>, concluded that an update to the Plan was required to ensure compliance with the NPPF and NPPW, as well as to deliver a steady and adequate supply of minerals.

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<sup>32</sup> Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 051 Reference ID: 61-051-20180913) (Revision date: 13 09 2018) - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/plan-making>

<sup>33</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (2018) (Para. 33) - [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/740441/National\\_Planning\\_Policy\\_Framework\\_web\\_accessible\\_version.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/740441/National_Planning_Policy_Framework_web_accessible_version.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Webpage - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/supplementary-planning-documents>

## 6. Cooperation in plan-making

### 6.1 Duty to Cooperate

- 6.1.1 The 'duty to cooperate' was created by the Localism Act 2011<sup>35</sup>, and amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004<sup>36</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 and the SDNPA have a duty to cooperate 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 Cooperation should be a continuous process of engagement and councils are encouraged to 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 The Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA take this duty seriously, have produced the HMWP in partnership, and continue to work together on minerals and waste issues.
- 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), on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities. 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 Hampshire County Council 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, Hampshire County Council represents the Hampshire Authorities on this working party.

### 6.2 Duty to Cooperate requests in 2020

- 6.2.1 The Hampshire Authorities and SDNPA are often contacted by other mineral / waste planning authorities in order to discuss plan-making issues. Lists of those authorities that have made formal duty to cooperate requests during 2020 are shown below. Additionally, the Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA regularly respond to

<sup>35</sup> Localism Act 2011: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents>

<sup>36</sup> Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/contents)

consultations on minerals and waste plan preparation for neighbouring and other authorities.

6.2.2 All requests were responded to positively by the Hampshire Authorities and the SDNPA.

6.2.3 2020 Duty to Cooperate requests:

<b>Date</b>	<b>Planning Authority</b>	<b>Information Request</b>
08/01/2020	Hertfordshire	Waste
08/01/2020	Hertfordshire	Waste
20/02/2020	Buckinghamshire	Waste
20/05/2020	Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Halton and Warrington	Minerals
19/08/2020	Northamptonshire	Waste

## 7. Further Information

7.1 Additional published data and information on the Hampshire County Council website's Strategic Planning section<sup>37</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 the Hampshire County Council planning applications (those granted, refused, withdrawn etc.) throughout the year rather than at a single point in time. The following information is available online:

### 7.2 Daily updates

- Details of all planning applications made for mineral or waste activities in Hampshire<sup>38</sup>;
- List of all applications open for consultation<sup>39</sup>;
- List of all applications recently determined<sup>40</sup>; and
- Details of all appeals to planning permission refusal<sup>41</sup>.

### 7.3 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; and
- Further information on the work carried out by the Policy, Development Management and Monitoring and Enforcement teams within the Strategic Planning section<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> Hampshire County Council Strategic Planning webpage: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/>

<sup>38</sup> Search and view planning applications: <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/>

<sup>39</sup> Applications open for consultation: <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/SearchResults.aspx?OpenForConsultation=True>

<sup>40</sup> Recent decisions: <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/SearchResults.aspx?RecentDecisions=True>

<sup>41</sup> Search and view planning applications: <https://planning.hants.gov.uk/>

<sup>42</sup> Hampshire County Council Strategic Planning webpage: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

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

**For further information, please contact Minerals and Waste Policy in the Strategic Planning group:**

**Telephone: 0300 555 1389**

**Email: [planning.policy@hants.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@hants.gov.uk)**

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