HAMPshire
Portsmouth, Southampton, New forest & South downs

Minerals and waste plan

Submission
February 2012
# Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (Draft) - Submission

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Foreword

Hampshire has some of the most beautiful countryside and coastline in the UK – one of the reasons so many choose to live here. As the partner Hampshire minerals and waste planning authorities (the Hampshire Authorities), we must strike a careful balance between any potential impact on the environment and our communities while supporting our future prosperity. Although Hampshire has a strong economy, we cannot take this for granted. To support economic growth, we need to ensure we can maintain a reliable source of minerals and manage our waste effectively and efficiently, while protecting the environment and our communities.

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

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

All mineral and waste developments require planning permission from one of the partner minerals and waste planning authorities and often an environmental permit from the Environment Agency. These consents protect communities and the environment from many of the negative effects of development. They also ensure proper restoration of quarries to agriculture or open space and improved opportunities for recreation or biodiversity. Most new waste facilities are located in industrial areas, which means they affect fewer residents and keep our green areas safe from such development.

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

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

1.1 Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority, as the minerals and waste planning authorities in Hampshire (the Hampshire Authorities), have chosen to work together to produce a plan for all minerals and waste development in Hampshire. This is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (the Plan) and forms part of the development plan for Hampshire. The Plan covers the administrative areas of the Hampshire Authorities (Hampshire). However, the Plan covers only the part of the South Downs National Park that is in Hampshire. In preparing this Plan, we have also worked with the local planning authorities in Hampshire as well as the adjacent minerals and waste planning authorities. This ensures that the Plan reflects and supports other plans and programmes for the area. These include other local development plan documents, community strategies and specific policy strategies, such as the local transport plans, along with low-carbon and energy strategies.

1.2 The following map shows the Plan area and the Hampshire Authorities administrative areas.

Figure 1 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan area and Hampshire Authorities administrative areas

1.3 In this Plan we have set out a vision, objectives, spatial strategy, and policies to enable the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development that is right for Hampshire up to 2030 (the plan period is from 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2030). In other words, it explains how mineral resources should be exploited and supplied as well as the necessary waste management infrastructure such that Hampshire’s environment will be protected, its communities maintained and the local economy supported.
1.4 The Plan replaces the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (the **Core Strategy**) adopted in July 2007 and the ‘saved’ policies from the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) (see ‘Appendix E-Relationship between old and new policies’). There has been significant progress towards achieving the aims of the Core Strategy since it was prepared and adopted. However, the public’s expectations about protecting the environment and its desire to become involved in community concerns have also increased. The Plan takes account of these issues and the significant changes to planning legislation and advice since the Core Strategy was prepared. This Plan will reflect these changes, with particular regard to:

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

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

1.6 This Plan comprises three elements, including the:

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

1.7 In preparing this Plan, we have published three consultation documents:

- ‘Have Your Say about Changes to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy’ (1);
- ‘Have Your Say! Planning for Hampshire’s Minerals and Waste’ (2); and a supplementary consultation ‘Have Your Say – Additional Mineral Issues’ (3).

1.8 These three consultation documents build on previous work on the adopted Core Strategy and preparatory work on minerals and waste sites (4) as well as associated public engagement. The consultation formed part of the consultation process required under regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008, and the responses received have helped us prepare the revised strategy and policy framework.

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

1.10 In any decision under the Planning Acts about minerals and waste development in Hampshire, due regard should be given to all parts of the Plan and appropriate weight given to those parts that are judged to be most relevant. Regard should also be given to impacts to the environment and communities beyond the Plan area arising from developments within it.

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1 Have Your Say about Changes to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy
2 Have YOUR Say! Planning for Hampshire’s Minerals and Waste (February 2011)
3 Have YOUR Say – Additional Mineral Issues (June 2011)
4 This includes work undertaken at the Regulation 26 (2004 Regulations) stage of the draft Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan plan preparation
1.11 The Plan is set out in three main sections dealing with the key elements of sustainability, including:

- Protecting Hampshire’s environment;
- Maintaining Hampshire’s communities;
- Supporting Hampshire’s economy—this section includes the policies for the provision of minerals extraction and waste-management infrastructure.

1.12 The Plan also contains a section on the review of the plan and on the long term safeguarding of minerals and waste infrastructure.

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

1.14 The Plan includes an Implementation Plan (see 'Appendix C-Implementation Plan') which sets out how the Hampshire Authorities will implement the policies in the Plan. Please refer to the Implementation Plan, particularly with regard to minerals and waste-development management.

1.15 The Plan includes a Monitoring Plan (see 'Appendix D-Monitoring Plan') which sets out how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor the policies in the Plan.

1.16 The Plan is based on comprehensive evidence and assessments which have been prepared by or on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities. The complete list of supporting documents is shown in 'Appendix F-Supporting documents'.
2 Vision and spatial strategy

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

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

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

Figure 2 Balancing the environment, community and the economy

2.4 The emerging National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) endorses this approach so the Plan can be seen as an interpretation of national policy in the Hampshire context.

Where we are now - Hampshire in 2011

2.5 Hampshire covers an area of 377,000 hectares and has a varied physical geography of a lowland character. It is located in southern England. The landscape has been formed by a number of influences including ancient peri-glacial activity that has created gravel terraces and plateau deposits, particularly on the coast and river valleys. The most important deposits are in the Avon Valley, on the western side of Hampshire.

2.6 Significant parts of the landscape are recognised as being of high quality, hence a large proportion of Hampshire is covered by nature conservation and landscape designations. These are protected to maintain natural resources and ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to understand, enjoy and benefit from their special qualities. These sites form part of the wider biodiversity interests which all contribute to Hampshire's ecosystems, community quality of life and the local economy (for example, through tourism).

2.7 At its simplest, Hampshire contains a broad band of chalk downland, which separates the more developed areas of the north-east and south. The chalk downland is of limited importance for mineral and waste development although it contains some small on-shore oilfields.

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

2.9 Hampshire has a prosperous and growing economy with a comparatively low unemployment rate. However, there are still pockets of deprivation in areas such as Gosport, Havant, Southampton and Portsmouth and in some rural areas. The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and Solent Local Economic Partnership (LEP) promote economic growth and regeneration, with a particular focus on Southampton and Portsmouth.

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

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

2.12 There are major growth and regeneration opportunities in south and north Hampshire. These need to be planned for to ensure that the benefits gained from the natural environment and the quality of life for city residents are not compromised, which would effectively create a greater cost to the economy. These set some specific challenges for the planning of minerals and waste development in different parts of Hampshire. A detailed portrait of what Hampshire looks like now, and implications for minerals and waste, are set out in the Joint Baseline Report(6).
2.13 Hampshire has local supplies of sand and gravel, chalk, brick-making clay and oil and gas. Hampshire does not have hard rock or other specialist aggregates or minerals, these have to be imported into the county by sea or by rail. Over the last 10 years, the average production, sales and landings, of all minerals have been approximately 4.42 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), comprising approximately 0.6mtpa of recycled aggregates, and 1.56mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries\(^7\). A similar amount has come from marine dredging\(^8\) and importing of approximately 0.7mtpa through existing rail depots\(^9\). Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock.

2.14 Hampshire has a resource-management approach to dealing with waste – that is, it sees waste as a resource that can be reused or recycled to make new products. The Hampshire Authorities are already taking a leading role in household waste management, and businesses in Hampshire also have a strong and improving record of recycling. Hampshire’s total estimated waste arisings are about 4.8mtpa, over half of this is recycled, with over 82% diverted from landfill\(^10\). Overall Hampshire currently has enough capacity to deal with this amount of waste, although some facilities have only temporary planning permission.

**Issues for the Plan**

2.15 We regard the following as the key issues for the Plan:

- **Many of the Hampshire’s key mineral resources are in rural parts of the Plan area** with high-quality landscapes and many special natural or man-made habitats where there are already development pressures. Pressures on the national parks from minerals extraction are highlighted particularly by the presence of soft sand, a scarce resource, in the South Downs National Park around Kingsley. Also, many of the rural areas such as Mortimer, Bramshill and Eversley, Ringwood Forest and the New Forest Coastal Belt have been affected by mineral workings for a number of years and are concerned about the potential for further workings. These concerns need to be balanced against the limited alternative locations of viable supply.

- **The south of Hampshire is a heavily populated and densely developed area**, but has significant underlying sand and gravel resources, which are close to the markets they serve. However, mineral working in these areas can present problems for local communities, particularly lorry traffic associated with extraction in locations such as Hamble and Forest Lodge, Hythe. Many of the mineral wharves are also in urban areas and present challenges in terms of traffic generation and balancing the need for wharves to receive marine-dredged aggregates with the opportunities for regenerating important waterside areas, for example the wharves on the River Itchen in Southampton.

- **There are also a number of planned growth areas in Hampshire**, such as those at Whitehill-Bordon, Fareham Andover, Basingstoke and Aldershot, which will need to have local waste facilities and supplies of mineral for the construction.

- **Public responses have strongly supported treating waste as high as possible up the waste hierarchy** and sending zero waste to landfill, for both non-hazardous waste and inert waste. The principle of producing energy from waste is also supported. However, this has implications in terms of the need for more built facilities to recycle or recover waste, including aggregates recycling. These facilities can often present problems of noise, traffic, dust etc. and may present problems when finding suitable sites. Although the Plan promotes the concept of zero waste to landfill, it also has to recognise that the facilities to achieve this are not yet in place, so some landfill is still needed in the Plan period.

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\(^7\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study section 4.1  
\(^8\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.13, para 111-114  
\(^9\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study section 4.1.2, paragraphs 84-88  
\(^10\) Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire-Waste Data Summary Report, section 9.3, paragraph 9.3.3
• Communities have expressed concerns about the prospect of local minerals or waste developments and expect recognition of the impacts they may experience. They also wish to be involved throughout the planning process.
• One of the main implications of climate change for Hampshire is its effect on the coast, in terms of flooding and protection. A number of Hampshire’s strategic waste facilities are on this coastal belt, such as those on marine wharves or at Marchwood and Portsmouth. This is an important consideration for the resilience of minerals supply and for waste management.

2.16 The Plan sets out how we aim to resolve these issues and develop a vision and objectives. Each section of the Plan looks first at the current situation.

Other Plans and Programmes


2.18 The Plan has been prepared at a time of change for the planning system.

2.19 The Government has published a draft National Planning Policy Framework (dNPPF) to replace all existing policy, circulars and guidance. The Framework does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste-planning policy will be published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England. The Plan has taken into account emerging national policy as expressed in the dNPPF. The plan has also considered the South East Plan, although we have taken a different policy stance where we have new or different information to justify this.

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

• Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan;
• Local Plans – Development Plan Documents (DPDs) adopted by the unitary authorities, districts and the national park authorities;
• Neighbourhood Plans; and
• any saved policies from older Local Plans.

2.21 There are a number of international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes which are important to the development of this Plan. These include Marine Plans, Local Transport Plans, Community Strategies and National Park Management Plans of the Hampshire Authorities.

2.22 Under Hampshire’s duty to co-operate, the Hampshire Authorities will continue to liaise with Hampshire’s district and borough councils and surrounding minerals and waste-planning authorities, as well as those that have a related mineral and waste interest, such as Somerset. Consideration will be given to issues raised in their relevant plans and programmes. In addition, statutory consultees (such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage), other infrastructure producers and regional working parties related to minerals and waste have been actually involved in the preparation of this Plan.

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

Vision

2.24 The following vision has been developed:

Over the next 20 years, minerals and waste development in Hampshire will help to meet the present and future needs of Hampshire’s environment, communities and businesses.

2.25 The vision is interpreted into a policy framework for minerals and waste development for Hampshire, which recognises the need to do the following:

1) Ensure that infrastructure for the supply of minerals and management of waste is developed with due regard to the principles of sustainable development.

2) Provide appropriate waste resource infrastructure, to deliver the following aims:
   - to increase the recovery of unrecycled waste;
   - to maximise recovery of materials and energy from unavoidable or residual wastes;
   - to achieve an overall recycling rate for all non-hazardous wastes of at least 60% by 2020;
   - to divert 95% from landfill of all non-hazardous waste arisings by 2020; and
   - to achieve net self-sufficiency in dealing with all waste arisings.

3) Provide for a balanced supply of minerals to meet local requirements, with due regard to geological, environmental and market considerations and other requirements of sustainable development.

4) Encourage and safeguard facilities for the use of rail and sea transport for the sustainable movement of minerals and waste.

5) Ensure that new minerals and waste development are sized and located appropriately and designed to reduce pollution, control and limit emissions contributing to climate change, be resilient to climate change where appropriate, maximise energy efficiency, promote renewable energy, encourage recycling and reduce the use of primary aggregates.

6) Safeguard Hampshire’s mineral resources, existing and potential minerals, and waste infrastructure.

7) Ensure the high-quality restoration and aftercare of mineral workings and landfill, to promote the enhancement of public access, biodiversity, agricultural and forestry, including opportunities to adapt to climate change or mitigate its effects, and taking into account the need to safeguard aerodromes as well as local community aspirations.

8) Protect and enhance the conservation interests and special qualities of international and national biodiversity designations, habitats and species of principal importance, and ecological networks from the adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.
9) Protect the integrity of national parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in Hampshire from the adverse impact of mineral and waste development, and to conserve and enhance the special qualities for which these areas are designated.

10) Protect the long-term setting and integrity of historic sites and buildings of national importance in Hampshire from the impact of mineral and waste development.

11) Protect local communities from the adverse impact of mineral and waste developments, ensuring that new developments are of a high-quality design and appropriate scale, respect the amenity of surrounding areas and manage the impact of transport accordingly.

12) Support opportunities that help Hampshire’s continued economic growth and regeneration, recognising the important contribution that mineral and waste developments can make to the local economy.

13) Ensure there is increased community and stakeholder involvement and ownership of initiatives and planning for sustainable minerals and waste developments.

**Spatial Strategy**

2.26 The spatial strategy outlines the approach Hampshire will take to critical minerals and waste issues and sets the context for the Plan's policies.

**Strategic aims**

2.27 The overall strategic aim is that we will provide enough minerals and waste development to support the economies of Hampshire and its neighbouring areas throughout the plan period (The plan period is from 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2030). However, we will also ensure that Hampshire’s environment and the quality of life of its communities are protected. Development will be located and controlled so that the amenity and living standards of residents and local businesses in Hampshire and its neighbouring areas will not be harmed and where possible. Where possible, urban regeneration will be supported.

2.28 Within these environmental and community constraints considered in more detail under policies 1-14, this Plan will secure:

- an adequate and steady supply of mineral resources for Hampshire and its neighbouring areas. This will come from its own mineral resources, where practicable and sustainable, and from alternative sources by ensuring there is adequate infrastructure for recycling and importing of materials;
- sufficient waste development so that Hampshire can proceed to a zero-waste-to-landfill economy by facilitating development for:
  - treatment of waste as far as possible up the waste hierarchy and maximising recycling;
  - energy from waste facilities for material that cannot practicably be recycled;
  - encouraging net self sufficiency while accepting some cross-boundary moment of waste; and
  - locating facilities as close as practicable to where they are needed.

2.29 The critical challenge for minerals is the supply of construction minerals or aggregates. The challenge for waste is providing the infrastructure needed to recycle or recover non-hazardous waste, mainly municipal solid waste (MSW) and commercial and industrial waste (C&I). Additional strategic aims relate to landfill provision, including hazardous landfill.
What and how much needs to be provided?

2.30 Hampshire’s aggregates are supplied mainly from the following sources:\(^{(12)}\):

- recycled/secondary aggregates, largely as a component of recycling construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) wastes;
- marine-dredged sand and gravel;
- rail-imported limestone from Somerset; and
- local land-won sand and gravel.

2.31 Aggregate sales in Hampshire have averaged 3.7 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) over the last ten years. However, the infrastructure capacity on sites for recycled aggregates, marine-dredged material and rail imports is significantly higher than the current annual throughput. These sources, mainly in south Hampshire, provide over half of Hampshire’s aggregate supply. The strategy is that:

- provision be made for aggregate to be supplied at a rate of 1.56 mtpa\(^{(13)}\) from local land-won sand and gravel sources; and
- sufficient capacity at recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots be maintained or developed to ensure 4 mtpa (actual supply in 2010\(^{(14)}\) was 2.27 million tonnes (mt)) can be supplied from these alternative sources; and
- there is provision to consider land which may become available for the location of import infrastructure for safeguarding so that long-term supply options remain secure beyond 2030.

2.32 This would enable Hampshire to supply, if required, over 5 mtpa of aggregate of which 0.6 mtpa would be exported if current sales patterns are maintained throughout the plan period. On this basis a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2030.

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

- existing (permitted) reserves–16.44 million tonnes;
- sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites–11.57 million tonnes;
- further opportunities for the extraction of sand and gravel (not identified within the Plan) -2.91 million tonnes.

2.34 For waste, Hampshire will aim for a ‘zero waste’ economy, which for the purposes of this Plan means zero waste to landfill. However, Hampshire already has a mature waste infrastructure of recycling and recovery facilities so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is diverted from landfill. Based on the following\(^{(15)}\) assumptions:

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

2.35 By 2030, Hampshire needs to provide for:

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12 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 5
13 Explanation for this level of supply is set out in Policy 17 – Aggregate Supply
14 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study
15 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities: Waste Data Summary Report
• an additional 0.68 mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity;
• an additional 1.41 mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity;

2.36 Hampshire does not need to provide additional capacity for inert wastes up to 2030.

… and where from?

2.37 To minimise the impact of transport, the ideal spatial distribution would be to locate all minerals and waste developments close to the sources of waste or the markets for minerals. However, this has to be balanced against the location of viable and available minerals resources and a recognition that some waste facilities need to be sited away from residents, other sensitive land uses and regeneration areas. The main aggregate supply areas are shown in the following map (Mineral Resources in Hampshire).

Figure 3 Mineral Resources in Hampshire

2.38 The spatial distribution of minerals and waste development is also heavily influenced by the environmental constraints. These include areas designated to protect habitats, landscapes, and the countryside or otherwise restricted by urban development, lack of suitable access or other planning constraints. Environmental constraints include those located within the Plan area and within close proximity to the plan area. This is highlighted in the following map (Environmental and Landscape Designations within and in proximity to the Plan area).

16 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.14
2.39 The spatial strategy for the future supply of aggregates will centre on using local land-won sand and gravel resources that can be worked without significant impacts. In the main, these locations already contain aggregates workings, so the timing of new workings will be controlled carefully to avoid any cumulative impacts. The strategy also builds on existing:

- recycled/secondary aggregate capacity on current CDE waste recycling sites;
- aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities\(^7\) in south Hampshire; and
- existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire.
2.40 The table below gives a rough guide to the geography of future aggregate capacity in the plan area.

Table 2.1 Geography of future aggregate supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)</th>
<th>Recycling sites (mtpa)</th>
<th>Wharves (mtpa)</th>
<th>Rail depots (mtpa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ringwood Forest</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Forest coast</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.075</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Hampshire</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bordon</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hampshire</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not identified</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total by origin</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.56</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.05</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>2.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Capacity figures have been rounded up.

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

2.42 Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management\(^{(18)}\), with a capacity of approximately 5.75 million tonnes per annum, including an extensive network of:

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

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

2.44 The current network of facilities is generally focused on the main urban areas in south and north Hampshire, although some specialist facilities, such as composting and landfill, tend to be in more rural areas. Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that produce recycled aggregates reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries.
2.45 The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas of south and north Hampshire. Waste facilities will also need to support the planned areas of major new development in the county. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located close to the strategic road network to minimise the effect of traffic in these urban areas. However, some facilities, such as anaerobic digester plants and composting, may be located in rural areas where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land.

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

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

2.47 Principal locations for hazardous waste will focus on the existing merchant incinerators at Fawley and the legacy landfill – until it is completed – in the New Forest National Park.

Key Diagram

2.48 The components of the spatial strategy are shown in the Key Diagram. This is intended to be a diagrammatic interpretation of the spatial strategy set out in this chapter and is not intended to portray any specific site activity or proposal with spatial accuracy. The remaining sections of the Plan develop the spatial strategy's principles and address non-strategic minerals and waste development. The relationship between the Plan's various elements are included in table 2.2 (Key issues and challenges for minerals and waste planning in the Plan area).
Figure 5 Key diagram
What we need to get there

2.49 The Key Diagram illustrates the overall spatial approach of the Plan. It shows the main supply sources for aggregates, the main areas of different types of waste development interest and the principal constraints. Specific details relating to the policies are shown on the proposals map.

2.50 Key issues and challenges for minerals and waste planning in the Plan area are highlighted in the following table (Table 2.2 'Key issues and challenges for minerals and waste planning in the Plan area') which summarises the relationship between the current situation, the issues and challenges and the responses required to deliver the vision, the actions arising, and the relevant Plan policies.
### Table 2.2 Key issues and challenges for minerals and waste planning in the Plan area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where are we now?</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
<th>Response required to deliver the vision of the Plan</th>
<th>Proposed action</th>
<th>Plan policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Variety of high-quality natural and man-made environment including the national parks and AONBs | Maintaining and enhancing high-quality environment  
Protecting vulnerable habitats and species | Conserve and enhance the special qualities of the national parks  
Protect and enhance other designated sites in line with their objectives, as well as priority habitats and species  
Avoid adversely impacting on designated nature conservation areas | Avoid major development in national parks unless in exceptional circumstances, in accordance with national policy  
Make significant improvements to the natural and man-made environment e.g. through high-quality, sustainable design and land management  
Protect valuable habitats, protected species and those of principal importance, ensuring no overall net loss of biodiversity across Hampshire  
Ensure development provides appropriate biodiversity enhancements | Policy 2 |
| European nature conservation designations (SACs, SPAs and Ramsars)               |                                                                                |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |
| National nature conservation sites (SSSIs, National nature Reserves)             |                                                                                |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |
| Local nature conservation designations and habitats and species of principal importance |                                                                                |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |
| Vulnerability to climate change e.g. coastal and river valley flooding          | Delivering Hampshire’s Carbon and Energy strategies  
Reducing Hampshire’s carbon footprint  
Adapting to climate change | Maintaining and improving Hampshire’s resilience to climate change  
Minimising the impact we have on the climate | Help reduce Hampshire’s carbon footprint by reducing gas emissions from landfill  
Minimise transportation of materials / maximise use of rail and sea transport  
Provide opportunities for flood-water storage and urban cooling (open spaces for recreation)  
Help biodiversity to adapt to climate change by maintaining robust ecological networks | Policies 1, 10 and 11 |
| Variety of historic towns and villages, areas of archaeological interest, historic buildings, historic parks and gardens including Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered battlefields and Registered parks and gardens | Preserving Hampshire’s historic environment | Hampshire’s heritage is protected | Protect and conserve the fabric and setting of the most important heritage assets  
Retain the sense of place and local identity  
Ensure that knowledge embedded in archaeological sites is not lost. | Policy 6 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where are we now?</th>
<th>Key challenges</th>
<th>Response required to deliver the vision of the Plan</th>
<th>Proposed action</th>
<th>Plan policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire is one of the richest counties in England for wildlife</td>
<td>Maintaining and enhancing habitat and species diversity&lt;br&gt;Helping species adapt to changing climate&lt;br&gt;Improving land management and habitat condition</td>
<td>Wildlife habitats are protected, enhanced and diversified in accordance with Biodiversity Actions Plans and Hampshire’s Biodiversity Opportunity Areas</td>
<td>Protect and improve wildlife habitats in line with Biodiversity Actions Plans and Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and optimise all opportunities to enhance the natural environment through site restoration&lt;br&gt;Ensure that good design is backed up by appropriate management and monitoring</td>
<td>Policies 2, 8 and 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almost 60% of Hampshire’s agricultural land is Grade 1-3a</td>
<td>Ensure resilience for local food supply</td>
<td>Best and most versatile agricultural land is protected to help ensure food supplies</td>
<td>Increase percentage of ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land through restoration policies</td>
<td>Policy 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverse communities – urban areas</td>
<td>Community resilience in terms of the impact of aggregates supply&lt;br&gt;Provide opportunities to enhance communities&lt;br&gt;Dealing with movement and transport</td>
<td>Protect against the impact of minerals and waste developments&lt;br&gt;Communities have improved facilities e.g. through restoration of mineral workings, energy from waste&lt;br&gt;Impact of traffic from minerals and waste developments is acknowledged and avoided or mitigated</td>
<td>Ensure only appropriate developments, with measure to control impacts&lt;br&gt;Ensure effective monitoring and enforcement of existing and proposed operations and restoration proposals&lt;br&gt;Deliver recreation and other benefits&lt;br&gt;Ensure minerals and waste developments have good immediate access and measures to control impacts e.g. routing agreements, limit hours of working</td>
<td>Policies 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diverse communities - the rural economy</td>
<td>Need to maintain rural economy and communities</td>
<td>Opportunities for diversification and employment are provided</td>
<td>Avoid adverse cumulative impacts in the countryside&lt;br&gt;Minimise the impact on Hampshire’s business e.g. tourism</td>
<td>Policies 4 and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities have opportunities to be involved in planning new development&lt;br&gt;The business community and householders are engaged in providing materials for recycling</td>
<td>Providing engagement opportunities at all stages in the planning process&lt;br&gt;Providing opportunities for community engagement in reuse, recycling and recovery</td>
<td>Actively involve communities in planning development&lt;br&gt;Hampshire takes responsibility for dealing with the amount of waste it generates</td>
<td>The policy approach provides clear criteria and guidelines for developers&lt;br&gt;Developers involving communities in development planning&lt;br&gt;Encourage reuse and reduction of waste at source</td>
<td>Policy 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key challenges</td>
<td>Proposed action</td>
<td>Response required to deliver the vision of the Plan</td>
<td>Plan policy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where are we now?</td>
<td>Maintain safeguarding to protect wharves and rail depots where needed and where they do not conflict with regeneration needs</td>
<td>Provide for a steady and balanced supply of recycled and marine aggregates</td>
<td>Policies 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A strong and diverse economy</td>
<td>Support proposals for new wharves where appropriate Who are we now?</td>
<td>Encourage the creation of power and heat from waste to support local business and create renewable energy</td>
<td>Policies 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making best use of our natural resources</td>
<td>Need to regenerate some parts of our urban areas, including waterfront areas</td>
<td>Enable the waste industry to provide efficient and sustainable waste management services for</td>
<td>Safeguard and maximise potential of the HWRC network and joint facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extensive network of well managed waste management facilities</td>
<td>Increase recovery value of waste</td>
<td>Deal with waste water and maximise opportunities for joint facilities</td>
<td>Make provision for special types of waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall self-sufficiency in dealing with own waste (overall capacity is higher than arisings)</td>
<td>Improving performance - enabling best value, maximising diversion from landfill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Protecting Hampshire's Environment

3.1 A high-quality and healthy environment underpins economic prosperity and quality of life. Various benefits received from nature (known as ecosystem services), such as maintaining biodiversity and ecological networks, protecting the historic environment and providing an attractive and healthy setting for those living, working and spending leisure time in the plan area. Furthermore, a high-quality environment supports the economy, for example by providing tourism assets and an attractive setting for investment. Some resources such as clean water, productive soils and renewable energy are sustained by the natural environment. Environmental assets also provide opportunities for developing industries for the green economy as well as supporting the health and well-being of communities. Finally, a robust and well-functioning natural environment will be more resilient to climate change.

Figure 6 An overview of Hampshire’s unique environmental assets

3.2 Some minerals and waste developments, although necessary, can pose risk to the environment through pollution, disturbance to wildlife, destruction of archaeological sites and historic landscapes and altering landscape character. However, the natural environment should not be seen as a barrier to development, and if handled correctly, minerals and waste development can not only maintain the existing value of the environment, but also provide significant opportunities to enhance it.
3.3 The Plan aims to provide for the maintenance of a high-quality and healthy environment and supports:

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

**Climate change**

3.4 There is scientific consensus that human activity is increasing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases which are expected to lead to climate change (19). It is therefore a national planning objective (20) that planning, including that for minerals and waste development supports the transition to a low-carbon economy in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. In order to do this minerals and waste development should facilitate reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, deliver energy generation from renewable or low-carbon sources and avoid increased vulnerability to impacts arising from climate change including flooding where possible.

**Policy 1: Climate change-mitigation and adaptation**

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

a. being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

b. developing energy from waste facilities; and

c. avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.

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

- reduction in greenhouse gases through diverting biodegradable waste from landfill;
- generation of renewable energy through energy from waste facilities;
- more sustainable use of resources through the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction;
- restoration of quarries and landfill sites;
- use of aggregates in flood and coastal defences.
- Opportunities for water storage in flood zones (e.g. Mineral extraction)

19 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.1
20 Draft National Planning Policy Framework – paragraph 23 (DCLG, July 2011)
In this context, resilience means capacity for the environment to respond to such changes by resisting damage and, where damage does occur, recovering quickly. This can be achieved by maintaining a robust and varied network of natural environments, which will allow natural processes to change and adapt without costly intervention.

Hampshire is located in the south of England and has a low-lying coast that is vulnerable to change through variations to the climate and flooding. Many issues relating to climate change are also dealt with through other sections and policies in the Plan. These include sections on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments', 'Flooding - risk and prevention', 'Managing traffic impacts' and 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development' as well as their corresponding policies (Policies 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments), 10 (Flood risk and prevention), 11 (Managing traffic) and 12 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)).

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

Habitats and wildlife

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

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

Internationally important sites and species include:

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs);
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) Habitats and species as set out in EU Habitats Directive Annexes I and II;
- Ramsar sites that protect important wetland habitats; and
- ‘European Protected Species’ as listed in the EU Habitats Directive Annex IV.

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

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

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21 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.2
22 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 2.1 and 3.1.2
3.14 Nationally important sites and species include:

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

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

3.16 Authorities have a duty to take reasonable steps to further the conservation and enhancement of the features for which sites are designated and the presence of such a site within or adjacent to a proposal may constrain the type and scale of development where the designated features of interest may be impacted. Additionally, many species are protected by legislation, from impacts such as killing and injuring and this is a material consideration for any planning decision. The presence of such a site within or adjacent to a proposal may constrain the type and scale of development.

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

- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) – identified locally and given regard under national policy;
- Habitat and Species of Principal Importance in England, listed and given regard under s41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Committees Act 2006; and
- Habitats and species listed and given regard by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and the Hampshire Authorities Biodiversity Action Plans.

3.18 These sites, habitats and species form networks that support a robust and healthy natural environment and are recognised by local designations or by various pieces of national policy. These are often essential in the meeting regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives. As a priority, such habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed that measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable, and that an overall balance of no net loss of biodiversity is maintained.
Policy 2: Protection of habitats and species

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

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

a. internationally designated sites including Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Ramsar sites, any sites identified to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites, and European Protected Species;

b. nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs), nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland;

c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), and Local Nature Reserves (LNRs);

d. habitats and species of principal importance in England;

e. habitats and species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or Hampshire Authorities’ Biodiversity Action Plans.

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

3.19 Internationally protected sites will be given the statutory protection set out in the European Union Habitats Directive (24).

3.20 Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short or long-term, all of which is important in the consideration of the overall impact of a development. For example, minerals development may have a short-term negative impact as the mineral is extracted. On the other hand they may have a positive impact in the long-term through providing a restoration scheme that has a positive contribution to overall biodiversity. Development may be located and designed to avoid impacts on protected species, habitats and sites. In addition, the design and restoration of sites may give opportunities for the protection of species and the creation or enhancement of habitats. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on ‘Restoration of quarries and waste developments’ as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste development). Habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed that other measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable.

3.21 It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider potential impacts (including in combination impacts with other plans, programmes or projects) on habitats and species both within and outside Hampshire and measures should be taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate such impacts.
Landscape and countryside

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

Designated landscapes

3.23 National policy guidance\(^{(25)}\) requires local planning authorities to set out strategic priorities for protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, including the landscape and particularly valued landscapes. There are a number of national landscape designations of note in Hampshire. The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent national parks to receive designation in England. In addition there are three AONBs in Hampshire-the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and Chichester Harbour\(^{(26)}\). The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve natural beauty. Together these cover approximately 47% of Hampshire\(^{(27)}\). These need to be fully taken into account when considering minerals and waste developments.

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

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

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

3.26 When National Parks carry out these purposes they also have the duty to:

- seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Parks.

3.27 Local landscape character assessments have been prepared for each local authority in Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment\(^{(28)}\) which provides a strategic overview. These assessments can be used to assess the impact of minerals and waste development both inside and outside of designated areas.

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26 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, sections 3.1.3 and 3.2.1
27 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.3
28 Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment
Policy 3: Protection of the designated landscape

Minerals and waste development should not be located in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, unless:

a. there is a need for the development, including any national considerations; and
b. the impact of development upon the local economy is acceptable; and
c. the need cannot be met in another way or by developing outside the designated area; and
d. any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.

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

3.28 Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In Hampshire some of the most important minerals (such as oil and gas and soft sand) are found in areas of landscape importance. Accordingly, minerals development in these areas should be rigorously examined and should only take place when there are exceptional reasons and the need for the development outweighs any negative impact.

Countryside

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

3.30 Appropriately managed development is important to support employment and provision of services in rural areas (including more sustainable energy supplies). Minerals and waste development may also provide benefits for rural communities such as enhanced public access and recreational opportunities, especially as part of the restoration stage of development.
Policy 4: Protection of the countryside

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

a. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or
b. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities and meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or
c. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings; and, in all cases
d. the highest standards of design, operation and, where appropriate restoration, are applied.

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

3.31 The countryside is also an important resource for public access and recreation for Hampshire’s communities, as well as surrounding communities. Appropriate provisions must be made to protect or divert public rights of way that may be affected by minerals and waste development.

3.32 Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific restoration conditions associated with their planning permissions to ensure that the site is restored in the event of its closure or on the cessation of minerals and waste activities. This is to ensure ‘non-conforming’ developments or developments that may contaminate the land (or both) are not left for future generations to deal with. This includes Hampshire’s three energy-recovery facilities. The restoration of minerals and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

3.33 The design of minerals and waste development is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development' as well as Policy 12 (High quality design of minerals and waste developments).

South West Hampshire Green Belt

3.34 There are a number of largely undeveloped open areas between settlements in Hampshire which help protect the distinctness of urban areas. Hampshire has one green belt, located in the south west of Hampshire (the South West Hampshire Green Belt). This has been designated to contain development pressures from the Bournemouth urban area\(^{29}\). There is an existing sand and gravel working and a strategic construction waste-recovery facility in the South West Hampshire Green Belt.
3.35 In addition, there are a number of Strategic and Local Gaps designated in Local Development Plans for their role in providing for the separation of settlements. These areas are often located in sensitive landscapes important to the setting of settlements.

3.36 National policy guidance requires local planning authorities to plan positively to support the purpose of the green belt by avoiding inappropriate development, and to enhance the beneficial use of the green belt. Minerals development is generally considered an exception to the restrictions on development in the green belt. This is because it is a temporary use and should not detract from the openness of the land, should continue to contribute to the separation of settlements and should not conflict with the purposes of including land in green belt. Although mineral extraction can continue for many years such developments will be restored, usually in a phased manner as soon as practicable.

**Policy 5: South West Hampshire Green Belt**

Minerals and waste operations and ancillary development will only be permitted in the South West Hampshire Green Belt where:

a. it contributes to the achievement of the green belt objectives; and  
b. it is a time-limited development; and  
c. there are special circumstances which may make the development appropriate; and  
d. the highest standards of development, operation and restoration are applied.

3.37 The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of mineral workings, and may therefore be acceptable in the green belt. Restoration is considered in more detail the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments). The development of permanent waste facilities would be judged on the locational needs of the development. This, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission. The same approach is also adopted for mineral workings and permanent waste development in Strategic or Local Gaps, where appropriate.
Heritage

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

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

Policy 6: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets

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

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

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

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

32 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.5
3.40 There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Issues of historic heritage that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures, including methods of working, which take these into account. Minerals and waste development will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology.

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

3.42 The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment. This may include the interpretation of interpreting finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' and Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

Soils

3.43 Hampshire’s rich and diverse range of soils have developed over the last 10,000 years, influenced by the gradual evolution of Hampshire’s communities. Most of Hampshire’s soil resources are associated with agricultural land-almost 60% of graded agricultural land in Hampshire is considered to be ‘best and most versatile agricultural land’\(^{(34)}\). However, the soil resources associated with forestry and ancient woodland are also extremely valuable. They all perform a range of essential functions which underpin Hampshire’s environment, society and economy.

3.44 Soils are vulnerable to various modern-day pressures which can destroy them in relatively short periods of time. National policy guidance\(^{(35)}\) advises local planning authorities to take account of the economic and other benefits of best and most versatile agricultural land and seek to use areas of poorer quality land where it is available and the approach is sustainable. That guidance is supported by the DEFRA Soil Strategy\(^{(36)}\) which identifies three main threats to soil quality – erosion by wind and rain, compaction and organic matter decline. Additionally, soil loss can occur through development including minerals and waste development. It is important that there is no net loss in the quality of Hampshire’s soils, so the DEFRA Code of Practice for Soils Use on Construction Sites\(^{(37)}\) should be taken into consideration.

3.45 Soil issues are particularly relevant for mineral development as extraction usually involves disturbing land and soils over large areas. However, minerals and waste development can provide opportunities for the protection, recycling, recovery or enhancement of soils or soil substitutes. For example, the production of recycled and secondary aggregate can reduce the need to extract land-won aggregates, reducing the potential impact on soils. In addition, waste developments such as composting and anaerobic digestion provide opportunities that may contribute to the production of organic matter.

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34 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.4
35 Draft National Planning Policy Framework – paragraph 167 (DCLG, July 2011)
36 Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA, 2009)
37 Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (DEFRA, 2009)
3.46 Aggregates and soils contribute to the construction, demolition and excavation waste stream in Hampshire. In 2005, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight produced the highest quantity of recycled soil in the South East, amounting to 38.9% of total recycled soil in the region\(^{(38)}\). Recycling of soils is encouraged and this is considered in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes' and Policy 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development).

**Policy 7: Protection of soils**

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

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

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

i. the affected land should be restored to best and most versatile agricultural land if possible, and at least the grade it had before the development; or

ii. an equivalent area of land must be upgraded to best and most versatile agricultural land.

3.48 Minerals and waste development should not result in the needless loss of best and most versatile agricultural land or other quality soil resources. The restoration of minerals and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

**Restoration of quarries and waste developments**

3.49 The effective restoration and long term aftercare of minerals and waste development are integral to all mineral extraction and landfill development in Hampshire. Extracting minerals and landfilling are long-term land uses, but because they are temporary it is critical that restoration and aftercare of the site is carefully planned and maintained. This ensures that local communities and the environment receive maximum benefit afterwards. This approach is reinforced in national planning policy guidance\(^{(39)}\) which states that local planning authorities should provide for restoration to be carried out to a high environmental standard by ensuring appropriate conditions are applied to planning applications.

38 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.4
3.50  Once mineral extraction and landfilling has been completed, a site may be returned to the former land use or to a number of different ‘after uses’. The restoration of minerals and waste sites will usually involve the removal of buildings, plant and equipment and may include the decontamination of land prior to restoration, depending on the type of development. The Hampshire Authorities will continue to ensure that all mineral extraction sites and landfill sites are restored to beneficial after uses which are in keeping with the local area’s biodiversity, landscape and communities.

3.51  Restoration is a key area where positive benefits can be achieved through minerals and waste development. Hampshire already has a number of good examples of former minerals and landfill sites which have been successfully restored for the benefit of the wider environment, local communities and the local economy. They include the Ringwood and Frith End quarries which both won restoration awards recognising the restoration of the sites for nature conservation and their contribution to biodiversity. The restoration of other minerals and waste developments must also be considered. This includes the restoration of minerals and waste activities associated with time limited developments such as built structures following the cessation of their use. This will include development such as energy recovery facilities and landfill gas utilisation or leachate treatment systems. The restoration of mineral-extraction sites and landfill sites can provide benefits for local communities by creating leisure and amenity opportunities, as well as greater public access to the natural environment.

Policy 8: Restoration of quarries and waste developments

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

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

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

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

- improved public access to the natural environment through the creation of enhanced access as well as leisure and amenity opportunities. This may include the creation of green spaces (such as parks, woods), improvements to the strategic right of way network, increased public access, provision of additional footpaths and cycle routes, provision of sites for other recreational uses and the provision of environmental education facilities.
- creation of habitats for wildlife and enhanced biodiversity to improve the natural environment, improve biodiversity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, or help reverse the breakdown of habitats, as appropriate.
- Contribute to local objectives for: the provision of green infrastructure; designated site conservation objectives; Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs); and any other local targets linked to ongoing management.

40 Hampshire Restoration Study, section 4
41 Hampshire Restoration Study, section 2
- reinstatement, restoration or enhancement of the landscape character of the area. Restoration schemes should contribute to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, where appropriate;
- improve accessibility of the historic environment by interpreting finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and/or publicising the results of archaeological investigations;
- provide for adaptation or mitigation to impacts of climate change, opportunities for water management, flood water storage, the creation of new areas of vegetation and habitats to absorb carbon and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise and the provision of green spaces to help with 'urban cooling'. Improvement to habitats and biodiversity may allow for the creation of green corridors which can help link important habitats whilst also playing a role in mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- management of water resources including agricultural reservoirs and public water storage, where appropriate to the local environment;
- returning the site to agricultural and forestry land to improve the quality of agricultural land and soils in some instances. There will be a preference against restoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land, to ensure that Hampshire's important agricultural land is protected and land is not permanently lost;
- use of the land for grazing, including back-up or amenity grazing.

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

3.54 Where mineral and waste sites are located in birdstrike zones, the restoration of a site will need to take this into account. This is considered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity' as well as Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).

3.55 The restoration and aftercare of quarries and waste sites is also an important part of ensuring high-quality design of minerals and waste developments. The design of minerals and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development' as well as Policy 12 (High quality design of minerals and waste developments).

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

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

3.58 Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific planning conditions which ensure that the site is restored in the event of the closure of the site or the cessation of minerals and waste activities. This includes Hampshire's recovery facilities. The restoration of other non-conforming developments in the countryside is considered in more detail in the section of the plan relating to landscape and countryside.
3.59 It is necessary to manage restored sites for a period of ‘aftercare’. This is to maintain and improve the structure and stability of the soil and to provide for vegetation, helping to ensure a beneficial afteruse. The length of the aftercare period will normally be at least five years and will be negotiated on a case by case basis, depending on the restoration and after uses agreed for a site. In some instances, restored sites require additional long-term management arrangements to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. The long-term management of restored sites, where appropriate, is supported.

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

4.1 Ensuring Hampshire continues to be a pleasant and safe place to live is essential to maintaining the quality of life and well-being of its communities. Minerals and waste development is necessary to allow Hampshire’s communities to function, now and in the future. Most people who live and work in Hampshire use minerals and produce waste to some extent and some live close to existing or proposed minerals and waste development sites. Therefore, it is also essential to address any potential impact on communities caused by minerals and waste development.

4.2 Planning for future minerals and waste development is also about doing what is necessary to reduce or avoid the potential impact on Hampshire’s communities and their concerns. Indeed, for many years the Hampshire Authorities have sought to ensure that the need for minerals and waste development on communities is managed in an integrated and sustainable way. It is also recognised that the Plan may affect communities beyond Hampshire so any reference to “Hampshire’s communities” in the Plan should also be taken to include neighbouring communities.

4.3 This section of the Plan considers the importance of responding to community concerns when planning for future minerals and waste development. The Localism Bill empowers local communities to help shape development in the communities in which they live, through greater participation in the planning process. The Bill also seeks to give more freedoms and flexibility to local government to place greater emphasis on what communities want and enabling them to be involved in the planning process. The Bill is expected to introduce a new requirement for developers to consult local communities before submitting planning applications for very large developments and, in some cases, to enable funding generated by development to go directly to the neighbourhoods where that development takes place.

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

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

4.6 Communities often give traffic from minerals and waste development as their major, if not primary, concern. Transport infrastructure needs to be maintained, but we recognise that 90% of all movement of minerals and waste is made by road using heavy goods vehicles.

4.7 The Hampshire Authorities also recognise that variations in Hampshire’s populated areas means different communities face different challenges.

4.8 Protecting communities is central to decision-making in Hampshire, and this section sets out how this should guide decisions about planned and future minerals and waste development. It is based on the Hampshire Authorities’ understanding of the needs and concerns of local communities, but also recognises the benefits and opportunities that minerals and waste activities can offer, including financial benefits such as providing a new supply of energy.

4.9 It is essential to offset or minimise the effects of minerals and waste operations on communities. Any negative effects are often only temporary, because many operations are temporary, but mitigation measures are also available. This section deals with these issues and seeks to show how any effects on the community will be balanced against the need for minerals and waste development.
Hampshire's residents are also encouraged to have their say about minerals and waste development in the Plan area, as well as their long-term operations through minerals and waste site Liaison Panels.

**Protecting public health, safety and amenity**

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

4.12 Waste in particular must be managed safely to ensure it does not become a serious threat to public health, damage the environment, or become a nuisance, as this can affect the quality of life of Hampshire’s communities so it needs to be managed appropriately. As part of any planning application, all minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate how issues associated with public health, safety and amenity are being suitably and sustainably addressed as part of planning application submissions. This is in line with national policy guidance which states that planning policies and decisions should mitigate and reduce to a minimum any negative impact on health and quality of life. Development which is appropriately located, designed and managed to high standards is less likely to give rise to health and safety concerns. The design of minerals and waste development is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development' and Policy 12 (High-quality design of minerals and waste developments).

### Policy 9: Protecting public health, safety and amenity

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

Minerals and waste development should not:

a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (beyond recognised levels);

b. have an unacceptable impact on human health;

c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;

d. be visually obtrusive;

e. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;

f. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;

g. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;

h. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between mineral and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.

4.13 Many of the criteria under Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity) will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. Standards for the control of emissions and protecting water resources are also set by other agencies such as the Environment Agency and local environmental health officers. Often these standards are based on national legislation, policy and guidance, and minerals and waste development should meet these standards.
4.14 The screening of sites and other mitigation measures are often required to ensure an acceptable degree of potential impact of minerals and waste developments on the habitats, landscape, townscape and local communities. It is standard practice in Hampshire for operational mineral extraction and inert waste recycling sites to have buffer zones of 100 metres from the nearest sensitive receptors, such as homes and schools. Developments handling bio-wastes, such as landfill and composting sites, may need a buffer zone of up to 250 metres from sensitive receptors unless there are exceptional circumstances such as mitigation measures which can reduce the size of the buffer.

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

4.16 The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed. This is particularly relevant in areas which are already under significant development pressure, or have concentrations of existing and potential future mineral and waste development. The impacts on planned development nearby will be considered as well as the impacts on existing surrounding uses.

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

4.18 Visual impact is also considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development' and Policy 12 (High quality design of minerals and waste developments).

**Flooding - risk and prevention**

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

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

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43 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report, section 3.1.7
44 North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)
45 Poole and Christchurch Bay Shoreline Management Plan (2011)
4.21 The impact of rising sea levels on the Hampshire coast is an important issue as there are areas of recognised importance for biodiversity which could be affected if coastal defence measures limit the natural migration of these habitats landward.

4.22 National policy (46) on flooding aims to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and sets out a sequential approach for determining appropriate locations. This approach is based on the indicative Flood Maps prepared by the Environment Agency.

4.23 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (47) has been prepared to support this Plan. The assessment looks at the potential flood risk associated with the minerals and waste site allocations included in the Plan. The assessment builds upon district, borough and unitary SFRAs as well as the Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment.

**Policy 10: Flood risk and prevention**

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

a. not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall;

b. incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site;

c. have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard;

d. not increase net surface water run-off;

e. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.

4.24 Sand and gravel deposits have to be worked where they are found and these are often located in flood-risk areas. Mineral extraction and processing can take place in flood-risk areas, provided any potential impact on the site and surrounding area is adequately managed so that the risk of flooding does not increase. Mineral extraction may provide opportunities for flood water to be alleviated, by providing water storage when the area is restored. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

4.25 Existing waste developments have the potential to pollute water resources if they are at risk from flooding. The protection of water resources and flooding is considered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity' as well policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity). Historic landfills in areas of flood risk may need to be protected by flood defences.

4.26 High quality and appropriate design is also a key consideration if minerals or waste development is located in areas of flood risk. This is considered in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development' as well as Policy 12 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development).

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47 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Managing traffic impacts

4.27 The supply of minerals and the management of waste resources is dependent on a variety of transport infrastructure. Transport infrastructure of all types needs to be maintained and developed to ensure the sustainable supply of minerals and waste development in Hampshire. However in Hampshire most mineral and waste materials movements are transported by road, mainly by heavy goods vehicles (HGVs). The impact of transporting minerals and waste materials by road can, if not controlled, be significant for sensitive environments and on communities both inside and outside of Hampshire. Including those not in the immediate vicinity of the development, and particularly mineral and waste activities situated in remote locations. A key priority of the Plan is minimising and managing the impact of traffic, which can give rise to noise, dust, vibration, congestion and CO₂ emissions.

4.28 National policy[48] supports the opportunities for sustainable transport and the provision of safe and suitable access associated with development and the use of alternative methods of transport for minerals and waste developments.

Policy 11: Managing traffic

Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and minimise the impact of its generated traffic through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as conveyors, pipelines, the use of reverse logistics and include highway improvements to mitigate any significant adverse effects on:

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

4.29 Highway and pedestrian safety and capacity are issues of paramount importance. The Highways Agency is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on the Strategic Highway Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on ‘Protecting public health, safety and amenity’ as well as Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).

4.30 Alternative methods of transporting mineral and waste may include the use of field conveyors, internal site haul roads, pipelines and the use of sea, rail and inland waterways to transport minerals and waste. Alternative methods of transport may provide opportunities to reduce and manage impacts of traffic and reduce potential carbon emissions associated with HGV movements. This may help to offset potential impacts on the climate. The section on ‘Climate change’ and Policy 1 (Climate change-mitigation and adaption) consider climate change in more detail. However, the Hampshire Authorities recognise that these methods may only be appropriate in certain circumstances and will not always be available or suitable as a direct substitution for road transport. Reverse logistics involves reducing vehicle movements by bulk when transferring minerals and waste so that for example a HGV always enters and exits a site with a full load. The use of alternative methods of transportation and reverse logistics will be supported, as appropriate.
4.31 Sometimes a minerals or waste development that seems not to be acceptable on highways grounds (for example the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments, are severe) can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer. This is considered in more detail in the section on ‘Minerals and waste development management’ as well as Policy 13 (Planning conditions and obligations).

Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development

4.32 The sustainable design and operation of minerals and waste development in Hampshire is critical in ensuring potential impacts are reduced or avoided. Draft national planning policy(49) attach's great importance to the design of the built environment and it is considered to be a key element in achieving sustainable development.

4.33 The Portsmouth and Marchwood Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) have both received recognition for their high-quality design. Portsmouth ERF received a design award from the Portsmouth Civic Society in 2006 and an Edmund Hambly Medal for its creative design and contribution to sustainable development(50). Marchwood ERF was nominated as a 'Wonder of the South' in 2009 by BBC South. Marchwood was also shortlisted in the category of Best Designed Project (UK operational) for the 2009 Public Private Finance Awards. There are also a number of good examples of former minerals sites in Hampshire which have been recognised for their restoration.

Policy 12: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

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

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

4.34 All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that its design is of the highest quality and is inclusive. This is supported by national planning policy(51). All minerals and waste development should also be in accordance with the latest guidance on modern design standards. Minerals and waste development should also be appropriate in scale and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration. If development is located in areas of flood risk, it is of particular importance that an appropriate location, layout and design is implemented to avoid and minimise the risk of flooding as far as possible. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Flooding - risk and prevention' and Policy 10 (Flood risk and prevention).

4.35 It may be appropriate for large-scale facilities in prominent locations to create a positive architectural statement.

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49 Draft National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2011), paragraph 175
50 Portsmouth ERF won a Edmund Hambly Medal from the Institute of Civil Engineering in 2006. This prestigious prize is awarded for creative design in an engineering project that makes a substantial contribution to 'sustainable development'. The committee of judges also look for projects which display a high degree of innovation and imagination.
51 Draft National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 175 (DCLG, 2011)
4.36 The design and construction of all minerals and waste development in Hampshire should minimise the use of primary aggregates and encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources, where appropriate. The construction and demolition of minerals and waste development should minimise waste production and re-use/recycle materials as far as practicable on site, as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction wastes should be managed sustainably and in line with current and appropriate building codes.

4.37 The design of restoration and aftercare schemes is also an important part of sustainable design. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments’ as well as Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

4.38 The co-location of compatible minerals and waste management activities will be encouraged, where appropriate, to support investment and innovation.

**Minerals and waste development management**

4.39 Development management will be the main, but not the only means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. The approach will be about problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. When dealing with minerals and waste development, the Hampshire Authorities will:

- promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate;
- encourage engagement between developers and the local community;
- ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted;
- request statutory consultees, such as the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, environmental health officers, Natural England and English Heritage, to provide timely advice;
- give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan when making decisions on minerals and waste development;
- impose appropriate controls on development this is considered in more detail in the section on 'Minerals and waste development management' and Policy 13 (Planning conditions and obligations);
- monitor all minerals and waste development proportionate to its potential risk and take appropriate compliance measures including enforcement action when unauthorised development takes place;
- encourage local liaison panels for minerals and waste development to ensure the community can examine proposals and development and talk with interested parties. Liaison panels can be involved with minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application and after submission as well as during development monitoring.

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**Policy 13: Planning conditions and obligations**

In order that minerals and waste development complies with the requirements of the Plan appropriate planning conditions and planning obligations will be required.
4.40 It is standard practice for the Hampshire Authorities to impose appropriate planning conditions on minerals and waste development so that otherwise unacceptable development can become acceptable and can go ahead. The planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan (see Policies 1-12) and other material considerations are properly addressed. However, planning conditions are limited to the development site. For off-site matters, highway improvements and screening and planting schemes can be required through legal agreements (known as planning obligations) are required, as appropriate.

4.41 Most commonly, planning obligations can cover financial contributions for site-related highway-improvement schemes. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Managing traffic impacts' and Policy 11 (Managing traffic). In the future, planning obligations will not be available, when the Community Infrastructure Levy is established, for anything other than dealing with issues directly arising from the development, such as wider improvements to an area.

Community Benefits

4.42 A frequent concern of communities that host, or might host minerals and waste development is that there is no immediate benefits to ‘compensate’ for the inconvenience that occurs. Planning obligations cannot be used to create community benefits but in Hampshire there are precedents for developers contributing to community funds on the basis of the amount of output from a site. The wind power industry has set up community funding arrangements and there has been much discussion about transferring this model to developing waste infrastructure. Landfill tax is a possible source of funding that could be directed more purposefully to community interests, but this is a matter that has not been resolved to date. Despite this, the Hampshire Authorities would support minerals and waste development being subject to bilateral arrangements between developers and communities for local funding benefits.

Policy 14: Community benefits

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

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

4.44 Each Hampshire authority has its own Statement of Community Involvement(52). These statements form the basis of procedures for community engagement and involvement in preparing plans or working on planning applications.

4.45 The Hampshire Authorities expect all operators to engage with local communities during pre-application discussions on major applications for minerals and waste development.

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52 Each authority which makes up the partnership has its own Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and Portsmouth City Council’s were adopted in 2006, the New Forest National Park SCI in 2007 and the South Downs National Park in 2011.
4.46 The Hampshire Authorities also encourage community representations on proposals for minerals and waste development in their local area. Local knowledge is considered to be vital to informing decisions on the potential impact of minerals and waste development on an area. When authorities decide planning applications for minerals and waste development, they will consider local community views and aspirations alongside the following:

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

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

4.48 The restoration and aftercare of minerals and waste sites should be appropriate to the environment and local communities have a role in the preparation of restoration and aftercare schemes. The issue of restoration is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' and Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

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53 Major minerals and waste development is defined as all mineral extraction and landfill sites as well as waste sites with a capacity of over 50,000 tpa
5 Supporting Hampshire’s Economy

5.1 Minerals and waste are essential to support Hampshire’s sustainable economic development.

5.2 Minerals are essential to support the plan area’s economy and communities, which require large quantities of different aggregates. Minerals are a limited and finite resource which can only be extracted where they are found. All of Hampshire’s businesses have some dependence on minerals extracted in or imported into Hampshire. Under national policy, an adequate and steady supply of minerals must be planned for to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that Hampshire needs. Hampshire has only the following economically viable minerals, which are considered in this section:

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

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

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

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

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

5.7 This Plan is concerned with all waste streams, but the mains ones are municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste. In Hampshire it is estimated that almost twice as much non-hazardous waste is produced by businesses as that coming from municipal sources, and the amount of commercial waste going to landfill is significantly higher as fewer alternative facilities currently exist.
5.8 It is essential that Hampshire continues to take responsibility for its own waste, and this Plan will play a key role in enabling this. The Plan aims to support waste management development, and encourages proposals that provide community benefits such as the production of energy (from waste) that can provide heat or power.

5.9 This section of the Plan explains:

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

Safeguarding mineral resources

5.10 As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important to ‘safeguard’ viable mineral resources from needless sterilisation by other development to secure a future long term supply of minerals. Draft national planning policy framework\(^{(54)}\) requires planning authorities to secure an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals needed to support sustainable growth whilst encouraging the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction. It also requires planning authorities to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) in order that proven resources are not needlessly sterilised by non-mineral development, whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked, and where appropriate regeneration can be facilitated.

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\(^{(54)}\) Draft National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 102 (DCLG, 2011)
Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources (Sand and gravel and brick-making clay)

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

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

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

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

The soft sand resources at Whitehill-Bordon (Inset map 5), further illustrated on the Proposals Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.

5.11 The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important role in supplying two local brickworks at Michelmersh and Selborne. Therefore, these resources are also safeguarded. The MSA covering these resources is based on local knowledge and information published by the British Geological Survey (BGS)\(^{(55)}\) and other data available to the Hampshire Authorities\(^{(56)}\). The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire.

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

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

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56 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5
5.13 Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. However, the Plan does not identify any further extraction in this area, beyond the currently permitted reserves. There are known viable resources of soft sand which have not previously been extracted, located in the area identified by East Hampshire District Council and its partners for the Whitehill-Bordon Eco-town. The reserves in this location are therefore subject to known development pressure and will be protected from permanent sterilisation. The form, nature and programme of the Eco-town development are still unknown and until this is clarified the resource should be safeguarded. The soft sand resource may provide the only opportunity for continuing a supply of soft sand from this part of Hampshire, where it is a scarce resource, through appropriate prior extraction. Prior extraction of the soft sand resources at Whitehill-Bordon will be encouraged as part of the development of the Eco-town. These resources may also provide an opportunity for the provision of an on site supply of mineral for use in the Eco-town’s development. The prior extraction of minerals in this location will only proceed as long as it does not impede the phasing and development of the Eco-town and where the mineral resource would otherwise be sterilised.

Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

5.14 Safeguarding the infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is just as important to safeguarding of mineral resources. Safeguarding minerals infrastructure is a requirement of national policy which states that the following should be safeguarded:

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

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

- the infrastructure performs a strategic function in the delivery of minerals for Hampshire and its capacity requires protection; and/or
- there are regeneration opportunities which could lead to the redevelopment of infrastructure (for example, wharves) and these need to be managed; and
- minerals infrastructure often has specialist locational needs such as transport linkages that are difficult to substitute.

58 Hampshire Safeguarding Study, section 5
Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure

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

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

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

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

The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Proposals Map and identified in appendix B.

5.16 The types of infrastructure covered by this policy is as follows and the sites covered by this policy are in 'Appendix B-List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.

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

5.17 A particular problem that minerals infrastructure faces is the encroachment of incompatible land uses into the neighbourhood which may give rise to additional complaints about existing minerals uses. Other developments should not be allowed to pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the local vicinity. This is to ensure that the supply of aggregates to Hampshire is not interrupted. All non minerals proposals will be individually assessed for potential impacts on the existing operations of minerals infrastructure, and on the delivery of minerals and waste provision in Hampshire.

5.18 Only existing minerals infrastructure which is required to meet current and future demands (up to 2030) is safeguarded. All further minerals infrastructure permitted following the adoption of this Plan will also be safeguarded.
5.19 It is recognised that some minerals sites, in particular wharves and rail depots may present regeneration opportunities in the Plan period, such as creating new areas of housing or for recreation. The waterside nature of wharves in Southampton and Portsmouth Harbour are particular examples of this as their location often means they present strong potential for regeneration. The rail sidings in Fareham and Eastleigh are also other examples of this. These wharf and rail depot sites play an important role in the supply of aggregates into Hampshire, currently providing almost half of the aggregates in the plan area. It is therefore important to protect the sites from other forms of development that may prevent them from operating to secure the supply of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates into Hampshire. There should be no overall loss of wharf capacity at existing wharf sites if this capacity is still required and if the wharf is capable of handling the required capacity, taking into account the modern needs of the marine aggregate industry. However, there is also an ongoing need for regeneration within the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and there may be some instances where the safeguarding of sites may be reviewed. Where alternative capacity provision is put forward, it should:

i. ensure that where the capacity being replaced is required to meet the provisions of the Plan, that this is deliverable; and
ii. should be appropriately and sustainably located; and
iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan.

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

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

Aggregate supply

5.21 Draft national planning policy(61) sets out the Government’s objectives for planning for minerals, which are to ‘secure an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals needed to support sustainable growth, whilst encouraging the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction.’

5.22 In providing for the adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates, the guidance suggests that planning authorities should take account of the proposed apportionment of aggregates in the current National and Regional guidelines as advised by Aggregates Working Parties, whilst ensuring planned quantitative allocations of minerals reflect the ability for requirements to be met from other sustainable sources including recycling. It also notes that planning authorities can choose to use alternative figures for preparing plans if they have new or different information and a robust evidence base.

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60 The Southampton City Centre Action Plan and Masterplan Plan as well as the Portsmouth Core Strategy will highlight areas of the cities waterfront where there may be regeneration opportunities and aspirations.

5.23 Current government guidance is that the sand and gravel requirement (the ‘apportionment’) for Hampshire is 2.05 million tonnes per annum (mtpa)\(^{(62)}\)(\(^{(63)}\)). However, evidence of the sales of land-won aggregates in Hampshire over the last ten years indicates a very different picture with the average figure for land-won extraction over this period 1.56 mtpa, whilst in 2010, sand and gravel sales were 0.98 million tonnes\(^{(64)}\). Furthermore, this evidence indicates that total aggregate sales, landings and production have also declined since 2001. \(^{(65)}\).

Table 5.1 Average sales of aggregate in Hampshire (2001-2010) (million tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate type</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>10-year average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land-won: Sharp sand and gravel</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.94</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-won: Soft sand</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-won: Sub-total</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail &amp; sea Imports: Crushed rock</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine-won: Sharp sand and gravel</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.62</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>1.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycled and Secondary</td>
<td>0.62*</td>
<td>0.62*</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.62*</td>
<td>0.62*</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5.67</td>
<td>5.58</td>
<td>5.14</td>
<td>4.84</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>4.44 (sum)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimated figure in the absence of data

5.24 The Hampshire Authorities have evidence which shows that the Government apportionment figure, based on the Managed Aggregates Supply System (MASS) does not provide a robust and realistic indicator of local supply for the plan area\(^{(66)}\) as it does not sufficiently take into account local circumstances and supply. This is of particular relevance to Hampshire in terms of the amount of marine-won sand and gravel landed at wharves, the amount of limestone imported by rail from Somerset, the imports of aggregate by road and the production of recycled aggregates.

5.25 Other methods for determining the sand and gravel apportionment were also considered\(^{(67)}\) but were rejected because they suffered some or all of the following features:

- overly complex and opaque methodology;

\(^{62}\) The South East Plan: Secretary of State’s Proposed Changes, Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East, Policy M3: Primary land-won aggregates and sub-regional apportionment (Government Office of the South East 2010).


\(^{64}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; section 4.1.4 - figure 9.

\(^{65}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; section 4.1.4 - table 4.1.5

\(^{66}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; section 4.1.4

\(^{67}\) This included the draft revised National Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England: 2005–2020, construction industry forecast to 2014, HM treasury forecasts to 2014 and Price Waterhouse Cooper forecasts 2006 – 2019 as set out in the Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.1.4
• do not take sufficient account of the local situation, particularly in terms of the amount of recycled aggregates and marine imports in Hampshire; and
• forecast periods not sufficiently long to be relevant to the Plan period.

5.26 The Hampshire authorities have concluded that the 10 year sales, production and landing figures reflect market and environmental conditions in Hampshire, and will not prejudice the supply of aggregates to the wider region\(^{68}\). The approach also meets national policy to provide for an adequate and steady supply of land-won sand and gravel, whilst encouraging alternative supplies, including recycled aggregates. The method is based on using past performance to project future supply. The Hampshire authorities consider that this approach provides a more certain basis than other methodologies.

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

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

**Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source**

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

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

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

5.28 Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) could help to ensure a supply of aggregates of 5.56 mtpa. This accounts for approximately 25% above average sales, production and landings of 4.44 mtpa over the last 10 years\(^{69}\). The extra provision gives Hampshire’s aggregate supply significant resilience in the event of failure from any one aggregate source occurs or from any unexpected increase in aggregate demand. It also enables a diversity of supply, which is essential to meeting the dNPPF requirement of an adequate and steady supply and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for 28% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources is robust and this is discussed under the section on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)' as well as the sections corresponding policies (policies 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates), 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) and 20 (Local land-won aggregates)).

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\(^{68}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.4 - para 231

\(^{69}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1
5.29 Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring counties but is also an importer of aggregates, particularly crushed rock as there is no natural supply. In 2009, there was a net importation of 470,000 tonnes between the quantity of all aggregates imported into Hampshire and the quantity of sand and gravel exported, as indicated in the table below. It is anticipated that this current geographic pattern of aggregate import and export will remain until 2030\(^{(70)}\).

Table 5.2 Imports and exports of aggregates for Hampshire – 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate type</th>
<th>Imports (000 tonnes)</th>
<th>Exports (000 tonnes)</th>
<th>Net balance (000 tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crushed rock</td>
<td>739</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>+739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-won sand and gravel</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>-146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine-won sand and gravel</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>-123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>1,077</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>+470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In net balance column: ‘+’ indicates net imports and ‘-’ indicates net exports.*

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

5.31 The capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source) will be met by Hampshire’s existing recycled aggregate capacity. Currently, sales of recycled and secondary aggregate account for about 0.79mtpa (2010)\(^{(71)}\). Further capacity to recycle aggregate will be encouraged through policy 18 (recycled and secondary aggregate). Current capacity is estimated to be 1.66 mtpa, of which around 1 mtpa is capable of producing high quality recycled aggregate. The minerals industry has indicated that recycled aggregate will only account for a maximum of 25% of the total aggregate supply\(^{(72)}\). This is based on market demands, the supply and availability of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, constraints in site location and site availability. The capacity identified in policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source) is considered to be reasonable by the Hampshire authorities, provided there is sufficient investment in plant and machinery and the availability of feedstock. Although the estimated capacity of existing recycled aggregate sites in Hampshire is much higher than what has been identified, production is limited by the amount of investment needed to convert CDE waste into a high quality aggregate as well as the availability of CDE waste.

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70 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4
71 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.1
72 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; section 4.1.1
5.32 There is enough capacity\(^{(73)}\) at Hampshire’s existing aggregate wharves and rail depots to meet the targets for marine-won sand and gravel and imported limestone by rail, as set out by Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source). The study on wharves and rail depots in Hampshire\(^{(74)}\) estimated that the existing wharves and rail depots have capacities of approximately 2.6 mtpa and 1.3 mtpa\(^{(75)}\) respectively. The available capacity is well above the 2001-10 average for marine-won landings and importation by rail of aggregate which have been approximately 1.5 mtpa\(^{(76)}\) and 0.7 mtpa\(^{(77)}\) respectively, so there is potential capacity should there be a significant growth in aggregate demand within the Plan period. The capacity figures set out for marine-won and importation in policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source) are considered to be reasonable based on current figures for landings, importation and capacity.

5.33 The following graph shows the ten year averages sales, landings, imports and production of land-won, marine-won, crushed rock and recycled and secondary aggregates in Hampshire.

![Figure 7 Ten Years averaged sales, landings, imports and production of aggregates in Hampshire with maximum and minimum sales in that period](image)

5.34 Hampshire’s aggregates sales requirement will be monitored annually throughout the Plan period to ensure that the level of supply is sufficient and flexible to meet future demand and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. The capacity levels set out in the policy include significant spare capacity to accommodate an increase in aggregate demand. There may also be other sources of aggregate outside of the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source). This may include imports of aggregate by road or landings of hard rock by sea. These are over and above the requirements in Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source) which sets out what is required to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. Wharf capacity in particular will be monitored to ensure that capacity is sufficient to meet aggregate supply needs and to ensure that the Plan is flexible to any change in supply, demand or other changes of circumstances which may impact wharf capacity. These issues are considered in more detail in the section on ‘Aggregate wharves and rail depots’ and Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) and in particular in the section on 6 ‘Plan review and long-term safeguarding’ and Policy 33 (Long-term safeguarding).

\(^{(73)}\) Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 7
\(^{(74)}\) Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment, section 2
\(^{(75)}\) Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Needs Assessment section 2
\(^{(76)}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.3
\(^{(77)}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study, section 4.1.2
Recycled and secondary aggregates

5.35 Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role in ensuring a balanced supply of aggregates for Hampshire. Recycled and secondary aggregate can be produced when CDE wastes, spent railway ballast or Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) are recycled. They can also be mixed with other minerals and wastes, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending to form new products. Recycled and secondary aggregates provide an opportunity to recycle and recover inert wastes as well as providing a viable alternative to the extraction and use of land-won or marine-won aggregates, sometimes avoiding some of the potential impacts. They can also be used to blend with primary aggregates or processed to the highest quality of recycled aggregate in some instances. It is important that aggregates meet the WRAP Protocol standard for high quality washed aggregate. However, recycled and secondary aggregates cannot fully remove the need for marine and land-won aggregates and cannot be used as a substitute for soft-sand extraction.

5.36 National Planning Policy encourages the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction. The Hampshire authorities do not control how much aggregate is recycled, but can enable and encourage enough recycling facilities to meet demand.

Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development

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

5.37 The capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate, as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregates supply - capacity and source) will be met by Hampshire’s existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites. Investment and the provision of improved infrastructure at Hampshire’s existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites will help to support the maximisation of recycled and secondary aggregate in Hampshire. It may also help to facilitate the greater production of high quality washed aggregate from recycled and secondary aggregate.

5.38 The location of further recycled and secondary sites, as a waste management use, is considered in more detail in Policy 28 (Location of waste management development) where criteria are set out for new development. A large part of the source of recycled and secondary aggregate comes from the re-use and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation wastes. This is considered in the section on 'Construction, demolition and excavation wastes' and Policy 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development).

79 Draft National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 100 (DCLG, 2011)
 Aggregate wharves and rail depots

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

5.40 Marine-won sand and gravel is extracted from the sea bed off Hampshire's coast and landed at wharves in and around Southampton and the Portsmouth area. Hampshire’s wharves are at long established sites, and landing aggregate is an essential part of supplying Hampshire with the aggregate it needs. Waste resources such as scrap metals and glass are also exported by sea from Southampton. More waste could be transported by sea using Hampshire's wharves, if needed, provided this is acceptable and does not conflict with regeneration.

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

5.42 A wharves and rail depots needs assessment was undertaken, assessing the need for wharf and rail facilities in the Plan area. This concluded that Hampshire has sufficient existing wharf capacity up to 2030 and no further sites needed to be identified within the Plan. The assessment also concluded that although Hampshire has sufficient existing rail depot capacity for the plan period, opportunities to develop further capacity in the north of the county should be explored. The assessment identified the siding sites at Basingstoke and Micheldever as opportunities to deliver this.
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots

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

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

Further aggregate rail depots are proposed and safeguarded at:

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

The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the Proposals Map.

5.43 Existing wharf and rail depot capacity is critical to the delivery of the requirements for supply, as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source). 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure' and Policy 16 (Safeguarding-minerals infrastructure) sets out the approach to safeguarding existing minerals infrastructure including wharves and rail depots. The capacity level for wharves and rail depots, as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) will be met by Hampshire’s existing wharf and rail depot capacity.

5.44 There is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of marine sand and gravel sources. Hampshire’s current estimated wharf capacity is well above the current landings and there is more than enough capacity to meet the need to land marine-won sand and gravels up to 2030\(^{(83)}\). This means that the overall capacity levels at Hampshire wharves needs to be maintained to ensure there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The landing of marine-won sand and gravel and wharf capacity will therefore be monitored throughout the plan period, as set out in 'Aggregate supply'.
5.45 In the past some sea borne granite was delivered by bulk carrier to the Port of Southampton from Scotland. This material was primarily used for railway ballast. These deliveries have now ceased and are instead imported to the Isle of Grain in Kent. Associated British Ports Ltd, the Southampton Port operator, takes the view that there is little capacity now to import aggregates in bulk through the present port (84). The exception is the occasional imports to meet specific demands, for example the importation of salt for Hampshire’s roads. There are also some small quantities of specialist aggregate imports via existing aggregate wharves (85). However, it is acknowledged that the Port of Southampton could play not only a local, but a regional and national role for minerals and waste if additional capacity is found within the port in the future.

5.46 There is currently no evidence to suggest that there is a need to make provision for the bulk import of sea borne hard rock within the Plan period (86). With regard to the wider area beyond Hampshire, regional forecasts for importing aggregate from outside England to the wider south east region are well within the capacity of major rail linked port facilities on the Isle of Grain and Northfleet in Kent. This means that there is no need to make provision for sea-going bulk aggregate carriers in Hampshire. Provision for bulk aggregates at the Port of Southampton in the longer term is discussed in Policy 33 (Long-term safeguarding).

5.47 Support for the maximisation of capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will be given where this is possible and appropriate. This will include, where possible and appropriate, investment in infrastructure and / or the extension of existing wharf sites. Improvements to existing capacity or the expansion of existing wharves could, if achievable, provide an opportunity to increase capacity to land minerals and waste if this is required within the plan period. It is acknowledged that there may only be limited opportunities to extend existing wharves in Hampshire, largely due to their urban location and other considerations such as regeneration plans. Many of Hampshire’s wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth, so can offer important regeneration opportunities which need to be considered alongside the impact on wharf capacity and provision. The ability of existing wharves to meet modern and potential future operational needs (for example larger ships, larger rail connected facilities) may affect capacity and also needs to be considered. Therefore the overall capacity of existing wharves needs ongoing monitoring.

5.48 If new and appropriate areas of commercial or military port land in Southampton, fronting Southampton Water or in Portsmouth, become available within the Plan period, this may provide an opportunity to re-configure existing wharf infrastructure and provide a deep-water facility, depending on location. These issues are considered in more detail in 6 'Plan review and long-term safeguarding' and Policy 33 (Long-term safeguarding).

5.49 There is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset (87) as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period. Their permitted reserves are also expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and currently capacity well exceeds current throughput.

5.50 The capacity at rail depots capacity will be monitored throughout the plan period, as set out in 'Aggregate supply'. The opportunities offered by the rail sidings at Basingstoke and Micheldever could help facilitate an alternative supply of aggregates for this part of the plan area. Existing rail depot sites as well as the sites identified in policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) may also enable more waste to be moved by rail if required and acceptable. The use of wharves for waste uses is considered in more detail in 'Safeguarding waste infrastructure' and Policy 25 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure). In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot sites identified within the Plan, the sites will be subject to more detailed appraisal of impacts in relation to the policies in this Plan.

84 Port of Southampton Masterplan 2009-2030 (Associated British Ports, 2010)
85 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study section 4.1.3
86 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study section 4.1.3
87 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study section 4.1.3
5.51 The identification of sites in the following policy follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities\(^{(88)}\). This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals\(^{(89)}\), the Habitats Regulation Assessment \(^{(90)(91)}\) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(^{(92)}\) as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.

5.52 Other minerals are also transported by rail. For example, oil is exported from the Humbly Grove Oilfield near Alton via a pipeline to a rail export terminal which regularly sends trains to Fawley Oil Refinery. There may also be potential for more rail depot capacity at existing or former rail sidings. This is considered in 6 'Plan review and long-term safeguarding' and Policy 33 (Long-term safeguarding).

**Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)**

5.53 Recycled aggregate, marine-won sand and gravel and the importation of aggregate can substitute local land-won extraction to a degree, but not entirely, meaning that there is a need to plan for land-won extraction in Hampshire. National policy states that 'sufficient land should be identified within plans to maintain landbanks of at least seven years for sand and gravel' as well as 'planning for an adequate and steady supply of aggregate'\(^{(93)}\). National policy also states that sites, preferred areas and/or areas of search should be identified, to provide greater certainty of where future sustainable mineral working will take place\(^{(94)}\). The Hampshire authorities approach of identifying sites for local land-won aggregates meet these requirements.

5.54 Local land-won aggregate is sourced in Hampshire from sand and gravel which is the most widely worked mineral. This is comprised of resources of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These are widely distributed across Hampshire and are used by the building industry for construction materials such as concrete (sharp sand and gravel) and in materials such as plaster, mortar and asphalt (soft sand). In Hampshire, sharp sand and gravel is much more common than soft sand. There are fewer opportunities for extracting soft sand locally and in neighbouring areas. Accordingly soft sand is a relatively scarce resource which is significant not just for Hampshire. There are no alternatives for soft sand, meaning that it can only be sourced from the land. Sand and gravel resources are safeguarded though Policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resource). Hampshire already has a number of existing sand and gravel extraction sites which currently extract sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These play an important role in contributing to the amount of aggregate Hampshire needs to meet demand. Hampshire currently has a landbank of 9.0 years, which comprises 9.2 years of sharp sand and gravel and 8.0 years of soft sand. This is based on the 10-year average apportionment of 1.56 mtpa (at 31 December 2010) as set out in policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source). However, Hampshire’s permitted reserves are not sufficient to meet the requirements of policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source), meaning that there is a need to identify sites for local land-won aggregate to meet this requirement. A policy is also required to address any local land-won aggregate developments that are not allocated in the Plan, but which may come forward in the Plan period.

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88 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, sections 5, 6
89 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, section 6.22, 6.3 and 6.4
90 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
91 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record
92 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
93 Draft National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 100 (DCLG, 2011)
5.55 In order to identify the most sustainable sites suitable for allocation in this Plan, an assessment of the resources included within the MSA (as illustrated on the Proposals Map) was undertaken. Sites were identified within the MSA, following nomination from landowners, operators and other interested parties. The identification of sites in the following policy follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities\(^{(95)}\). This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of local land-won aggregate proposals\(^{(96)}\), the Habitats Regulation Assessment\(^{(97)}\)\(^{(98)}\) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment\(^{(99)}\) as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises. The sites identified also ensure a sufficient geographical distribution to ensure the majority of Hampshire’s aggregate needs are met.
Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates

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

a. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites:
   - Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Badminston Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)
   - Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)
   - Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)
   - Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)

b. or extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:
   - Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (Sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) – 0.5 million tonnes
   - Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (Inset Map 1) (Sharp sand and gravel) – 1.0 million tonnes

c. or new sand and gravel extraction sites at, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:
   - Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes
   - Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes
   - Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (Sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes
   - Forest Lodge Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonnes
   - Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes

Proposals outside the areas identified in the Plan could be supported where:

i. it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in the Plan are not deliverable; and
ii. there is a demonstrated need for the development;
iii. the prior extraction of aggregate facilitates other development.

The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the Proposals Map.
The landbank is determined by dividing the permitted reserve of local land-won aggregate with the current apportionment figure. The figure calculated indicates the length of time (in years) that the permitted reserves will last for at that level of apportionment.

Existing and new quarries and extensions identified within this policy are shown on the Proposals Map and any appropriate development would be subject to the ‘development considerations’ outline in 'Appendix A-Site allocations'. The sites identified within the Plan will be subject to a more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan when a planning application is submitted. The sites identified in Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates), alongside other unplanned opportunities to extract local land-won aggregate will meet the requirements for sand and gravel up to 2030 as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply – capacity and resources). This is set out in the following table:

Table 5.3 Sand and gravel requirement up to 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sharp sand and gravel (mt)</th>
<th>Soft sand (mt)</th>
<th>Total (mt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apportionment</td>
<td>1.28 pa</td>
<td>0.28 pa</td>
<td>1.56 pa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement to 2030</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Apportionment x plan period (19.25 yrs))</td>
<td>24.67</td>
<td>5.33</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.22</td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>16.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sites in Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.55</td>
<td>4.03</td>
<td>11.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency (minimum)</td>
<td>0.15 pa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24.67</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>30.92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.

In 2010, Hampshire’s existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 14.22 mtpa of sharp sand and gravel and 2.22 mtpa of soft sand. The new locations and extensions identified in the Plan are expected to provide a total reserve of 11.57mt which is expected to last until the end of 2028. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted. If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the Plan, more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place. The extension and new sites identified in Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates) are considered to be the most sustainable, deliverable and acceptable options in terms of the environment and local amenity and best meet the objectives of the Plan by the Hampshire Authorities. The two extension sites identified are considered to be the most suitable and deliverable options for the extension of an existing site at this stage. The operations of the existing sites have also already been shown to be acceptable. There are no soft sand sites identified for potential extension. All potential options for soft sand site extensions were considered, but they all had significant deliverability or sustainability (or both) issues associated with them, meaning they are not suitable for further consideration at this stage. The overall requirement for soft sand is however met by the new sites identified in the Plan. It is recognised that once the existing sites in north Hampshire are worked, there may be a market gap later in the Plan period if no extension sites come forward.
5.59 Further opportunities for the extraction of sharp sand and gravel cannot be identified within the Plan currently as there are no other sustainable and deliverable options suitable for allocation. However, Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates) allows for extraction of additional sites outside the sites identified within the Plan to meet additional demand, if required. Evidence shows that over the last fifteen years 4.76 mt of local land-won aggregate came from un-planned opportunities, meaning historically these opportunities have played an important role in meeting Hampshire’s demand for local land-won aggregate. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 2.91 mt over the plan period, which equates to 0.15 mt per year of the Plan. Unplanned opportunities may include:

i. extensions to permitted local and active mineral extraction sites which are not included in the Plan but located in the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This may include the extension of sites where the original permitted workings had not been implemented; or
ii. sites where there is a proven local need for aggregates to meet local demand; or
iii. mineral extraction is required to support other development in a given location e.g. creation of agricultural reservoirs; or
iv. sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This includes Whitehill-Bordon as considered under Policy 15 (Safeguarding – minerals resources);
v. sites where prior extraction of minerals is required before other development takes place which may sterilise the resource. This may include mineral borrow pits created when aggregates are extracted as a direct requirement of specific construction projects and other development such as agricultural reservoirs.

5.60 Deliverability of the sites identified within the Plan may be impacted by issues including land ownership, un-envisaged environmental issues at the time of Plan preparation or the resource not being as anticipated.

5.61 The ‘need’ for other local land-won aggregate, outside of the sites identified in Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate) should be demonstrated through reference to such factors as the:

i. overall landbank in the plan area is at or below the requirement for sand and gravel as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply - capacity and source);
ii. development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development;
iii. development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, for example an agricultural reservoir;
iv. development is designed to promote more efficient / prudent use of materials or transport;
v. development provides beneficial use of existing plant and material that may otherwise be sterilised;
vi. site provides for a special or local need or is of national economic benefit.

5.62 Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the objectives and policies in this Plan.
5.63 Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections on 'Habitats and wildlife', 'Landscape and countryside', 'Heritage', 'Soils', 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity', 'Flooding - risk and prevention' and 'Managing traffic impacts' as well as the sections corresponding policies (Policies 2 (Protection of habitats and species), 3 (Protection of designated landscape), 4 (Protection of the countryside) 6 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets), 7 (Protection of soils), 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity), 10 (Flood risk and prevention) and 11 (Managing traffic)) consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

5.64 None of the local land-won aggregate sites identified are located in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are sand and gravel resources located in or in close proximity to the National Park boundaries. In particular, the South Downs National Park has important resources of soft sand which is considered to be a scarce resource in the plan area. However, mineral development should only take place in designated areas in exceptional circumstances and should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside' and Policy 3 (Protection of the designated landscape). It is highly unlikely that further mineral extraction in Hampshire's two National Parks will be granted planning permission, if there are more sustainable options for extraction outside of the designated areas.

Clay

5.65 National policy states that 'sufficient land should be allocated to maintain a landbank of at least ten-years for brick clay'. However, a longer-term landbank can be allocated in specific circumstances such as the need to ensure the viability of proposed new investment. It is important that an adequate and steady supply of indigenous minerals such as brick-making clay is planned for to support sustainable growth.

5.66 Hampshire has two local brickworks, at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne in the South Downs National Park. These brickworks produce bricks from local brick-making clay, although only Michelmersh is currently operational. Brick-making clay resources are protected from sterilisation through their inclusion within the Mineral Safeguarding Area. This is considered in the section on 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)' and Policy 15 (Safeguarding – minerals resources).

5.67 Brick-making clay resources at Michelmersh and Selborne are safeguarded though Policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resource). The identification of further brick-making clay resources to support the brickworks at Michelmersh and Selborne is required to ensure that the brickworks have a secure and long-term supply of brick-making clay to support the investment required in the brickworks and to preserve Hampshire's heritage.

101 Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study; section 4.1.4 - map 16
Policy 21: Brick-making clay

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

a. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:
   • Michelmersh Brickworks

b. and extension of existing or former brick-making clay extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:
   • Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7)
   • Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6)

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

Clay extraction outside the sites identified in the Plan could take place where:

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

5.68 The sites identified in policy 21 (Brick-making clay) are shown on the Proposals Map and any development would be subject to the ‘development considerations’ outlined in Appendix A. The brick-making clay sites identified within the Plan will be subject to a more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan when a planning application is submitted.

5.69 Michelmersh only has approximately four years of permitted supply (2011)\(^{103}\) and planning permission for brick-making extraction lapsed in 2010 at Selborne\(^{104}\). This means that the brickworks do not have enough permitted reserves to support the brickworks in the longer term. The sites identified are considered to be either extension’s to existing clay workings or from the immediate local area. It is also important that clay identified for brick-making is reserved for that purpose to ensure a steady supply and to maintain the local brickworks. For this reason, the export of clay or the use of brick-making clay in these locations for other uses is not supported.

5.70 The identification of sites in the following policy follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities\(^{105}\). This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of Brick-making clay proposals\(^{106}\), the Habitats Regulation Assessment\(^{107}\)\(^{108}\) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment\(^{109}\) as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises.

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103 Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.2.1
104 Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.2.1
105 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study, section 4
106 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, section 6.22, 6.3 and 6.4
107 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
108 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record
109 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
5.71 Deliverability of the sites identified within the Plan may be impacted by issues including land ownership, environmental issues or the resource not being as anticipated.

5.72 There may be other opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. This may include extension to the sites identified in Policy 21 (Brick-making clay) or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections on 'Habitats and wildlife', 'Landscape and countryside', 'Heritage', 'Soils', 'Protecting public health, safety and amenity', 'Flooding - risk and prevention' and 'Managing traffic impacts' as well as the sections corresponding policies (Policies 2 (Protection of habitats and species), 3 (Protection of designated landscape), 4 (Protection of the countryside) 6 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets), 7 (Protection of soils), 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity), 10 (Flood risk and prevention) and 11 (Managing traffic)) considers these issues in more detail as well as other policies within the Plan.

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

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

Chalk

5.74 Chalk is plentiful in Hampshire\(^{(110)}\) and was widely used in the past. However, there is now only limited demand, mainly for use in agriculture or industry\(^{(111)}\). This means that resources do not need to be safeguarded. Hampshire has a number of existing and active chalk extraction sites which are sufficient to meet Hampshire’s current and expected future demand for chalk. These sites will be safeguarded to protect production capacity is protected. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure' and Policy 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure).

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

5.76 Extracting chalk for other uses is not supported. Other uses may include its use as an aggregate or engineering material where other materials, such as those manufactured from wastes or recycled aggregate, can be used with less environmental impact than the extraction of chalk for other uses.

\(^{110}\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.2.3
\(^{111}\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.2.3
**Policy 22: Chalk development**

The small-scale extraction of chalk will only be supported for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire. Extraction of chalk for other uses, such as aggregate, a fill material or for engineering will not be supported.

5.77 Small-scale chalk extraction is defined as extraction of up to 25,000 tonnes of chalk per annum. Agricultural uses may include agricultural liming and in industry it may be used as a whitening agent. The need for chalk development will need to be clearly demonstrated.

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

**Oil & gas**

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

5.80 Hampshire has a number of areas of onshore oil and gas production which are the result of considerable exploration activity in the last 25 years. This has resulted in the development of three productive oil and gas fields and their associated production centres and satellite wells at South Wonston, near Winchester and at Humbly Grove near Alton and Horndean\(^{112}\). Gas is also stored underground at Humbly Grove. These facilities need to be safeguarded to ensure that production capacity is maintained. Hampshire also has a rail export terminal for transporting oil and gas. Oil is also exported directly by road to Hamble oil terminal, which also receives oil, by pipeline from the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset. Onshore oil and gas production is relatively small compared to offshore production, but it makes an important contribution to supply. It also has the added advantage of proximity to demand and markets.

5.81 Conventional oil and gas operations are the subject of a licensing system by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)\(^{113}\). Licences are granted by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and confer rights for persons to search for, bore and extract petroleum resources. Oil and gas activity has several different stages including the exploration of oil and gas prospects, appraisal of any oil and gas reserves found, and production and distribution. The production and distribution of oil and gas usually involves the location of gathering stations, which are used to process the oil and gas extracted. All stages require planning permission and the development of gathering stations requires more rigorous examination of the potential impacts than exploration or appraisal so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary.

\(^{112}\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.2.2

\(^{113}\) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.2.2
**Policy 23: Oil and gas development**

Oil and gas development will be supported where there is a demonstrated need for development which outweighs any impact on the environment and local amenity.

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

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

5.82 The location of oil and gas extraction will depend on the presence of economically viable oil prospects. Oil and gas exploration and processing operations are very different from conventional mineral workings, and are significantly less intrusive, they need less land and have more flexible locational requirements compared to other minerals developments. Oil exploration and production takes place at such a depth, that other developments, except where there are surface installations, will not sterilise the resource. This means it is not considered to be necessary to safeguard oil and gas resources or identify further sites. Draft national planning policy (Draft National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 104 (DCLG, 2011)) encourages underground gas storage if local geological circumstances indicate this is feasible'. The exploration and production licensed areas, granted by the Government are only an indication of Hampshire’s potential oil and gas resources and are therefore not suitable for site allocations.

5.83 Exploration covers a range of activities including geological mapping, geophysical/seismic investigations and the drilling and investigation of wells and boreholes to assess prospective sites in more detail. Surveys establish if the potential geological structures to hold oil and gas are present. Seismic investigations are temporary in nature and generally have very limited environmental impact. Exploration activities are usually small-scale, brief and temporary so they will not have a lasting environmental impact. The only way to firmly establish if oil or gas is present is to drill a borehole, which requires planning permission. Although boreholes are temporary and usually small-scale, drilling is an intensive activity and there could be visual, lighting and noise disturbance and impacts on local roads. There may be a need for night time drilling for safety reasons. Proposals for exploration and appraisal will only be permitted if there is a clear need for the development and if suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.
5.84 If economic concentrations of oil and gas are found at the exploration and appraisal stage, a mineral operator may seek to develop the field commercially and produce oil and gas. This is a complex operation including a number of different elements and options and is known as the ‘production’ stage. Small oil or gas fields (or both) may be exploited using the existing exploration and appraisal wells while larger fields may need additional wellhead sites linked by pipelines. Developing a field may also involve the storage of gas underground. Oil and gas production is potentially more intrusive than other stages of oil and gas development and would only be acceptable where any adverse impacts can be sufficiently mitigated. This may involve screening the apparatus or locating it underground. Directional drilling, whereby a number of wells are drilled from a single platform, can be used to minimise the number of sites needed to exploit the field. Directional drilling is preferred for creating additional well sites and additional above ground facilities may include gathering stations and transport links.

5.85 There are oil and gas resources located in many parts of Hampshire, including in the New Forest and South Downs National Parks\(^{115}\). Oil and gas developments in the New Forest National Park and the part of the South Downs National Parks located within Hampshire should only take place in exceptional circumstances where there are no other suitable locations (outside of designated areas) which can offer a sustainable alternative to development within the National Parks. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside' and Policy 3 (Protection of the designated landscape).

5.86 Shale gas is a natural gas produced from shale. Shale gas extraction does not currently take place in Hampshire and it is not known if there is any potential for the extraction of shale gas within the plan area at this stage. Any application for shale gas development will need to comply with Policy 23 (Oil and gas development).
Sustainable waste management development

5.87 The goods and products we all use everyday contain natural resources of raw materials and energy. To discard these materials is not only a lost opportunity to re-use these natural resources but can also have environment impacts such as public health issues, degradation of natural ecosystems and greenhouse gas emissions.

5.88 Preventing waste is a fundamental element of sustainable waste management, and legislation, in the form of the European Union revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), is a requirement on member states. The rWFD requires the production of waste prevention programmes and also have targets of 50% recycling of household (and similar non-hazardous) wastes and 70% recovery of inert wastes by 2020\(^{116}\).

5.89 The Government Review of Waste Policy in England (and its Action Plan)\(^{117}\) has a number of initiatives including the development of a comprehensive National Waste Prevention Programme by the end of 2013 and 15 other actions to prevent waste.

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

5.91 The key points considered to enable sustainable waste management which are reflected in this Plan and its policies are those in line with national objectives\(^{118}\) that:

- support initiatives to prevent waste and make the best use of waste resources (guided by the waste hierarchy);
- provide sufficient facilities to deal with the waste arisings (net self sufficiency);
- help implement national and local waste strategies (meet European and national legislation and support/complement other guidance);
- help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of at the nearest appropriate facility;
- reflect the concerns and interests of communities and the needs of waste collection and disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness;
- protect green belts but consider the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management;
- ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management.

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118 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
Waste Hierarchy

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

5.93 In terms of disposal, achieving ‘zero waste to landfill’ is a long-term aim to eliminate waste through changes in product design, behaviour and changes in the economy. Until this happens a ‘zero waste economy’ can be achieved where material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible with only negligible amounts being disposed.

5.94 The best way to reduce the need for waste disposal is to avoid its creation in the first place. However waste can be avoided if it is regarded as a resource and waste management plays a key role in achieving this effectively and efficiently. A good waste management infrastructure can generate profits using best practice in waste minimisation, and reusing or selling waste as recovered materials represents an economic development opportunity in Hampshire.

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

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120 The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
121 Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
122 The forthcoming National Waste Management Plan that will replace Waste Strategy 2007 is expected to contain an annexe that will replace national waste policy that is currently within Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (Planning Policy Statement 10).
5.96 It is important to recognise that the growth in waste has been minimal or negative in some sources of waste in recent years\(^{(123)}\). However, it is prudent to plan for some growth in waste arisings to ensure any increase can be managed as this will inevitably have land-use implications. Hampshire plans to ensure it always maintains sufficient capacity to meet its waste arisings. The history of municipal waste arisings in Hampshire is shown in the chart below.

Figure 9 MSW arisings history in Hampshire (2001-11)

5.97 A reality of the waste management industry is the movement of certain wastes (particularly waste from businesses and industry) to different locations for management either into or out of Hampshire. The amount of ‘exported’ and ‘imported’ waste can vary each year\(^{(124)}\) but it is important to ensure that enough facilities are provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste generated in Hampshire each year and that Hampshire is “net self-sufficient” in terms of waste management capacity. This helps ensure that waste is managed in one of the nearest appropriate waste facilities and uses the most appropriate methods and technologies. It also helps limit the distance waste has to be transported.

5.98 As well as many industrial land uses, a number of other land uses are considered to be potentially compatible with waste management activities. These include active mineral working sites and in principle, land adjoining waste-water and sewage treatment works, subject to other policies in the Plan. Transport, operational and environmental benefits can often arise from co-locating such compatible activities which use shared infrastructure. Co-location can also assist the separation of waste for different types of recovery on one site. Development of sites that offer potential for the co-location of complementary waste facilities or co-locating facilities so more than one waste management function is carried out on the same or a nearby site will also be supported.

\(^{123}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – Chapter 8
\(^{124}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – Annex 3
5.99 Waste Planning Authorities are required to work together\(^\text{(125)}\) to identify and make provision for waste which moves across plan boundaries and to support areas of growth in economic development. The Waste Planning Authorities work with the South East Waste Planning Advisory Group for waste (SEWPAG) to review and share best practice, raise awareness, and encourage changes in practice. The Waste Planning Authorities also work together as Waste Disposal Authorities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management services.

5.100 Efficient use of waste resources will be encouraged by expecting all new development in Hampshire to employ best practice in design and construction for waste minimisation and recycling, including recycling of CDE waste, provision of recycling bin storage, etc. Local planning authorities should play a role in ensuring development can be served by appropriate waste collection methods to support recycling and/or de-manufacturing and re-manufacturing activities. It will be expected that minerals and waste operations will maximise the reuse of materials, preferably on-site.

5.101 Hampshire’s approach to sustainable waste management is to encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and promote its management at higher levels in the waste hierarchy. It will plan for an equivalent amount of waste management capacity to deal with its waste arisings and encourage proposals which reduce transporting waste.

**Policy 24: Sustainable waste management development**

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

a. encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and
b. reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill or reduce the need for new development elsewhere; and
c. be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and
d. share infrastructure and/or be located at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites, commensurate with the operational life of the site, which would not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.

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

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

The approach above will support ‘net self-sufficiency’ which means the equivalent amount of capacity for all waste arising within Hampshire will be provided, with the acceptance of limited cross boundary movements. It is expected that waste will continue to cross administrative boundaries due to market forces but this is not expected to result in significant over- or under-provision of waste management capacity in Hampshire.

Where appropriate, it is expected that infrastructure will be required to help maintain Hampshire’s contribution to regional or national waste infrastructure requirements that are consistent with those waste arisings in Hampshire or the region.

Providing for waste management

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

However, the Hampshire Waste Planning Authorities have to consider all sources of waste. Of the total waste arisings in Hampshire, municipal solid waste (MSW) contributes about 17%, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste about 34% and construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste about 49% of the total waste arisings (by weight) in Hampshire. The non-municipal element is generally managed through a network of commercial waste transfer stations and materials recovery facilities which collect and sort commercial waste with the remainder going to landfill. This network will need to be maintained and enhanced to ensure as much business waste as possible can be recycled and recovered rather than landfilled in the future.

126 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – Key Finding 10
127 Most inert waste to disposed to land in Hampshire goes into development sites, quarry restoration, bunds in sporting venues and landfill engineering
128 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report - Key Finding 3
5.107 The estimated tonnages of waste arisings in Hampshire in 2010 by waste source and its properties is shown in the table below (129).

Table 5.4 Estimated annual tonnages of waste arisings in Hampshire (in 2010) by waste source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste sources / properties</th>
<th>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)</th>
<th>Commercial &amp; Industrial (C&amp;I) waste</th>
<th>Construction, Demolition &amp; Excavation wastes (CDE)</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-hazardous</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.22</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous</td>
<td>0.0003</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>4.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safeguarding waste infrastructure

5.108 There is already an established network of waste management facilities providing a significant amount of capacity for handling waste in Hampshire. Many of these waste management facilities play a 'strategic' role in waste management and are considered critical to meeting Hampshire's long-term needs. It is important they are protected against competing land uses ('safeguarded').

5.109 Whilst existing sites have planning permission they may be under pressure to be replaced by other forms of (non-waste) development. It is also important that existing and potential waste uses for the sites are not hindered by 'encroachment' of development near to the existing site. This may be inappropriate in close proximity to the existing site so there needs to be a suitable buffer zone around the site to minimise the impact of development that may be incompatible.
5.110 This strategic capacity can be provided at a smaller number of larger sized facilities such as a metal exporting wharf or a large number of smaller facilities such as Hampshire’s network of household waste recycling centres.

Policy 25: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure

Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:

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

The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Proposals Map and identified in Appendix B.

5.111 Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Plan, shown in the safeguarded list in Appendix B. New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they:

i. provide capacity of, or over 50,000\(^{(130)}\) tonnes per annum; or
ii. provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or
iii. provide a specialist waste management function (including waste water treatment); or
iv. are of regional or national waste management significance.

5.112 In specific circumstances, where there are strong regeneration needs, these may outweigh the need for safeguarding the waste use on an individual site. If there are strong overriding regeneration reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, it is important that replacement provision is made elsewhere where needed.

5.113 It is recognised that some waste management sites are located in areas proposed for redevelopment which can bring about wider community benefits. Where the loss of a waste management site is proposed as part of a wider redevelopment for which there is a recognised need, the loss of the facility must be justified.
What waste management capacity is required?

5.114 Provision of capacity for increasing recycling (including composting) and recovery of non-municipal waste should be made, not only to encourage waste arisings in Hampshire to move further up the waste hierarchy, but also to minimise the remaining amount of waste for landfill. Provision aims to meet the national policy guidance as set out in PPS10, which is to be based on clear policy objectives, (set out in section 2 of this Plan), robust analysis of available data and information and appraisal of options. The following section provides a summary of the background evidence and references to the full evidence base. Options for provision are described in the assessment of sites and industrial areas.

5.115 In recent years there has been a declining trend overall in waste growth and in the immediate future of the Plan period, growth is not expected to return to previous higher levels. However, a low growth in waste arisings of about 0.5% per annum was selected as suitably robust for planning purposes.

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

5.117 As the landfill tax escalator will continue to at least 2014, new investment in waste management facilities will be required to meet the increasing diversion of waste from landfill, hence the Plan’s target to divert at least 95% diversion by 2020 - halfway through the plan period.

5.118 Using the baseline estimated figures for the estimated landfill diversion rate of 82%, a number of improvement scenarios were devised to estimate what capacity would be required for three different landfill diversion rates:

- 90% diversion from landfill (Scenario A);
- 95% diversion from landfill (Scenario B); and
- 100% diversion from landfill (Scenario C).

5.119 To address the limited landfill life in Hampshire and settle on a realistic and achievable target by 2020 and sustain this until 2030, a diversion rate of 95% (Scenario B) was selected.
To divert 95% of non-hazardous waste from landfill, Hampshire’s recycling and recovery rates need to increase. This diversion rate is planned to be met halfway through the plan period (2020) – and then maintained (or improved) until the end of the plan period (2030). This would mean recycling and recovery would need to increase to 60% and 35% (from the current estimates of 53% and 29% respectively)\(^{(137)}\).

The key criteria used to assess need are shown below in million tonnes per annum (mtpa):

**Table 5.5 Key waste arisings, capacity and growth figures for Hampshire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-hazardous</td>
<td>2.41</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>0.25-0.5%</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert</td>
<td>2.26</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>2.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14.81</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The estimated arisings in 2030 identified a shortfall when compared with existing non-hazardous waste management capacity of about 0.5 million tonnes. Under Scenario B, to further increase the diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill and achieve this by 2020, the actual need for recycling and recovery facilities increased to about 0.7mt\(^{(138)}\). The breakdown for the non-hazardous recycling, recovery and disposal (landfill void) capacity requirement for the Plan period is shown in the table below.

**Table 5.6 Treatment of non-hazardous waste in Hampshire**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-hazardous</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.30(^1)</td>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1.4(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Annual disposal capacity can be higher but this shows indicative annual capacity.
2) This is the overall capacity for the plan period (not an annual processing amount).
5.123 The additional capacity requirement is mainly required in the first part of the Plan period in order to meet the 95% diversion of waste from landfill. The amount of capacity and when it is expected, is shown in the table below:

Table 5.7 Waste capacity requirements for the plan period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>223,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>287,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>351,000</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>388,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal (landfill)</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>1,281,000</td>
<td>1,413,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.124 The need for additional non-hazardous landfill is estimated to be 1.8 million cubic metres, sufficient for approximately 1.4 million (139). However, only about half of this capacity may be required if market forces continue to deal with waste for landfill outside Hampshire (140).

5.125 As these capacity requirement figures by 2020 are based upon a planned estimate of growth in waste arisings, the capacity requirement will be monitored in line with the waste arisings over the plan period. The additional capacity figures identified in Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development) (below) will be regarded as a minimum requirement, consistent with such provision meeting Policy 24 (Sustainable waste management development).

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

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

5.128 It is estimated that Hampshire has a significant amount of inert recycling and recovery capacity (141), including an estimate for capacity provided by sites exempt from an Environment Permit. Although there is no additional capacity requirement, support is given to specific types of recycling capacity and this is addressed in Policy 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development).

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139 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report - Key Finding 42 (Scenario B)
140 In 2009, just over half the total amount non-hazardous waste destined for landfill was deposited outside Hampshire - Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill and Surcharging Report, section 5.3
141 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report - estimated at over 3 million tonnes (end of 2010) - Key Finding
Policy 26: Capacity requirements for waste management development

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

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

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

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

To maintain and provide additional capacity for waste management facilities through:

a. use of existing waste management sites;

b. extensions to suitable sites:

i. that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and

ii. do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and minor developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development.

c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development;

d. new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 28 - Locations for waste management development).

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

5.130 Recycling facilities typically refer to waste transfer/recycling stations, material recovery facilities and composting sites. Recovery facilities refer mainly to energy recovery facilities such as anaerobic digestion, energy from waste or other thermal treatment facilities.

5.131 The capacity of the waste management infrastructure will be monitored against waste arisings over the plan period to review progress. If the growth in waste arisings is higher and more sustained than estimated in the Plan, provision of additional capacity will be supported. Similarly if waste growth falls, and the capacity of the infrastructure is considered adequate, some waste proposals may not be supported.
Energy recovery development

5.132 Commercial energy recovery development is expected to play an increasingly important role to ensure that the target to 95% divert waste from landfill is met under Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development). Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power (CHP), which can help address the challenge of energy security and climate change.

5.133 Energy recovery can be achieved through combustion (with direct or indirect use of the energy produced), anaerobic digestion (AD), gasification, pyrolysis or other advanced technologies. Energy recovery in Hampshire is expected to be provided predominantly by Energy from Waste development but other forms of energy recovery may be proposed. Indeed, biomass is considered to be the renewable energy resource with some of the greatest potential for electricity and heat generation. However the location of AD plants in the countryside may make it impracticable to provide combined heat and power (CHP) which can also be provided by energy crops (e.g. wood), energy recovery. There are a number of different technologies that involve some form of energy recovery from waste. Some of these are fairly well established, some are new, and others are still emerging. It is expected that all forms of energy recovery could have a role.

Policy 27: Energy recovery development

Energy from waste recovery development should:

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

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

5.135 Proposals for sustainable management of waste residues from energy generation proposals should minimise, so far as possible, the amounts going to landfill. Where deposits to landfill are necessary, the most sustainable location should be the preferred location. It is expected that all proposals will comply with other policies. Any nationally significant infrastructure projects as defined by the Planning Act 2008 will be dealt with by the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) or its replacement body.

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142 Biomass waste includes green waste from farms, gardens and parks, paper and card, and food wastes
143 Defined as over 50mW of energy generation and large scale hazardous waste management plants
Energy generation from waste or other low carbon fuels is an important component of Hampshire’s strategy for generating low carbon and renewable energy. The broad location of these new energy from waste facilities is indicated under Policy 28 (Locations for waste management development).

Locating waste management development

There are several different types of modern waste management facility and they can be located on different types of land. In Hampshire, waste management facilities are located mainly on industrial estates and close to urban areas and help recycle and treat Hampshire’s waste that would otherwise be landfilled.

Hampshire’s Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy updated by its annually published five year Action Plans has not identified the need to plan for major large-scale built facilities in any specific locations. This is mainly because of the investment in large-scale facilities over recent years in Hampshire.

There are no urgent needs for waste management infrastructure, due to the significant amount of existing waste management infrastructure, the record of waste arisings which have dropped in recent years and the low planned growth in waste arisings. So, this Plan expects a market led delivery and sets out where we expect provision to be made in spatial terms using criteria and has flexibility to enable the market to make choices on the type and location of facilities. The overall spatial approach is illustrated on the Key Diagram.

As a result, the Plan does not make specific allocations for new waste sites, other than landfill so it is important to show where there is available, suitable land to host new facilities if these were proposed over the Plan period. To identify this suitable land, an extensive review of 159 potential sites put forward has been carried out that meet the criteria in Policy 28 (Locations for waste management development), and are deliverable. The areas are shown by broad locations (see the Key diagram), which recognise the ‘spatial’ needs of different facilities, including the demand for certain locations, and the constraints that limit locating facilities in certain parts of the Plan area. This approach offers the industry more flexibility to respond as sites become available. It is expected that the needs of rural areas will generally be met by smaller, more community-based facilities.

Waste management activities should generally be located on sites in or near to urban areas. Not all urban sites will be suitable, and a range of local facilities will also be needed to serve rural areas. The Spatial Strategy proposes a focus of new development in the south and north east of Hampshire and around the strategic road network. It also acknowledges the potential for biological treatment of waste and on suitable sites in rural areas.

As stated in Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development), the overall estimated need for additional waste management facilities required is relatively quite low – an additional requirement averaging 55-60,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) in the first half of the plan period, followed by approximately 10-15,000 tpa. This requirement is based upon a small level of waste growth, which goes against recent trends in waste arisings but provides a suitable and robust basis for planning purposes.

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145 Hampshire County Council - Towards a Hampshire Energy Strategy (April 2010)
146 Project Integra documentation link: [http://www3.hants.gov.uk/projectintegra/pi-documents/pi-documents-documents.htm](http://www3.hants.gov.uk/projectintegra/pi-documents/pi-documents-documents.htm)
147 Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in the An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, section 7 and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire section 5 and appendix A
148 See 2 'Vision and spatial strategy' and Figure 5 'Key diagram'
149 Identified in Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – section 10
5.143 When considering the most appropriate locations for new waste management facilities\(^{(150)}\), reference should be made to the Plan policies as a whole - The indicative spatial diagram is intended only to provide an illustration of those policies. In accordance with the other Plan policies which seek to reduce the impact of transport, the objective is to focus development on suitable sites along Hampshire’s major transport routes and/or in locations with good access to ports. Sites outside of existing urban areas that are part of, or nearby, planned areas of major new employment development or new settlements are also likely to be suitable for waste management development.

5.144 Policy 28 (Locations for waste management development) deals with all types of waste management facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes.

**Policy 28: Locations for waste management development**

The following types of waste development will be supported where they meet the other Plan policies and the appropriate criteria set out below:

a. Development carried out predominantly in the open air (involving biological treatment) should be:

   i. on land located within the countryside which constitutes previously developed land, or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages; or
   
   ii. on a site in agricultural use and proposing treatment of waste for use within that agricultural unit; or
   
   iii. where they are an integral element of an established waste water treatment process.

b. Development carried out predominantly in the open air (not involving biological treatment) should be:

   i. on land that is allocated or has planning permission for general industrial uses or storage purposes; or
   
   ii. on previously developed land; or
   
   iii. at active quarries or landfill sites where the proposal involves recycling facilities for inert / CDE waste (including mineral wastes).

c. Development carried out predominantly in enclosed industrial premises should be:

   i. on industrial estates suitable for general industrial uses; or
   
   ii. on previously developed land suitable for general industrial uses, or other land that is allocated or permitted for general industrial or employment purposes; or
   
   iii. on suitable sites with good transport access within major planned development areas; or
   
   iv. on suitable, small scale sites in the countryside that meet Policy 4 (Protection of the countryside).

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\(^{(150)}\) Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in the An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, section 7 and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire section 5 and appendix A
Sites suitable for general industry are those identified as suitable for B2 or B8 use classes\textsuperscript{(151)}. Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for B1 (light industrial uses), although a limited number of low impact waste management uses (e.g. the dis-assembly of electrical equipment) may be suitable on these sites.

**Development carried out predominantly in the open air (involving biological treatment)**

In considering the suitability of sites and areas for waste management facilities\textsuperscript{(152)}, it is expected that applications will come forward for open-air activities involving biological treatment, such as open windrow composting or Anaerobic Digestion plants which may incorporate open areas where biodegradable materials are stored (such as feedstock) or exposed (such as the digestate) or hard standing areas for the running of machinery. As these sites can cause create odours and attract flies they are more suited to countryside locations as defined in the Development Plan. They will require soil and ground water protection measures.

Certain planning considerations will apply for activities involving biological processes due to the nature of the waste handled and/or the outputs. Other activities dealing with mixed materials require enclosed elements, but will also have associated planning considerations (for example mechanical-biological treatment, enclosed composting systems and anaerobic digestion).

It is expected that activities involving open air biological treatment processes will be proposed in more isolated locations, in the countryside or urban fringe locations. In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open air biological treatment will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, are far enough away from any sensitive receptor, and odours and emissions to atmosphere are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques. These activities and the types of areas where they need to be located are identified under Category 1 in the supporting waste evidence base\textsuperscript{(153)}.

**Development carried out predominantly in the open air (not involving biological treatment)**

In considering the suitability of sites for waste management facilities, it is expected that applications will come forward for activities requiring largely open sites, such as aggregates and soil recycling, scrap yards, storage sites and HWRCs. Some activities will be more ‘hybrid’ in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas, such as outdoor waste transfer stations, wharf area and rail sidings for waste transhipment / storage. CDE waste recovery facilities can be acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the site is in close proximity to sources of waste. In these cases, they will need to operate to higher environmental standards if in proximity to homes and business.

Facilities involving open-air activities that may generate significant noise would not normally be compatible with a business park environment, an urban setting, or areas close to villages. It is expected that activities requiring these larger open areas will be proposed in more isolated locations, in the countryside or urban fringes. Where such activities are not fully enclosed, adequate buffer zones may be necessary to safeguard other land uses from impacts such as noise and dust.

In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open areas will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, and noise and emissions are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques. These activities and the areas they require are identified under Category 2 in the supporting waste evidence base\textsuperscript{(154)} and \textsuperscript{(155)}.


\textsuperscript{152} An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire

\textsuperscript{153} An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, appendix 2

\textsuperscript{154} An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, appendix 2

\textsuperscript{155} The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire
Development carried out predominantly in enclosed industrial premises

5.152 In considering the suitability of sites for waste management facilities, it is expected that applications will come forward for activities of an industrial nature dealing with largely segregated materials. These require enclosed premises where potential nuisances such as dust and noise can be mitigated. These prepare or sort waste for re-use and may include materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plants, and reprocessing industries.

5.153 Smaller-scale facilities (with an approximate throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum and requiring sites of 2 hectares of less) will normally be compatible with most general industrial estates. Larger scale enclosed premises (typically requiring sites of 2-4 hectares, with a throughput in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum) and facilities with a stack are likely to be located on the larger industrial estates or large brownfield sites. Any facility will be subject to further assessment of its suitability for the proposed site.

5.154 Applications may also come forward for energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis, gasification/plasma conversion. Such activities may require built facilities with a stack (i.e. chimney). Smaller scale thermal treatment facilities may be proposed which are designed to receive a specific component of the waste stream or to treat residues from another waste management operation such as CDE recycling.

5.155 The location of thermal treatment facilities that recover energy is influenced by the location of those using the heat and energy generated. This means that where appropriate, energy-from-waste Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) may be encouraged alongside new and existing developments. Small scale community based CHP schemes may be suitable within planned major development or regeneration areas or in mixed use schemes. CHP could also be used in remote rural areas that do not have access to mains gas supplies. Sites must be carefully selected and sensitively designed to avoid visual and other amenity and environmental impacts and to provide renewable energy to serve the surrounding area. These activities and the areas they require are identified under Category 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the supporting waste evidence base (156) and (157).

Construction, demolition and excavation wastes

5.156 The objective in Hampshire is to reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.35mt of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that is generated in Hampshire each year. CDE waste is mostly made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils.

5.157 The harder materials can be recovered on development sites (using mobile crushers and screeners) or at existing permitted waste sites that recycle aggregates for use in development elsewhere, or stockpiled for use at a later date. The softer materials such as soils, chalk and clays can also be recycled or recovered on development sites, taken to sites requiring landscaping, fill material or bunds such as golf courses, race tracks or similar (158). Material can also be directed to mineral workings (quarries) for agreed restoration schemes and this is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of quarries and waste developments' and Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments). Because these softer inert wastes are used beneficially and not discarded, this Plan considers this use as ‘recovery’ rather than landfill. Approximately 4% of CDE arisings are non-inert wastes such as wood, plastics, etc. that are dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities (159).

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156 An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire, appendix 2
157 The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire
158 These are known as exempt sites and refer to those locations where an Environment Permit is not required
159 See Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5, figure 5
Aggregate recycling facilities accept hard inert material and crush and then 'screen' (or filter) the output to produce recycled aggregates of various grades. However, there is a need to increase the investment in infrastructure to produce more high quality (washed) aggregates which can replace primary aggregates such as sand and gravel, to meet the aggregate supply scenario as set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity an source). Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates) and Policy 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste) seek to encourage such investment, primarily with suitable existing CDE recycling sites, particularly those safeguarded under Policy 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure) and Policy 25 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure). Such investment could alternatively be in new sites\(^{160}\) meeting criteria in Policy 28 (Location for waste management development) part b. Many of the facilities are co-located with other mineral or waste management facilities such as quarries, landfills or waste transfer stations. In addition to aggregate from CDE sources, Incinerator Bottom Ash from the three municipal energy recovery facilities in Hampshire is used to produce an aggregate.

The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA\(^{161}\)) for beneficial uses such as in road construction. It will be necessary to make permanent provision for the treatment of IBAA within the plan period. Applications for such development will be considered against all policies in the Plan, especially Policy 28 (Location for waste management development) part b.

In terms of other recovery of CDE waste (such as clays and soils), it is estimated that there are sufficient development opportunities requiring inert material in Hampshire to recover this material over the plan period. These locations include either previously or currently exempt sites\(^{162}\), existing and planned mineral voids that require restoration as well non-hazardous landfills where inert waste is used for daily cover and/or engineering purposes. Inert restoration of existing mineral voids is estimated to require 3mt and planned quarries (see Policy 20 (Sand and gravel development)) are estimated to require an additional 9mt of inert wastes. If this 12mt of ‘void’ is filled at a rate of about 0.275mt a year\(^{163}\), it is evident that there is sufficient void capacity at existing quarries which are active or under restoration to last well beyond 2030\(^{164}\). As there are sufficient opportunities for beneficial uses of inert material in Hampshire, dedicated landfill provision for inert waste is not required.

Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates\(^{165}\) is supported, in order to encourage better use of (hard) inert waste to produce secondary and recycled aggregates which can be used in construction and road maintenance, and reduce its use as ‘fill’ material or disposal to land. The production of recycled and secondary aggregates is covered in Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates).

\(^{160}\) An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire, section 7

\(^{161}\) IBAA is defined in the glossary

\(^{162}\) Sites with are exempt from the requirement for an Environmental Permit and can include development sites

\(^{163}\) See Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, section 5.2

\(^{164}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report - section 5.2

\(^{165}\) In line with the Aggregates Quality Protocol - http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html
5.162 The current estimate of inert waste management recycling and recovery capacity of over 3 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) exceeds the projected increase in inert waste arisings in 2030 of 2.49mtpa\(^{166}\). In terms of facilities capable of producing recycled and secondary aggregate, the capacity is estimated at 1.66 mtpa\(^{167}\), however the amount of capacity which is considered capable of producing high quality recycled aggregate is approximately 1 mtpa\(^{168}\). Sales of recycled and secondary aggregate in 2010 were approximately 0.79mt\(^{169}\) with between a third and a half of sales being to a regular/mixed size of specification. Although sufficient capacity appears to exist to deliver the requirement for delivery of 1 mtpa of high quality recycled aggregates, the production/sales rate is lower than expected and therefore suitable development to increase the annual production would be supported. It should also be noted a number of the aggregate recycling facilities in Hampshire are on temporary planning permissions so existing capacity will diminish if extensions to existing permissions are not forthcoming.

Policy 29: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development

Development to increase the re-use, recycling and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste to produce 1mtpa of high quality\(^{170}\) recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.

No provision will be made for landfill of inert waste but it may be recovered to provide beneficial outcomes in connection with other developments such as for civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, the restoration of mineral workings (quarries) and for landfill engineering.

5.163 Local Development Plans for Hampshire Authorities may include policies that expect new development to reduce construction and demolition waste. These policies often refer to the Government owned national standard Code for Sustainable Homes\(^{171}\) and/or BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) standards or Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs).

Liquid waste management development

5.164 There are a number of liquid wastes, that by their nature or hazardous properties require specialist waste treatment facilities. These include waste water, landfill leachate and oil/water mixes.

5.165 Wastewater is a broad term describing a mixed liquid waste, and refers to both the liquids and solid. Liquids are relatively easily processed at wastewater/sewage treatment works, however solids (biosolids/sludge) often require further treatment. The principal disposal route for treatment of sewage sludge in Hampshire is to recycle sewage sludge to agricultural land\(^{172}\). Hampshire's major waste water treatment sites are situated at Budds Farm (Havant), Peel Common (Fareham) and Basingstoke. Budds Farm includes advanced technology that allows for the creation of heat and power, whilst a plant in Millbrook (Southampton) offers a sub-regionally important site for the cleaning of the wastewater.

\(^{166}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 5
\(^{167}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report - Chapter 5.3
\(^{168}\) The estimate is based upon capacity and sales information supplied in the annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.
\(^{169}\) Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study - Chapter 5.1.2
\(^{170}\) For example, to British Standards as suggested in the Aggregates Quality Protocol.
\(^{172}\) The spreading of sewage sludge on land resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement is specifically regulated by the 1989 Sludge Use in Agriculture Regulations (SUAR), supported by the 1996 Code of Practice.
5.166 The forecast long term increase in population and housing will lead to an increased demand for wastewater treatment in Hampshire. The majority of local planning authorities in Hampshire have commissioned studies to assess the level of future requirements. The relevant authorities will work closely with wastewater companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient capacity as and when it is required, in the most appropriate locations taking in all planning considerations. The long term need for waste water treatment has been assessed (173) and it is understood that the majority of existing capacity is considered to be sufficient by the water companies which manage them. The need for facilities in rural communities and in areas of planned development needs to be kept under review throughout the Plan period.

5.167 Treating landfill leachate normally entails collection of the liquid leachate in a lagoon or holding tank either within or adjacent to the landfill, before being removed from site by road tanker, for treatment at either a specialist leachate treatment facility, or more commonly a wastewater treatment works (WTW).

5.168 Other ‘liquid’ wastes include oil and oil/water mixes which similarly have unique waste management requirements. About a third of hazardous waste deposits in the wider region are oil and oil/water mixtures and Hampshire generates around 0.04mt tonnes of waste oil and oil/water mixes a year. Hampshire currently has facilities for the storage, treatment and disposal of liquid waste (including specialist leachate treatment plants and three facilities which deal with oil waste).

**Policy 30: Liquid waste management development**

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

a. there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and

b. they do not breach relevant ‘no deterioration’ objectives or environmental quality standards; and

c. if possible (subject to appropriate regulations), they make provision for the beneficial co-disposal of sewage with other wastes and biogas is recovered for use as an energy source in accordance with Policy 27 (Energy recovery development);

and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:

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

5.169 The WPA would not grant permission for such proposed development unless they are satisfied that this will not cause an unacceptable degree of nuisance or negatively affect the environment in any other way.

**Non-hazardous waste landfill**

5.170 The disposal of waste to land is commonly known as landfill, as waste is generally used to fill a void (or hole) in the ground. Historically, this method of waste management (disposal) used to be the most common form of waste management before the significant increase in recycling and recovery that occurs now. It was and still is, the lowest type of waste management as it provides very little benefit apart from the disposal of waste.
5.171 Landfill in Hampshire is considered to refer to the disposal of non-hazardous waste as it does not have any significant beneficial use. Inert wastes which are used to restore mineral workings, in civil engineering developments or for other beneficial uses are not considered landfill, but recovery. This is because the land is restored to the desired levels and it can also provide other environmental and amenity benefits.

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

5.173 Some existing landfill sites can also be extended or surcharged which can help avoid the need to open new landfill sites. Both can create extra void capacity, by increasing the site area horizontally (extension) or vertically (surcharging). Any proposal should be sustainable and operationally satisfactory, avoiding significant environmental and community impacts. Restoration of landfill sites can assist in delivering other environmental objectives, such as habitat re-establishment and biodiversity targets, new woodland and the provision of public amenity and recreational space.

5.174 There are strict guidelines in place which ensure that landfills do not impact on the environment, communities or public safety and this limits the potential location of landfill sites in Hampshire. These activities and the areas they require are identified under Category 7 in the supporting waste evidence base (174).

5.175 Hampshire is the best performing county authority for 'diverting' household waste (175) waste from landfill. About 90% of household waste is currently diverted (recycled or recovered) which means only a very limited amount of Hampshire’s household waste (which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered) is disposed of at landfill sites (176). Whilst the remaining amount of household waste still landfilled is relatively small, this ‘residual’ amount represents the most difficult challenge, and its future treatment away from landfill may rely on technological solutions that are delivered over the long term. Sufficient landfill capacity must be provided to landfill both the small amount of municipal wastes and the larger quantities of non-municipal wastes in the near future, and for waste that cannot practicably be recovered.

5.176 The South East Plan (2007) requires Hampshire to make provision for the landfill of a proportion of London’s non-hazardous waste (0.57 million tonnes between 2016 and 2025). It is expected that the South East Plan will be revoked. In any event, Hampshire does not intend to make provision for landfill of London’s waste because:

- the continuing fall in non-hazardous landfill deposits; and
- there is very limited availability of suitable landfill capacity in the County and what is available is required to meet Hampshire’s needs over the plan period (177); and
- the limited landfill capacity in Hampshire is not sustainable for deposits of London’s waste because it is located in the west of the county, a long distance from London and not accessible by rail; and
- the small amount of imported waste from London that has historically been landfilled in Hampshire show that, in practice, there is little demand for landfill facilities in Hampshire; and
- the Plan's long term aim for zero waste to landfill.

174 An Assessment of need for waste management facilities in Hampshire: Landfill and Surcharging, sections 6 and 7
175 About 90% of municipal waste in Hampshire is household waste – the remainder is that from areas such as public parks, street sweepings, etc.
176 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – Key Finding 9
177 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 9
5.177 This does not preclude sustainable waste management of London’s waste by other methods higher up the waste hierarchy and provision is made for this in policies 24-28.

5.178 Apart from the specific development identified below in Policy 31 (Non hazardous waste landfill), we do not expect new non-hazardous landfills to be proposed in Hampshire over the Plan period. This is due to the move away from this form of waste management, the environmental constraints; and associated lack of suitable land. The use of remaining capacity at existing sites does not imply support for any further development, except where the site is included in Policy 31 (Non-hazardous waste landfill), part b. Impacts on the environment and local communities should be avoided at any extensions or new landfills.

178 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 6 and 7
179 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 10
180 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Landfill & Surcharging Report, sections 8 and 10
Policy 31: Non-hazardous waste landfill

Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire’s non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported. No provision will be made for landfill of London’s waste. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority:

a. use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:

i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood
ii. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey
iii. Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch

b. by proposals for additional capacity to the existing landfill at the following site provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A:

i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset map 8)

c. in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area:

i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset map 12)

d. or any other suitable land where:

i. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and

ii. they are associated with an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to a continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and

iii. the sites are not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and

iv. the sites do not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood risk zones; and

v. through restoration proposals, they lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and

vi. the sites provide for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.
5.179 The identification of sites in the following policy follows significant site appraisal of the potential deliverability as well as environmental, amenity and economic impacts of the sites and/or opportunities. This also includes the results of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of landfill proposals\(^{(181)}\), the Habitats Regulation Assessment\(^{(182)}\)\(^{(183)}\) and the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment\(^{(184)}\) as well as the outcomes of public consultation exercises. The landfill sites identified within the Plan will be subject to more detailed appraisal of impacts in relation to the policies in this Plan when a planning application is submitted.

Hazardous waste landfill

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

5.181 Some types of waste are classed as hazardous because they have unique characteristics and often require specialist treatment technologies. There is a wide range of hazardous wastes but it includes oils, residues from waste management facilities, chemicals, solvents, asbestos etc. Hazardous wastes are generated in relatively small quantities in Hampshire with the average amount approximately 130,000 tonnes per annum (tpa)\(^{(185)}\).

5.182 One of the largest sources of waste arisings in Hampshire requiring specialist waste management is that from oils or oil/water mixes such as machine, engine, gear, heating, bilge, hydraulics, oily sludges etc. In 2009, the total arisings were estimated as about 47,000 tonnes, of which about 90% was classified as hazardous\(^{(186)}\).

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

5.184 Most energy recovery facilities or specialist incinerators produce a fly-ash or Air Pollution Control (APC) residues which is hazardous and requires pre-treatment and then disposal at hazardous landfill sites. Hampshire currently has three energy recovery facilities for municipal waste, another for commercial wastes as well as a high temperature incinerator specifically for hazardous wastes. Total APC residues in 2009 were 12,900 tonnes\(^{(187)}\).

\(^{(181)}\) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report, section 6.22, 6.3 and 6.4
\(^{(182)}\) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report
\(^{(183)}\) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record
\(^{(184)}\) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
\(^{(185)}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 6.1
\(^{(186)}\) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, section 3.2
5.185 Other hazardous waste produced in Hampshire include asbestos waste which can be deposited in dedicated hazardous cells within non-hazardous landfill. In 2009, Hampshire’s arisings were estimated at about 7,900 tonnes and some of this was landfilled at the Pound Bottom landfill site. Industrial residues such as those from drilling muds which are produced in oil and gas extraction in Hampshire are produced in minor amounts, most of which can be dewatered and the remaining sludge disposed at hazardous landfill.

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

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

5.188 Wherever possible, all forms of hazardous waste should be treated as far as possible up the waste hierarchy and as close as possible to the source of the waste arising. Although Hampshire produces hazardous waste that requires landfill, the amounts involved are minor. Therefore, a dedicated hazardous landfill in Hampshire is considered unnecessary as there are already suitable operational facilities located elsewhere which can meet this regional need. Specialist facilities for recycling, recovery or treatment of hazardous waste should be located where they meet other Plan policies and the criteria set out in Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development) or Policy 28 (Locations for waste management development).

5.189 Hampshire produces only a small amount of hazardous waste that requires landfill and it is considered that the market is unlikely to take up any allocation for a new hazardous landfill, even if a suitable site could be found in Hampshire. During the Plan period, existing or future non-hazardous landfill sites may apply to receive other types of waste, including some specific hazardous wastes.

188 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report – Chapter 3.4
189 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report – Key Findings 25, 26, and 37
191 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Waste Data Summary Report, chapter 6.1
192 Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, section 6.5
The provision of hazardous waste landfill capacity is a priority in the wider area, particularly to serve the needs of the south. Other identified priorities for the wider region include treatment facilities for hazardous air pollution control residues (from energy from waste recovery facilities or other combustion facilities) and dedicated landfill cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous wastes such as asbestos waste. Managing hazardous waste is likely to change significantly in future, as European Directives increasingly direct hazardous waste away from landfill. Provision for disposal of hazardous waste in landfill will be considered on the basis of Policy 32 (Hazardous waste landfill).

Policy 32: Hazardous waste landfill

Proposals for the disposal of hazardous waste, mineral extraction and waste treatment residues and low-level radioactive waste, to land will only be supported where:

a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or the material is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy;

b. it will help maintain Hampshire’s contribution to the disposal of stable non-reactive hazardous waste;

c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire, (accepting limited cross-boundary flows);

d. no acceptable alternative disposal option exists or is being planned closer to the source of exported residues.

For Low Level Radioactive Waste/Very Low Level Radioactive Waste, proposals will be considered only where a need is demonstrated, and proposals are in accordance with the national policy and associated strategy for the management of the relevant waste.

Where waste management authorisations for disposal to existing facilities are sought, the operator should seek advice from the relevant Hampshire Authority on whether planning permission might also be required. This should be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the original permissions and conditions for operation of the site. Where no condition has been imposed then the question of whether or not planning permission is required will depend on the degree to which the proposal varies from the existing permission and how material such changes are. Depending on the scale of the proposal, it may be expected that packages of community benefits will be provided to help offset the impacts of hosting such facilities (in accordance with Policy 14 (Community benefits).

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

The Hazardous Waste Regulations prohibit the disposal of hazardous waste together with other wastes.
6 Plan review and long-term safeguarding

Plan review and long term safeguarding

6.1 National policy requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots\(^{(194)}\). Such safeguarding, like that for mineral resources, would not presume in favour of future permissions. However, it would prevent future decisions being prejudiced without consideration of mineral and waste interests. Whilst Hampshire’s existing minerals infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2030\(^{(195)}\), the position needs to be monitored throughout the Plan period. This will ensure that the Plan is flexible to any changes in supply, demand and other changes in circumstances such as changes in operations and technology.

6.2 Issues for sustaining aggregate supply and managing waste need to be considered as they may have an impact on aggregate supply beyond the end of the plan period. This includes the following issues:

- limited viable indigenous and accessible sand and gravel resources;
- major constraints that affect possible sites in north and south Hampshire;
- two National Parks, AONBs and other nature conservation designations that restrict opportunities for future mineral and waste development;
- extensive existing built-up areas create land-use conflicts with mineral and waste development. The majority of Hampshire’s wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth can offer important regeneration opportunities;
- redevelopment pressures on some existing mineral (and waste) infrastructure particularly to meet regeneration objectives;
- existing aggregates wharves may not meet modern and potentially future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry; and
- as the green economy develops, for instance to or between major waste-processing sites. This is likely to create an associated demand for infrastructure that supports more sustainable modes of transport such as rail and shipping.

6.3 Monitoring of these issues will assess whether or not some of these issues will arise during the plan period. This is considered in the section on ‘Safeguarding mineral infrastructure’ and Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply-capacity and source).

6.4 Addressing these issues will take time to resolve and any options to address these should form part of a review of the Plan that will need to take place in about five years' time. In the meantime, to secure long-term options for aggregate supply, any further areas of wharf and rail depot land which may become available within the Plan period for minerals and waste uses should be considered for safeguarding to allow active consideration to be given to their use for such purposes.

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194 Minerals Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals (Department of Communities and Local Government, 2006)
195 Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire, section 7 (Land and Mineral Management Ltd)
Policy 33: Long-term safeguarding

Pending the review of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan the following areas should be safeguarded so that they can be considered as possible locations for minerals and waste wharf infrastructure, if they become available or are released from their current uses:

a. land identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan;
b. military/naval land in Southampton Water/Portsmouth Harbour;
c. Portsmouth commercial port; and
d. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.

6.5 National policy\(^{(196)}\) recognises the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea gateway port with significant global and economic importance. Land identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan\(^{(197)}\), as well as investment in modern infrastructure could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local, but also a potentially regional and national need for the processing and distribution of different aggregates and waste resources especially if deep-water docking facilities are developed. There may also be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton which may result in the potential development of further wharf capacity, associated with deep water docking facilities. Any future expansion of the port must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. In particular, the applicant will need to show that their proposals will not adversely affect the integrity of the international designations. If there is an adverse impact, that the alternative put forward for approval is the least damaging, regardless of economic considerations, that no other feasible alternative exists that would not affect the integrity of the site, and that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Adequate habitat compensation would also be required. Expansion of the Port of Southampton is also not the only option. For instance, the MoD are currently reviewing their needs at Marchwood military port, so this may offer opportunities, and current commercial port land around Southampton Water or Portsmouth Harbour may also provide a potential opportunity for additional wharf capacity. Areas of land proposed for release from port or other current uses may require protection, but only if they are considered to be suitable for minerals and waste uses.

6.6 With the changing economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport.

\(^{(196)}\) Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, paragraph 4.10 (Department for Transport, 2008)

\(^{(197)}\) Port of Southampton Masterplan, (Associated British Ports, 2011)
6.7 Other opportunities include increasing the amount of minerals and waste being transported by rail. Possible locations include the rail sidings at Fratton\(^{(198)}\), the land identified as part of the planning permission for Alton Materials Recovery Facility or any other land adjacent to, and with potential links to the rail network.

6.8 The potential minerals and waste infrastructure options do involve a large number of interests. The Hampshire Authorities will seek to develop long-term options for minerals and waste development and will work with the following stakeholders in the development of these options:

- government and relevant government agencies;
- relevant non-governmental organisations;
- the minerals and waste industry;
- other related businesses;
- the transport industry (including port authorities and network rail); and
- the local community.
7 Implementation

7.1 The policies and proposals of the Plan will be implemented primarily through the development-management process. The Hampshire Authorities will be guided by the policies and supporting text in the Plan in considering whether to grant or refuse permission, in deciding what conditions should be attached to any permission, and whether a legal agreement is required.

7.2 Further guidance is also provided on the processes of the policies in the Implementation Plan, which is set out in 'Appendix C-Implementation Plan'. The Implementation Plan forms part of the development Plan and its contents must be taken into consideration in development management.

7.3 The key drivers of change are the Local Authorities, Environment Agency, minerals and waste industry and non-governmental organisations.
8 Monitoring

8.1 The Monitoring Plan is designed to monitor the policies against the Plan's objectives. It also aims to highlight any changes to implementing the policies or where changes will be needed when the Plan goes through a review. The Plan aims and objectives come from the key themes of protecting Hampshire’s environment, maintaining Hampshire’s communities and supporting Hampshire’s economy.

8.2 The Monitoring Plan will take a new approach to monitoring by using a panel of representatives who are involved in applying, or complying with these polices. They can review whether the Plan is meeting its objectives and highlight any issues or suggest changes.

8.3 The panel will comprise internal staff representing different areas affected by the Plan such as Development Management staff, ecologists, transport planners, etc. They will convene at least once a year and reflect on the previous year's planning applications to draw out the good and bad points in each case. These points will be summarised under the theme headings to assess whether the aims and objectives are being satisfied or at the very least moving in the right direction.

8.4 Where appropriate, the make-up of the panel will change to accommodate viewpoints from bodies such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, Mineral Planning Association and Environment Services Association, but this may not always be possible or occur on an annual basis.

8.5 Areas such as the production of aggregates, the landbank, waste arisings/deposits and capacity in Hampshire will be monitored. The Monitoring Plan will highlight changes over time and indicate if the changes are moving in the right direction to meet the Plan's objectives or suggest what might need to change. Examples of such changes could be:

- to have waste arisings/deposits increased significantly, requiring more waste infrastructure; or
- that the increased demand for aggregates is such that the landbank is not sufficient.

8.6 This is set out in more detail in the Monitoring Plan in 'Appendix D-Monitoring Plan'.

9 Glossary and Abbreviations

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

Aerodrome Safety Exclusion Zone: An area identified where mineral and waste development may be impacted by its location. Landfill and mineral operations, including site working and restoration options, in these areas can be affected due to the need to keep birds away from aircraft flight paths.

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

Amenity: Something considered necessary to live comfortably.

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

Ancient Woodland: Woodland that is believed to have existed from at least medieval times.

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

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

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

Best and most versatile agricultural land (BMV): The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use in the planning system. It helps underpin the principles of sustainable development. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by policy guidance (see PPS7). This is the land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass or fibres and developers. Where significant development of agricultural land is unavoidable, poorer quality land should be used in preference to that of higher quality, except where this would be inconsistent with other sustainability considerations. Government policy is set out in Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7) Sustainable Development in Rural Areas published in August 2004 (paragraphs 28 and 29).

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

- A Strategic Plan – sets out the objectives of the Partnership, describes Hampshire's biodiversity, and identifies habitats and species of priority concern. It also presents a strategy for information, data and raising awareness of biodiversity;
- contains individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity.
**Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA):** Specific geographical areas with the best opportunity to restore and create habitats of regional importance. They are defined entirely on the basis of identifying those areas where conservation action is likely to have the most benefit for biodiversity based on existing biodiversity interest and opportunities for enhancement. The purpose of BOAs is to guide support for land management as they represent those areas where assistance for land management and habitat restoration would have particular benefit.

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

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

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

**Brownfield:** Land which has been previously developed.

**Carbon dioxide (CO₂):** The most important greenhouse gas produced by human activities.

**Climate change:** The significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Countryside:** Areas that are not urbanised.

**Cumulative impact:** Impacts that accumulate over time, from one or more sources, and can result in the degradation of important resources.
Curtilage: A legal term describing the enclosed area of land around a dwelling. It is distinct from the dwelling by virtue of lacking a roof, but distinct from the area outside the enclosure in that it is enclosed within a wall or barrier of some sort.

Development Plan Document (DPD): Spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination, at which those making representations have a right to be heard.

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

Draft National Planning Policy Framework (dNPPF): The emerging national planning policy framework. This was issued in draft, for consultation in July 2011.

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

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

Energy from waste (EFW): Conversion of waste into a useable form of energy, either by incineration or by the production of gas.

Energy Recovery Facility (ERF): A facility at which a part of all of the waste material produced in a process is burned to generate heat or electricity.

Energy security: An association between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption.

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

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

Environmental Permit: Anyone who proposes to deposit, recover or dispose of waste is required to have a permit. The permitting system is administrated by the Environment Agency and is separate from, but complementary to, the land-use planning system. The purpose of a permit and the conditions attached to it are to ensure that the waste operation which it authorises is carried out in a way that protects the environment and human health.


Gardens of Special Historic Interest: Gardens which appear on English Heritage’s Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.
Gasification: A waste-treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.

Green belt: An area designated in planning documents such as Structure Plans, providing an area of permanent separation between urban areas. The main aim of green belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important quality of green belts is their openness.

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

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

Green waste: Compostable garden waste.

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

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA): Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans on designated European Sites in Great Britain. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European Sites (collectively termed 'Natura 2000' sites). The Natura 2000 sites comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). SPAs are classified under the European Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC; Birds Directive) for the protection of wild birds and their habitats (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).

Hampshire County Council (HCC): The county council that governs the county of Hampshire in England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household waste: Waste arising from domestic property which have been produced solely from the purposes of living, plus waste collected as litter from roads and other public places.

Household waste recycling centre (HWRC): A facility provided by the Local Authority which is accessible to the general public to deposit waste which cannot be collected with the normal household waste, such as bulky items, garden waste and engine oil (formerly known as civic amenity sites).

Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA): The coarse residue left on the grate of waste incinerators

Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA): Processed IBA to standardise the material and remove contaminants so that it can be used as an aggregate.
Incompatible development: Development which prejudices or prevents future minerals and waste development.

**Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC):** The independent body that examines applications for nationally significant infrastructure projects until April 2012.

Inert waste: Waste that does not normally require any significant physical, chemical or biological changes when deposited at a landfill site.

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA):** An appraisal process, undertaken as part of the development of this Strategy, which fulfils the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. See Sustainability Appraisal for further information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Landfill Directive:** This directive introduced stringent technical requirements for landfills to prevent or reduce as much as possible their negative impact on the environment particularly on surface and ground water, soil, air and human health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

London Plan: The Mayor’s spatial development strategy. This replaced the previous strategic planning guidance for London (known as RPG3), issued by the Secretary of State.

Low-level radioactive waste (LLW): This is generally protective clothing, tools, equipment rags, filters, etc., that mostly contain short-lived radioactivity. Although it does not need to be shielded, it needs to be disposed of in a different manner than when disposing of every-day rubbish.

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

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

Material considerations: A material consideration in the UK is a process in Planning Law in which the decision maker, when assessing an application for development, must consider in deciding the outcome of an application.

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

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

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

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


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

Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities: The local planning authorities (County and Unitary Councils) responsible for minerals and waste planning. In Hampshire, Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, the New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority are minerals and waste planning authorities.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Solid waste collected by waste collection authorities, predominantly household waste.
**National Nature Reserve (NNR):** A nationally important biological or geological site declared by Natural England and managed through ownership, leasehold or a nature reserve agreement.

**National Register of Parks and Gardens:** The English Heritage register of historic parks and gardens of national importance.

**Natura 2000 sites:** Designated land including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites.

**New Forest National Park:** The New Forest National Park was created in March 2005. The National Park lies mainly in south-west Hampshire – from east of the Avon Valley to Southampton Water and from the Solent coast to the edge of the Wiltshire chalk downs.

**New Forest National Park Authority (NFPNA):** The New Forest National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2006. It’s purposes are to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the park, to promote opportunity for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities and to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities within the park.

**Non-hazardous landfill:** One of the three classifications of landfills made by the Landfill Directive, taking non-hazardous waste.

**Non-hazardous waste:** Waste permitted for disposal at a non-hazardous landfill. It is not inert or hazardous and includes the majority of household and commercial wastes.

**Open windrow composting:** Involves the raw material (usually green and/or garden waste and cardboard) being arranged outdoors in long narrow piles on a hard and preferable impermeable surface. The windrows are mixed and turned regularly for aeration, by hand or mechanically.

**Permitted capacity:** Mineral reserves with planning permission for future extraction.

**Permitted development rights:** Permitted development rights grant automatic planning permission to proposals for development that is a physical operation, or a material change of use, or both.

**Planning Policy Statements (PPS):** National planning policy guidance, and includes PPS10 on sustainable waste management, PPS12 on developing local development frameworks and PPS25 on development and flood risk.

**Pollution Prevention Control (PPC):** The aim of the PPC directive is to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution by prioritising efforts on the most significant industrial and agricultural activities.

**Portsmouth City Council (PCC):** The city of Portsmouth is administered by Portsmouth City Council, a unitary authority.

**Primary Route Network (PRN):** A network of regionally significant highways, or routes for longer distance travel.

**Proposals Map:** A map on an Ordnance Survey base showing spatial application of appropriate policies from the Development Plan.

**Pyrolysis:** Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.

**Rail depot:** A railway facility where trains regularly stop to load or unload passengers or freight (goods). It generally consists of a platform and building next to the tracks providing related services.

**Recycled aggregates**: Products manufactured from recyclables or the by-products of recovery and treatment processes, e.g. recycled concrete aggregates from CDE waste.

**Recycling**: The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products.

**Regeneration**: To cause to be completely renewed, restored or reformed.

**Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS)**: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important sites for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)**: Prepared by the regional body, the RSS sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region (The South East Plan was adopted in 2007 but Government policy is to remove this part of the development plan).

**Renewable energy**: Energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat, which are naturally replenished.

**Residual waste**: A waste by-product of recycling or recovery processes that needs to be sent to landfill.

**Restoration**: The process of returning a site to its former use, or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as agriculture or forestry.

**Rights of Way (RoW)**: Paths which the public have a legally protected right to use.

**Safeguarding**: The method of protecting needed facilities or mineral resources and of preventing inappropriate development from affecting it. Usually, where sites are threatened, the course of action would be to object to the proposal or negotiate an acceptable resolution.

**Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)**: Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

**Secondary aggregate**: Materials that do not meet primary aggregate (e.g. sand/gravel and crushed rock) specifications but which can be used instead of them. Secondary aggregates are by-products of other processes, including the production of primary aggregates.

**Section 106 agreement (S106)**: The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 allows a local planning authority (LPA) to enter into a legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner when granting planning permission. The obligation is termed a Section 106 Agreement. These agreements are a way of dealing with matters that are necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. They are increasingly used to support the provision of services and infrastructure, such as highways, recreational facilities, education, health and affordable housing.

**Section 278 agreement (S278)**: A legal agreement between developers or other interested parties and the Local Authority for changes and improvements to highways.
Sensitive Human Receptors: Locations where people live, sleep, work or visit that may be sensitive to the impact of minerals and waste activity on health, well-being and quality of life. Examples include houses, hospitals and schools.

Sharp sand and gravel: Coarse sand and gravel suitable for use in making concrete.

Shoreline Management Plans (SMP): A large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes, which helps reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environments. Coastal processes include tidal patterns, wave height, wave direction and the movement of beach and seabed materials.

Sites: Other than the usual meaning, specific sites are identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): A local designation conferred on an area of particular interest in Hampshire for its biodiversity by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre according to criteria agreed with Natural England and the Hampshire Wildlife Trust. These sites may be designated for a range of ecological interests and may be of national importance.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): A national designation for an area of special interest because of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features, selected by Natural England and notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR): The National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR) is a resource and repository of information about the archaeology and historic landscapes under National Trust care.

Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP): By law, all projects in England with an estimated construction cost of over £300,000 must have a SWMP before work begins. SWMPs help to manage and reduce the amount of waste produced by construction projects.

Soft sand: Fine sand suitable for use in such products as mortar, asphalt and plaster.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ): Geographical areas defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Southampton City Council (SCC): The city of Southampton is administered by Southampton City Council, a unitary authority.

South Downs National Park: The National park was formerly established on 1 April 2011 and includes areas in the Hampshire County Council boundary.

South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA): From 1 April 2011, the South Downs National Park Authority will be responsible for all planning in the South Downs National Park.

South East Plan (SEP): See Regional Spatial Strategy

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Areas which have been given special protection under the European Union’s Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world’s biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA): An area of importance for the habitats of certain rare or vulnerable categories of birds or for regularly occurring migratory bird species, required to be designated for protection by member states under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EC).
**Special Waste:** Any waste with hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment, also referred to as hazardous waste.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** A Local Development Document which sets out the standards the Planning Authority intend to achieve when involving the community in preparing Local Development Documents, or when making a significant development control decision. It also sets out how the Authority intends to achieve these standards. A consultation statement must be produced showing how the Authority has complied with its SCI.

**Sterilisation:** When a change of use, or the development, of land prevents possible mineral exploitation in the foreseeable future.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes and part of European Union Policy. It is sometimes referred to as strategic environmental impact assessment. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is intended to highlight environmental issues during decision-making about strategic documents such as plans, programmes and strategies. The SEA identifies the significant environmental effects that are likely to result from implementing the plan or alternative approaches to the plan.

**Strategic Facilities:** Generally large-scale waste facilities with a production or processing of over 50,000 tonnes per annum. The term can also be used for smaller facilities that are considered to be critical to waste management in a locality (e.g., they provide the only waste management treatment option) or they play a strategic role such as hazardous waste management.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA):** An assessment of the potential flood risk such as from groundwater and fluvial flood risk, undertaken at the appropriate level (county or district).

**Strategic and Local Gap:** Strategic gaps and local gaps are defined to maintain the separate identity of settlements.

**Strategic Route Network (SRN):** The National Primary Route Network in the county and other roads designated by the County Council as being of more than local importance in Hampshire.

**Strategic Waste Sites:** Essential to the delivery of the plan's objectives but in any case are sites above 50,000 tonnes per annum with permanent planning permissions or have at least ten years of their planning permissions remaining (temporary).

**Surcharge:** Raising the level of the land above the existing landfill levels using waste.

**Sustainability Appraisal:** In United Kingdom planning law, an appraisal of the economic, environmental, and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process, to allow decisions that are compatible with sustainable development. Since 2001, sustainability appraisals have had to conform to the EU directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

**Sustainability Report:** A report complying with the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (see above).

**Sustainable Development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS):** A sequence of water-management practices and facilities designed to drain surface water in a more suitable way than the conventional practice of routing run-off through a pipe to a watercourse.
Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space: Name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation within the Thames Basin Heaths Planning Zone.

Sustainable Waste Management: The management of waste in a sustainable way to help conserve valuable natural resources, prevent the unnecessary emission of greenhouse gases and protect public health and natural ecosystems.

Thermal Treatment: Incineration and other high-temperature waste-treatment systems.

Time-limited development: Development which has a time limit imposed when the development must be completed.

Townscape: The appearance of a town or city; an urban scene.

Urban Areas: An area characterised by higher population density and vast human features in comparison to areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations.

Use Classes: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as Use Classes. This includes B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) and B8 (Storage or Distribution).

Void Capacity: Available capacity for waste at a landfill/landraising site.

Waste: The Waste Framework Directive 75/442 (as amended) defines waste as “any substance that the holder discards or intends or is required to discard”.

Waste Arisings: Waste generated within a specified area.

Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities: Local Authorities responsible for waste collection (e.g. District, Borough and City Councils) and waste disposal (e.g. County and City Councils).

Waste Framework Directive (WFD): A framework for the management of waste across the European Community. It defines certain terms, such as ‘waste’, ‘recover’ and ‘disposal’ to ensure that a uniform approach is taken across the EU.

Waste hierarchy: The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive introduces a changed hierarchy of options for managing waste. It gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, followed by recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and finally disposal (for example landfill). The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 apply the requirements for the waste hierarchy.

Waste management licencing/permitting: Enables the deposit, recovery and disposal of Controlled Waste.

Waste Transfer Station (WTS): A location where waste can be temporarily stored, separated and bulked after being dropped off by domestic waste-collection lorries and before being carried off by larger vehicles for subsequent treatment or ultimate disposal.

Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW): A facility where sewage volumes are reduced by de-watering and aerobic and anaerobic biological treatment.

Wharf: A landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload.

Zero waste: A term adopted to describe a culture in which all waste is seen as a resource having a value.
Appendix A-Site allocations

1. The following appendix provides information on those mineral and waste sites that are being defined as site allocations within the Plan.

2. Although the proposed mineral (sand and gravel and brick-making clay), landfill and rail depot areas have been chosen as carefully as possible to be the most acceptable options for meeting the requirements identified in the Plan, it is inevitable that their operation will have an impact.

3. The delineation of an allocated site, shown by the red boundary and cross hatching, indicates the area within which development is expected to occur. In the case of mineral extraction sites, it does not mean that working would extend to the site boundary. However, the allocation needs to include provision for buffer zones and mitigation measures. These will be determined through detailed site investigation, taking account of the development considerations for each site. Such measures will be covered by the planning permission, including relevant conditions and/or legal agreements. It may also include provision for ancillary works, such as plant, offices, access and weighbridges.

4. The main development considerations are identified in the text accompanying each inset map in this appendix. They should be addressed alongside the other policies of the Plan. Development should be designed with appropriate mitigation measures, where applicable, to avoid or mitigate its impact on the environment and local communities. Development considerations apply to minerals and waste developments in Hampshire, but may also include impacts that may extend beyond Hampshire.

5. Development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of European protected sites. The development requirements for maintaining this integrity are identified with an asterisk (*) in the text and must be addressed.

6. At this stage it is too early to specify exactly how the development considerations may be addressed. That will be done at the planning application stage, which should present the most appropriate responses, which are likely to include detailed site appraisals and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These will identify what effects the development will have, and how to tackle them. All assessment information and suggested mitigation measures should be clearly identified and form part of pre-application discussions and consultation with the local community.

7. There is national planning guidance (199) which gives advice on dealing with the impacts of mineral working. This has been developed through the Plan, and the policies outlined in this Plan ensure that all possible impacts are kept to a minimum through the use of measures such as noise attenuation mounds, tree planting/screening, traffic management requirements, dust minimisation, hydrological monitoring. With regard to water management and pollution control generally, the Environment Agency have responsibility for such matters and provide expert advice and additional controls.

8. All elements of the Plan need to be considered as well as the site-specific development considerations outlined in this Appendix.

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199 Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England, with Annexes 1 and 2 on Dust and Noise control respectively
The following is the legend for the Inset Maps in this appendix.

The development requirements for maintaining integrity of European sites are identified with an asterisk (*) in the text and must be addressed.
Basingstoke sidings

Location: Central Basingstoke

Grid reference: SU 627 524

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Parish Authority: Not applicable

Area: 2.4 hectares

Existing land use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land

Proposed land use: Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses

Total capacity: Unknown

Reason for allocation: The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire

Development considerations:

- The impact on local businesses and residents.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.
- Protection of recharge and water quality of the underlying aquifer.
Inset Map: 2

Site: Basingstoke sidings
Bleak Hill Quarry extension

Location: North east of Ringwood Forest, on Harbridge Drove

Grid reference: SU 130 113

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

Area: 10.5 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel / soft sand (if reserves are found) as an extension and continuation to the existing Hamer Warren (Bleak Hill) Quarry site, located immediately south of this site

Total mineral resource: 0.5 million tonnes

Restoration: Restoration through inert fill for agriculture, public access and biodiversity after-uses

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a suitable and sustainable extension to an existing site and would help contribute to meeting the requirement for sharp sand and gravel in Hampshire. The site was previously identified in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998) as a preferred area for sand and gravel extraction

Development considerations:

- The impact on the offsite foraging or breeding areas of qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsar*.
- The impact on the adjacent Ringwood Forest and Home Wood SINC.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water*.
- Conservation of the hedgerows on site.
- Traffic issues, including cumulative impacts.
Inset Map: 13

Site: Bleak Hill Quarry extension
Bramshill Quarry extension

Location: Yateley Heath Wood, south of Blackbushe Airport

Grid reference: SU 805 585

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Hart Borough Council

Parish Authority: Hartley Wintney Parish Council and Blackwater and Hawley Town Council

Area: 52 hectares

Existing land use: Commercial forestry and open heathland

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to and continuation of the existing Bramshill Quarry site, located immediately west of this site

Total mineral resource: 1.00 million tonnes

Restoration: Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits reflecting the qualities of the SPA

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the most suitable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from north-east Hampshire

Development considerations:

- The impact on Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Castle Bottom to Yateley and Hawley SSSI*.
- Ensure no net loss of foraging and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the SPA*.
- Site contains areas of higher nature conservation value that will require exclusion and buffering from extraction and associated operations*.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the aquifer, groundwater and surface water*.
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use*.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Protect the setting of the nearby listed building.
- Protect the amenity of nearby homes, recognising the special considerations for homes on the adjacent travellers site.
- Protect the amenity of rights-of-way users.
- Traffic issues.
- Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
Cutty Brow

Location: West of Longparish and north of A303

Grid reference: SU 413 445

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Longparish Parish Council

Area: 36.7 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 1.0 million tonnes

Restoration: To agricultural uses

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of north Hampshire. Mineral extraction has previously occurred in the surrounding area

Development considerations:

- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.
- The impact on Harewood Forest SINC, which lies adjacent to the northern boundary.
- Protection of the recharge and water quality of underlying aquifers and groundwater.
- Safeguarding of public rights of way (footpath no. 44).
- Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath no 42) and other nearby public rights of way (no. 27a).
Forest Lodge Farm

Location: Buttsash, south of Hythe

Grid reference: SU 428 057

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Hythe and Dibden Parish Council

Area: 5.6 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of soft sand and, sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 0.4 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.17 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

Restoration: Restoration of the site to original levels, using inert fill. Combination of grazing and nature conservation interests / restored for informal daily recreation

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand and sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire

Development considerations:

- Protection of the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar*, Solent Maritime SAC*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by Brent Geese or other qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar*.
- Protection of New Forest SSSI.
- The impact on Gringo’s Copse and Crampool Copse SINC.
- Protection of the setting of the New Forest National Park.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water*.
- The restoration scheme should take into consideration the historic parkland of Forest Lodge.
- Safe and suitable access may be necessary.
- Safety of pedestrians should be protected.
- Safeguarding of the Solent Way public rights of way (footpath no. 3a).
- Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of nearby residents.
Hamble Airfield

Location: Former airfield, north of Hamble-le-Rice

Grid reference: SU 477 078

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council

Parish Authority: Hamble-le-Rice Parish Council

Area: 62 hectares

Existing land use: Scrub vegetation and rough grazing

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 1.25 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

Restoration: Combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the best option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent Maritime SAC*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar*.
- Protection of the Lee on Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary SSSI.
- The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood SINC.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water*.
- Safe and satisfactory access to ensure provision is made for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including consideration of school traffic and pedestrians, particularly at Hamble Community Sports College and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.
- Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity of local residents.
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use of the site.
- Safeguarding of adjacent public rights of way (footpath no 1).
Micheldever sidings

Location: Micheldever Station, immediately south of A303

Grid reference: SU 518 433

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Winchester City Council

Parish Authority: Micheldever Parish Council

Area: 7.2 hectares

Existing land use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land

Proposed land use: Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

Total capacity: Unknown

Reason for allocation: The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Micheldever oil terminal SINC (2A) and nearby Micheldever spoil heaps SSSI.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer and groundwater.
- Safe and satisfactory access onto the local highway.
- Traffic issues and impact.
Inset Map: 4

Site: Micheldever Station
Michelmersh Brickworks

Location: West of Michelmersh, approximately 4km north of Romsey

Grid reference: SU 340 258

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Michelmersh and Timsbury Parish Council

Area: 7.6 hectares

Existing land use: Predominantly agriculture

Proposed land use: Brick-making clay extraction to support Michelmersh Brickworks

Total mineral resource: Unknown

Restoration: Agriculture, biodiversity and amenity uses

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing a local supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh Brickworks

Development considerations:

- The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont SAC bats*.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties particularly at Glenville, West Cottage and East Cottage.
- Visual impact, setting of listed building, Michelmersh conservation area and deer park.
- Protection of the water quality, recharge of the aquifer and groundwater source*.
- Site to the west of the existing quarry contains a Source Protection Zone 1 that will require appropriate exclusion and buffering from development.
- Traffic issues and impact.
Purple Haze

Location: Ringwood Forest, south east of Verwood and north of Ashley Heath

Grid reference: SU 115 069

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

Area: 70 hectares

Existing land use: Coniferous plantation

Proposed land use: Extraction of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel. Reserve site option for subsequent landfiling of non-hazardous wastes to original ground levels. It is unlikely that the landfill and restoration of this site will be completed within the Plan period.

Total mineral resource: 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel. A maximum of 4.0 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period.

Restoration: If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed levels. The site will eventually be used for a combination of deciduous woodland planting, heathland, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park.

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel for this part of west Hampshire. The site may also contribute to meeting Hampshire’s landfill requirements up to and beyond 2030 if required

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Dorset Heathland SAC, SPA and Ramsar site, the Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site, the River Avon SAC*.
- The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsar*.
- Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*.
- Protection of the water quality of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard the hydrological regime of Ebblake Bog SSSI*
- The impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood SINC.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and the surface water*.
- The impact on the Bronze Age burial mound and its preservation.
- Protection of the amenity of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity, and local businesses.
- Safe and satisfactory access including alternatives to access off the B3801 to ensure provision for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*.
• Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral workings, and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic.
• Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents.
• Protection of the nearby cycle paths and footpaths.
• Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site.
• Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
Roeshot

Location: North of Highcliffe and the railway line, south of Waterditch and west of Burton Common

Grid reference: SU 187 484

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: New Forest District Council

Parish Authority: Bransgore Parish Council

Area: 87 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

Total mineral resource: 3.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

Restoration: Restoration will be to agriculture with access and biodiversity elements linking the site to the New Forest National Park

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of west Hampshire

Development considerations:

- Protection of the Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site, the River Avon SAC, the New Forest SAC, SPA and Ramsar*.
- The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsars*.
- Protection of Burton Common SSSI.
- The impact on the openness of the South West Hampshire Green Belt and landscape character of the adjacent New Forest National Park.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (byways nos. 736, 737, 734a).
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifers and the surface water including Donkey Bottom and the River Mude*.
- The haul road from the access with the A35 should be upgraded to an appropriate standard and should be designed so as not to compromise the objectives of the New Forest National Park.
- Safe and satisfactory access onto the A35.
- Traffic issues.
Selborne Brickworks

Location: Honey Lane, approximately 1.5km north west of Blackmoor, 2km east of Selborne and 1km south of Oakhanger

Grid reference: SU 765 343

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: South Downs National Park

District Authority: East Hampshire District Council

Parish Authority: Selborne Parish Council

Area: 11.6 hectares

Existing land use: Agriculture

Proposed land use: Brick-making clay extraction to support Selborne Brickworks

Total mineral resource: Unknown

Restoration: Agriculture, reinstated with inert fill material, with some water and wetland features for nature conservation

Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing the local supply of brick-making clay for Selborne Brickworks

Development considerations:

- Protection of Great Crested Newts on the site.
- Traffic issues.
- Safe and suitable access and haul road.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- The impact on the landscape character of the South Downs National Park.
Squabb Wood landfill

Location: South east of Shootash and immediately north of the A27

Grid reference: SU 330 214

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council

Parish Authority: Romsey Extra Parish Council

Area: Exact area yet to be fully determined

Existing land use: Non-hazardous landfill

Proposed land use: Provision of additional sustainable and operationally satisfactory non-hazardous landfill capacity

Total void: About 0.4 million tonnes, yet to be fully determined

Restoration: Agriculture and biodiversity features

Reason for allocation: The site would contribute to meeting Hampshire's landfill requirements up to 2030. The site is expected to be completed before the end of the Plan period

Development considerations:

- The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont SAC bats*.
- The continuation of appropriate measures to protect the Squabb Wood SINC.
- Additional capacity, particularly surcharging, should avoid any adverse visual impacts within or beyond the site, including the setting of the nearby listed buildings, the historic Embley Park and the wider landscape of the Test Valley.
- Access should be from the existing access to the A27.
- Traffic issues, including the cumulative impact of other mineral workings.
- Protection of the underlying aquifers, water quality and flow regime of River Test*.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (footpath no. 5).
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Enabling beneficial afteruse of the site.
Mineral Safeguarding Area - Whitehill Bordon

Location: East Hampshire, within the footprint of the proposed Eco-town

Grid reference: SU 790 360

Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council

District Authority: East Hampshire District Council

Parish Authority: Whitehill Town Council

Area: Up to 250 hectares - though highly dependent on the level and location of prior extraction

Existing land use: Ministry of Defence land (Bordon Garrison and Prince Philip Barracks)

Proposed land use: Prior extraction of soft sand

Total mineral resource: Unknown - would depend on level of prior extraction

Restoration: Development of the proposed Eco-town would be incorporated into these plans

Reason for allocation: Safeguarding of important soft sand reserves to prevent their sterilisation before developing the planned Eco-town.

Development considerations:

Development-management considerations are not appropriate.
Appendix B-List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites

The following table sets out the minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded within the plan area, under policies 15 (Safeguarding-minerals infrastructure) and 25 (Safeguarding-waste infrastructure). All minerals and waste development granted planning permission following the adoption of this plan will be safeguarded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCC Development Management Reference</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function / use</th>
<th>Planning Permission / End Date</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NF252</td>
<td>Avon Tyrell</td>
<td>Ringwood</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>31/07/2013</td>
<td>New Milton Sand and Ballast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF161</td>
<td>Badminton Farm</td>
<td>Fawley</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Ceme</td>
<td>Site currently mothballed</td>
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<tr>
<td>NF255</td>
<td>Blashford Quarry</td>
<td>Ringwood</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel &amp; soft sand quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2026 (includes restoration)</td>
<td>Tarmac</td>
<td>Includes Nea Farm and Plumley Wood via a conveyor link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF091</td>
<td>Bleak Hill Quarry</td>
<td>Somedey</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2018</td>
<td>Cemex</td>
<td>Site also used for recycling aggregates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR042</td>
<td>Bramshill Quarry</td>
<td>Bramshill</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2013</td>
<td>Cemex</td>
<td>Site also used for recycling aggregates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR038</td>
<td>Chandlers Farm</td>
<td>Eversley</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2014</td>
<td>Cemex</td>
<td>Remaining reserves are under a processing plant which is used for mineral extraction in Berkshire (Finchampstead)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NF177</td>
<td>Downton Manor Farm</td>
<td>Downton</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>21/06/2018 (includes restoration)</td>
<td>New Milton Sand and Ballast</td>
<td>Due to commence during 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR040</td>
<td>Eversley Quarry</td>
<td>Eversley</td>
<td>Sharp sand and gravel quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2016 (includes restoration)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EH121</td>
<td>Frithend Quarry</td>
<td>Bordon</td>
<td>Soft sand quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2018 (includes restoration)</td>
<td>Grundon</td>
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<td>EH025</td>
<td>Kingsley Quarry</td>
<td>Kingsley</td>
<td>Soft sand quarry</td>
<td>31/12/2018</td>
<td>Tarmac</td>
<td>Site also used for recycling aggregates and soil/sand blending for sports pitches (31/12/2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HCC Development Reference</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
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<td>Primary Function / use</td>
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<td>Manor Farm</td>
<td>Basingstoke</td>
<td>Chalk quarry</td>
<td>GB Foot (and Basingstoke Skip Hire)</td>
<td>31/12/2011</td>
<td>Site also as a waste transfer station and recycling aggregates. Application currently being considered for an extension of time of 10 years to extract more mineral, restore through inert fill, and continue waste operations.</td>
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<td>Marchwood Quarry</td>
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<td>Site also used for recycling aggregates. Permitted to use for the brick works only.</td>
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<td>TV110</td>
<td>Mortimer Quarry</td>
<td>Mortimer West End</td>
<td>Clay quarry</td>
<td>Michelmersh Brick and Tile Ltd</td>
<td>30/06/2015</td>
<td>Includes extension at Benyon's Enclosure (for which the legal agreement is yet to be issued).</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA060</td>
<td>Roke Manor</td>
<td>Romsey</td>
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<td>Due to commence during 2012.</td>
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<td>Somborne Chalk Quarry</td>
<td>Winchester</td>
<td>Chalk quarry</td>
<td>Somborne Chalk Quarry</td>
<td>11 years from commencement</td>
<td>Includes concrete manufacturing plan (22/02/2042).</td>
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<tr>
<td>WR186</td>
<td>Avington</td>
<td>Itchen Valley</td>
<td>Oil exploration well-site</td>
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<tr>
<td>HV067</td>
<td>Havant</td>
<td>Leigh Park</td>
<td>Oil exploration well-site</td>
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<td>EH066, EH067, EH058</td>
<td>Horndean</td>
<td>Horndean</td>
<td>Oilfield</td>
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<td>31/01/2020</td>
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<td>Lasham</td>
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<tr>
<td>WR180, WR157</td>
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<td>Botley Rail Depot</td>
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<td>Aggregates rail depot</td>
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<td>Aggregate Industries</td>
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<td>EA046</td>
<td>Eastleigh Rail Depot</td>
<td>Eastleigh</td>
<td>Aggregates rail depot</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Aggregate Industries</td>
<td>Site also used for recycling spent railway ballast (see below EA101)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FA048</td>
<td>Fareham Rail Depot</td>
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<td>Aggregates rail depot</td>
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<td>Hanson UK</td>
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<td>EHI33</td>
<td>Holybourne Rail Depot</td>
<td>Holybourne, nr</td>
<td>Oil terminal and rail</td>
<td>31/12/2016</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Alton</td>
<td>depot</td>
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<td><strong>Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CDE) Recycling Sites</strong></td>
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<td>CDE recycling</td>
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<td>New Milton Sand and Ballast</td>
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<td>Dock Gate 20</td>
<td>Southampton Docks</td>
<td>CDE recycling</td>
<td>Permitted development</td>
<td>K &amp; B Crushers</td>
<td>Within operational port land, so cannot be safeguarded for minerals or waste use</td>
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<td>Eastleigh Rail Sidings</td>
<td>Eastleigh</td>
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<td>Aggregate Industries</td>
<td>Site operates in conjunction with Eastleigh Rail Depot</td>
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<td>HR085</td>
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<td>R Collard Ltd</td>
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<td>Havant</td>
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<td>L&amp;S Waste Management</td>
<td>Also a waste transfer station</td>
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<td>Hazardous Waste Management Ltd</td>
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<td>HCC Development Management Reference</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
<td>Primary Function</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<td>RM01.5</td>
<td>Fishley Lane</td>
<td>Allesley</td>
<td>Taurus Waste Recycling Group</td>
<td>CDE recycling</td>
<td>Slip hire site with mixed waste imports</td>
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<tr>
<td>TV21</td>
<td>Barton Stacey</td>
<td>Andover</td>
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<td>CDE recycling</td>
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<td>RM03</td>
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<tr>
<td>NF042</td>
<td>Chawton Park</td>
<td>Lyndhurst</td>
<td>New Milton Sand and Ballast</td>
<td>CDE recycling</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Waterbrook Road</td>
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<td>Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd</td>
<td>CDE recycling</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<td>Romsey</td>
<td>Raymond Brown Minerals and Recycling Ltd</td>
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<td>BA04</td>
<td>Armstrong Road</td>
<td>Basingstoke</td>
<td>Econometric Ltd</td>
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<td>NF001</td>
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<td>P034</td>
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<td>Tradebe Ltd</td>
<td>CDE recycling</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA070</td>
<td>The Carousel</td>
<td>Farleigh Wallop</td>
<td>Carousel Renewables Limited</td>
<td>CDE recycling</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCC Development Management Reference</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Primary Function / use</td>
<td>Planning Permission / End Date</td>
<td>Site Operator</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Landfill</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>NF105</td>
<td>Blue Haze Landfill</td>
<td>Sometley</td>
<td>Non-hazardous landfill</td>
<td>22/03/2020</td>
<td>Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd</td>
<td>Subsidiary operations: HWRC, Waste Transfer (22/03/2020) and IBA recycling (31/12/2012).</td>
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<td>Efford</td>
<td>Lymington</td>
<td>Non-hazardous landfill</td>
<td>31/12/2012</td>
<td>Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd</td>
<td>In restoration using inert materials only</td>
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<td>Mortimers Lane</td>
<td>Fair Oak</td>
<td>Non-hazardous landfill</td>
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<td>Sita Solent Ltd</td>
<td>In restoration</td>
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<td>NFNP001</td>
<td>Pound Bottom</td>
<td>Redlynch</td>
<td>Non-hazardous and hazardous landfill</td>
<td>No end date</td>
<td>CSG Ltd</td>
<td>Specific hazardous waste (asbestos) can be deposited.</td>
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<td>Squabb Wood</td>
<td>Romsey</td>
<td>Non-hazardous landfill</td>
<td>31/11/2012</td>
<td>Viridor</td>
<td>Capacity until 2013 based on current rates of fill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs)** |                   |          |                                 |                               |                                |                                                                          |
| EH141                                | Alton MRF         | Alton    | MRF                             | Permanent                     | Veolia ES Hampshire Ltd        | MSW MRF and WTS                                                          |
| GP021                                | Cranbourne Road   | Gosport  | MRF                             | Lawful Development Certificate | DS Smith Paper Ltd             | Commercial MRF                                                           |
|                                     | Dundas Lane       | Portsmouth| MRF                             | Lawful Development Certificate | SCA Recycling (UK)             | Commercial MRF                                                           |
| PT057                                | Quartremaine MRF  | Portsmouth| MRF                             | Permanent                     |                                 |                                                                          |
| HR034                                | Starhill MRF      | Hartley Wintney | MRF                             | Permanent                     | Biffa Waste Services Ltd      | Commercial MRF                                                           |
| NF257                                | Totton MRF        | Totton   | MRF                             | Permanent                     | SCA Recycling (UK)             | Commercial MRF                                                           |

<p>| <strong>Metal Recycling Sites (MRS) &amp; End of Life Vehicles (ELV)</strong> |                   |          |                                 |                               |                                |                                                                          |
| SN065                                | Ashley Crescent   | Southampton| MRS                             | James Huntley &amp; Sons         |                                |                                                                          |
| WR200                                | Botley Road       | Shedfield | ELV                             | Permanent                     | Silverlake Automotive Recycling|                                                                          |
| EHI48                                | Broxhead Trading Estate | Bordon | ELV                             | Permanent                     | Safety Autos                   |                                                                          |
| TV246                                | Bullington Cross  | Sutton Scotney | MRS &amp; ELV                     | Permanent                     | Bryan Hirst Ltd                |                                                                          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HCC Development Management Reference</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Primary Function / use</th>
<th>Planning Permission / End Date</th>
<th>Site Operator</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Buriton</td>
<td>Petersfield</td>
<td>MRS &amp; ELV</td>
<td>No planning history</td>
<td>John Huntly (Petersfield) Ltd</td>
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<tr>
<td>BA160</td>
<td>Crockford Lane</td>
<td>Chineham</td>
<td>MRS &amp; ELV</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Bryan Hirst Ltd</td>
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<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Dundas Spur</td>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>MRS &amp; ELV</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>EMR</td>
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<td>Bishops Waltham</td>
<td>ELV</td>
<td>Lawful Development Certificate</td>
<td>Dase Engineering Ltd</td>
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<td>ELV</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Howard's Car Spares</td>
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<td>ELV</td>
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<td>Aldershot Car Spares</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>J Hirst &amp; Sons</td>
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<td>MRS</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Lovedean</td>
<td>Waterlooville</td>
<td>ELV</td>
<td>No Planning History</td>
<td>Ring and Bring Ltd</td>
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*This site will be closed upon opening of a new HWRC in Waterlooville (WR225)*
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**Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)**

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<td>TV214</td>
<td>Stockbridge</td>
<td>Stockbridge</td>
<td>WWTW</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Southern Water</td>
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<tr>
<td>NF237</td>
<td>Sway Waste Water Treatment Works</td>
<td>Sway</td>
<td>WWTW</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Southern Water</td>
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<td>TV216</td>
<td>West Wellow Waste Water Treatment Works</td>
<td>West Wellow</td>
<td>WWTW</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Southern Water</td>
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Appendix C-Implementation Plan

1 The policies and proposals of the Plan will be implemented primarily through the development-management process.

2 The Hampshire Authorities will be guided by the policies and supporting text in the Plan when considering:
   - whether to grant or refuse permission;
   - when deciding what conditions should be attached to any permission; and
   - when deciding whether a legal agreement is required.

3 The Implementation Plan is part of the development plan.
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<th>Policy</th>
<th>Considerations / Mechanisms</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 1: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation</strong></td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Natural England, Environment Agency, Water Authorities and other relevant environmental bodies</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 2: Protection of habitats and species</strong></td>
<td>The statutory, non-statutory and other important habitats within Hampshire (along with such initiatives as Green Infrastructure) provide a network of natural places that creates a strong and robust environment not only for the protected or important species that they support, but also for communities and for economic benefit. It is a priority that this network should be maintained, enhanced and restored, and that legal constraints are enforced in a way that does not hinder planned development, by ensuring that features of interest are avoided, incorporated within the design, or mitigated/compensated according to the principles and constraints to decisions affecting nature conservation as set out within <strong>Policy 2 (Protection of habitats and species)</strong> and its supporting text. It is essential that pre-application discussions consider the existing biodiversity interest in sufficient detail to inform design and clearly demonstrate how impacts have been addressed. Best available data should be based on up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using the most up-to-date survey, assessment and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all relevant data relevant to the proposal. Relevant planning applications will be expected to present an account of impacts to biodiversity and the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate those impacts. Assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects. In addition, provision of measures that enhance biodiversity where possible, over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects, will be required by a planning application. <strong>Protection of ecosystems</strong> Assessment should take into consideration not just obvious impacts to the species and habitats on a development site, but also the more subtle or wider ranging impacts on ecosystems, as these are likely to be more permanent. <strong>Impacts to international sites</strong> In cases where a ‘likely significant effect’ to European site(s) can be identified, the proposals and planning process needs to consider whether ‘no adverse effect on integrity’ of these designations can be proven. There will be a need to follow the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, the detail of which should be proportionate to the scale and location of development, and ensure that ALL elements of development, and all internationally designated sites physically or functionally connected to the development area are initially scoped in to the assessment and adequately considered. <strong>Impacts to internationally protected species</strong> The strict protection of European Protected Species (as listed within Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive) is a material consideration of the planning process.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Natural England, Environment Agency, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and other relevant environmental bodies</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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The 'derogation tests' that allow development which might otherwise be considered illegal, must be considered by the planning authority before a decision is made. The development must demonstrate a clear public need that is proportional to the impacts on the protected species, AND that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development as it is proposed. Furthermore, where such derogation is to be sought by an applicant, they must provide evidence to demonstrate that the conservation status of the species is able to be maintained in a favourable status in its natural range. This will require a level of detail similar to that required by the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority in the licensing process that supports such derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy.

**Impacts to nationally designated sites and protected species**

The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the lists of 'Activities Likely to Damage', and other potential impacts for SSSIs physically or functionally connected to a development site. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority must be provided to support an application to demonstrate that this has been adequately considered and addressed within an application. The Hampshire Authorities must consult the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority on all such applications.

The Hampshire Authorities have a duty to try to ensure that where possible such sites are enhanced through their decisions, and therefore any such opportunity (beyond that required for mitigation) will be sought.

All planning applications should give due regard to the species protected within national legislation as part of their submission, and all identified impacts should be avoided or adequately mitigated by the design of the project. This should be based on scientifically robust data and/or assessment.

**Impacts to locally designated habitats, and nationally or locally important habitats and species**

Local Sites (SINCs in Hampshire) are sites of substantive nature conservation value. Although they do not have any statutory status, many are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory SSSIs. All such habitat MUST be retained within the design of the development, unless it is judged that mitigation or compensation is appropriate when considered against the merits of the development. No overall net loss of habitat or loss of network of natural green space should result from development.

Habitats and species of principal importance in England: all development that is likely to have an effect on such sites or species must give sufficient regard to any potential impacts within submission documents. Any planning application likely to result in impacts to such sites or species will be expected to provide a full assessment of such impacts and proposed avoidance and mitigation measures where necessary.

**Residual impacts to biodiversity**
In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant harm which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensation habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats or ecological networks. These should be located either within or in close proximity to the proposed development.

**Mitigation/compensation/enhancement**
Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation and/or compensation, or that enhancement is possible, full details of the mitigation and/or compensation/enhancement measures to be implemented should be incorporated into the design of the proposal. Applicants should make provisions for the need for long-term aftercare and management of the site. The ecology of the site should be properly assessed at an early stage, so that mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures can be presented as part of the planning application.

Enhancement measures will be sought through the planning process.

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<th>Policy</th>
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<td><strong>Policy 3: Protection of the designated landscape</strong></td>
<td>Any local or community landscape character assessments or similar community-led planning initiatives (such as village design statements) should also be considered when determining the potential impacts of mineral and waste developments.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 4: Protection of the countryside</strong></td>
<td>Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to, or would directly impact a statutory public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes. Public rights of way can be diverted for a temporary or permanent period under the Planning Act (1990) when associated with mineral extraction sites. The diversion of public rights of way may also be considered under the Highways Act (1980). Measures should be put in place to ensure the maintenance of improvement of all rights of way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as is practicable. Where minerals and waste sites are located close to or would directly impact a permissive footpath, the use of this route for public access will be considered as part of any planning application which may have an impact. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted public rights of way. Mitigation measures should be factored in when determining site suitability – during both the operational and the restoration phases. The restoration of mineral and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses. <strong>This is considered in Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</strong></td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td>Policy 5: South West Hampshire Green Belt</td>
<td>Any decision on planning applications for minerals and waste development should be informed by an assessment, proportionate to the circumstances, of any impacts on the historic environment. This should include an appropriate level of field investigation if necessary. Reference should be made to the Historic Environment Record (HER) / Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) / Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR) which identify the known heritage assets and can form the basis for understanding the archaeological potential of a site. Relevant HERs, SMRs and AHBRs for Hampshire are maintained by Hampshire County Council, and Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester City Councils. An applicant will need to undertake an assessment of significance to an extent necessary to understand the potential impact (positive or negative) of the proposal and to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the asset whose fabric or setting is affected. Given the obvious burden of the process, local planning authorities will be careful to only ask the applicant for what is genuinely needed to satisfy the policy requirement. Although there is no limit on the sources of information that might be consulted or the exercises that might be carried out to fulfil that requirement, the most common steps an applicant might take are as follows. The first three steps must be undertaken in almost every minerals or waste development.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy 6: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</td>
<td>- Check the development plan, main local and national records including the relevant Historic Environment Record, statutory and local lists, the Heritage Gateway, the National Monuments Record, and other relevant sources of information that would provide an understanding of the history of the place and the value the asset holds for society; - Examine the asset and its setting; - Consider whether the nature of the affected significance requires an expert assessment to gain the necessary level of understanding; - Consider whether there are any special techniques that need to be employed because of the type of asset; - Seek advice on the best means of assessing the nature and extent of any archaeological interest e.g. geophysical survey, physical appraisal of visible structures and/or trial trenching for buried remains; - Consider, in the case of certain buildings, whether physical intervention such as the removal of plaster may be needed to reveal important details hidden behind later additions and alterations; - Carry out additional assessment where the initial research has established an architectural, historic, artistic and/or archaeological interest but its extent, nature or importance needs to be established more clearly before safe decisions can be made about change to the site. This may require a desk-based assessment and/or on-site evaluation of issues such the type of asset, including</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, English Heritage and other relevant environmental and heritage bodies</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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Considerations / Mechanisms

- Where applicants are to commission an assessment or evaluation, they are advised to discuss the scope of the work with the local planning authority in advance and to agree a written scheme of investigation, if necessary, before commencement.

- Consider and, if necessary, confirm whether any investigative work may itself require planning permission or other consent.

- Historic environment advisors (archaeological/conservation officers) can provide advice about records and whether a development would be likely to affect a site or its setting.

- Decisions will need to take into account sufficient information about such interests and may include the findings of preliminary site investigations, or other information relevant to a design statement.

Developers and other relevant parties are advised to contact Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist (or relevant Local Authority Archaeological Adviser in the New Forest National Park, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester) at an early stage for advice.

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<td><strong>Policy 7: Protection of soils</strong></td>
<td>Soils displaced for minerals development must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development, particularly if a site comprises land that qualifies as best and most versatile agricultural land (agricultural land classification grades 1, 2 and 3a).</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Natural England, DEFRA, Environment Agency, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and other relevant environmental bodies</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td>Minerals development proposed on land graded as best and most versatile agricultural land will be required to return the site to at least its previous agricultural land condition, if not improved, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative after-uses outweigh this need.</td>
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<td>Top soil and sub soil should be carefully removed and stored separately during preparation and working of a site, and particular attention given to protecting important seed banks. The integrity and safety of land and soil should also be protected during working and long-term use of the site once it is restored. Without the appropriate use of soils, successful restoration schemes will be impossible to achieve.</td>
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<td>The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land, which is considered under Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).</td>
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<td>Where it is proposed to compensate for the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land by upgrading the agricultural value of land at a different site, it must be robustly demonstrated that the compensatory land will be upgraded to at least as high an agricultural value as the site which was lost.</td>
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### Policy 8: Restoration of quarries and waste developments

#### Considerations / Mechanisms

All restoration schemes and conditions associated with existing mineral planning permissions will be reviewed. This is a requirement of the Environment Act 1995. Landfills associated with mineral extraction sites may also be covered by the provisions of the 1995 act in some instances.

**Partnerships**

For restoration and aftercare schemes to be successful, it is essential that partnerships are forged between the relevant minerals and waste planning authorities, minerals and waste operator, local communities and other environmental organisations who have an interest in restoration and aftercare. The minerals and waste planning authorities support and encourage early discussions on restoration and aftercare with relevant environmental organisations with an interest in restoration and expect to see evidence of this taking place as part of pre-application discussions.

**Designing restoration schemes**

The type and extent of restoration needs to take account of both the initial cost of the scheme and the ongoing costs of its maintenance, so proposals should always take a realistic view of what is viable and how quality restoration outcomes can be achieved.

Proposals for all mineral extraction and landfill sites must be accompanied by a restoration and aftercare scheme that provides comprehensive details of the following areas:

- an assessment underlying conditions of existing habitats types as well as the wider environment of the local area;
- type and quality of the land before extraction takes place;
- existing hydrological conditions;
- existing geomorphological conditions;
- presence of important habitats and species;
- presence of important landscape areas;
- presence of aquifers, groundwater source protection zones and flood risk zone etc;
- order and timings of phases of mineral and landfill working;
- show how the scheme is in keeping with the local areas’ environment (for example biodiversity and landscape), as appropriate;
- where appropriate, restoration schemes should contribute to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks;
- where minerals and waste sites fall within or adjacent to European sites, the statutory nature conservation body and other related bodies need to be involved in the development of restoration proposals;
- the overall aims for restoration schemes will need to consider the proximity of European Sites;

#### Lead

Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Natural England, Environment Agency, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds DEFRA and other relevant environmental bodies

#### Timescale

Throughout the plan period, up to 2030
where European sites are within, adjacent to or hydrologically/ecologically connected to a development, only those objectives that are compatible with European site objectives should be considered;
- consideration of aerodrome safeguarding, if appropriate to the location;
- where on-site top and sub soils are to be used as part of the restoration of a site, the restoration schemes will need to make provision to ensure that adequate soils or soil-making materials are available to restore the site satisfactorily. The details, management, storage, timings and means of soils movements should therefore be clearly set out with restoration schemes;
- where restoration schemes require the importation of other materials (such as non-hazardous and inert wastes), it must be demonstrated that there will be an adequate and timely supply of suitable material to ensure that the restoration of a site can proceed on schedule;
- consideration of other financial investment made towards the conservation of habitats and species of interest on the development land, as appropriate;
- plans for the final main after-uses of the site;
- plans for the long-term aftercare and maintenance of the site;
- Proof that the minerals or waste operator can deliver the restoration scheme. Minerals and waste operators must be able to demonstrate that they are technically available to deliver the restoration and aftercare of sites required. This is a vital consideration when delivering restoration schemes, especially when sites are being restored to specialist habitats such as heathland.

Restoration for public access to the countryside and other recreational use
Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) the route. This is considered under **Policy 4 (Protection of the countryside)**.

The provision of alternative public access where relevant should not prejudice any mitigation land provided or planned to offset impacts on European sites. Where nearby European sites are sensitive to pressure from public access, improving public access through restoration should be carefully considered because although it may produce a benefit for people, it could significantly effect European sites.

It may be inappropriate to allow public access across landfills and in areas where there are vulnerable plant, machinery or other infrastructure associated within minerals and waste development.

Restored sites can also be used for environmental education purposes for use, by local schools and the community as a whole. These may often be developed as a result of long-term management plans and agreements for sites, in particular for nature conservation. The minerals and waste planning authorities encourage the provision of environmental education facilities, as part of the restoration of mineral and landfill sites where appropriate, in conjunction with the aspirations of other interested relevant environmental organisations. This may include the:
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<td>● provision of educational information boards about the local area; and</td>
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<td>● educational interpretation centres.</td>
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<td>Restored sites may have some economic benefits for the local area, particularly where such sites are used in the longer term for tourism and recreational uses. It is acknowledged that the after-use of mineral sites will not always provide economic benefits, but the provision of employment and opportunities for inward investment associated with recreation and tourism may be possible in some cases.</td>
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<td>Restoration for the creation and enhancement of biodiversity</td>
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<td>Biodiversity restoration may involve restoration to a single type of habitat or to a number of different types of habitats (mosaic restoration). The type of restoration needed will depend on the location of the site and the biodiversity features associated with it and its surrounding area. Biodiversity restoration priorities will therefore be considered on a case-by-case basis. Some biodiversity objectives are compatible with other aims, and opportunities to include biodiversity that can be incorporated in most schemes can also contribute to conservation objectives for European sites.</td>
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<td>● restoration schemes for biodiversity should be designed to maximise meeting UK and Hampshire BAP targets as well as those in other relevant BAPs for the greatest biodiversity gains and benefits;</td>
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<td>● all schemes must also take into account a sites-wider biodiversity context with links to surrounding areas of nature conservation;</td>
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<td>● if a site is located in proximity to a Hampshire Biodiversity Opportunity Area, restoration schemes must demonstrate the restored site’s potential links to the site, to maximise the enhancement of the wider area, as appropriate;</td>
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<td>● any opportunities presented through linking restoration to BOAs should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation;</td>
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<td>● it is also important that financial investment by other environmental bodies and non-government organisations for the previous or current management of land, is taken into consideration;</td>
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<td>● where other restoration priorities are identified, such as water storage or agricultural land, appropriate design principles that are sensitive to biodiversity should also be utilised. Biodiversity can also have a role to play in the creation of multifunctional areas of green infrastructure. Green infrastructure is the network of green spaces and natural elements that intersperse and connect towns, cities and villages. It is the open spaces, waterways, gardens, woodland, green corridors, wildlife habitats, street trees, natural heritage and open countryside which are a feature in Hampshire;</td>
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|       | In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on habitats which cannot be avoided or mitigated, or there may be a loss of habitat. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensatory habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats. These should be located either within or close to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. Compensatory habitats are considered in more detail in **Policy 2 (Habitats and Wildlife)**. The creation and long-term management (aftercare) of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formulation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss. Where minerals and landfill sites fall within ‘bird-strike’ zones or other areas of designation for public safety, restoration and aftercare schemes must address the issues associated with these designations. This is of particular importance when designing restoration schemes for biodiversity after-uses. For example, restoration and aftercare at sites located within ‘bird-strike’ zones should take account of the need for progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts. Restoration to wetlands or water bodies which promote nature conservation may not be appropriate within such zones, or may be subject to specific design conditions to ensure that birds cannot roost in and around the water bodies. Public safety is considered in more detail in **Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity)**.  
**Restoration for the reinstatement or enhancement of Hampshire’s landscape and historic environment**  
Restoration can be used to help to restore or enhance areas of landscape character. This must be in keeping with the landscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. Restoration can also provide opportunities to enhance areas of the historic environment in some instances, by improving the setting of and access to buildings and monuments and presenting the information about archaeological sites in public open places.  
- all restoration schemes should be in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential visual impacts of development, as appropriate;  
- any opportunities presented through links to landscape-level land-management tools should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation.  
**Restoration to help mitigate and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change** | | |
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<td>Restoration can be used to help mitigate and adapt to the potential impacts of climate change. This may include the provision of flood-water storage (see management of water resources), reducing flood risk and providing biodiversity enhancement (see enhancement of biodiversity) for climate change benefits and opportunities. Climate change mitigation and adaptation should be incorporated into restoration schemes where possible.</td>
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<td>• appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of restoration schemes for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</td>
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<td>Management of water resources</td>
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<td>Restoration can provide an opportunity to manage water resources. For example, mineral extraction sites have been used as agricultural reservoirs, general-drinking-water reservoirs and for flood-water storage.</td>
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<td>• any opportunities presented through links to Shoreline Management Plans should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation.</td>
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<td>Restoration to agricultural, grazing and forestry land</td>
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<td>There will be a preference against restoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land, to ensure that Hampshire’s important agricultural land is protected and land is not permanently lost.</td>
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<td>• minerals and waste development on high-quality agricultural (best and most versatile) land will be required to return the site to at least its previous agricultural land condition, if not improved, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative after-uses outweigh this need. The protection of soils in these locations is considered under Policy 7 (Protection of soils). These issues will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land.</td>
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<td>• appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of agricultural, grazing and forestry restoration schemes.</td>
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<td>Restoration to other development</td>
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<td>Following the restoration of some minerals or landfill sites, there may be some instances where the site is developed for other built developments. This may include the provision of open space as part of a wider (non-minerals and waste) development, housing, and other forms of non-minerals and waste development. Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the two National Park authorities can potentially determine such planning applications, alongside relevant district or borough councils. Hampshire County Council does not determine planning applications of this nature.</td>
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<td><strong>Commencement of restoration</strong></td>
<td>The restoration of minerals and landfill sites should commence at the earliest opportunity and must be completed within an acceptable timescale, as set out by the relevant planning permission.</td>
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<td>Restoration of oil and gas sites is a key site consideration. As oil and gas development takes place over three stages, it is possible to require the restoration of well sites to be undertaken at the end of each stage, rather than allowing the operator to keep the site on hold before moving on to the next stage.</td>
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<td><strong>Aftercare</strong></td>
<td>All minerals and landfill proposals require an aftercare period of at least five years. However, a longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. For example:</td>
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<td>• restoration to heathland will require a longer aftercare period due to the length of time heathland usually takes to establish;</td>
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<td>• nature conservation management may require an aftercare period of up to or in excess of 20 years (depending on the scheme);</td>
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<td>• restoration to agriculture may only need a five-year aftercare period.</td>
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<td>As with restoration, the aftercare period for mineral extraction or landfill sites will be controlled through planning conditions or legal agreements.</td>
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<td>Once the aftercare period has been completed, minerals and waste operators are normally no longer responsible for the management of the site. Sites are thereafter usually handed back to the original land owner or some other agency for ongoing use and management. An exception is landfill gas and leachate monitoring which may need to continue for a period set by a PPC permit.</td>
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<td><strong>Other long-term management of mineral and waste sites</strong></td>
<td>In some instances, restored sites require long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. The plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achievable and sustainable in the longer term.</td>
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<td><strong>Monitoring and enforcement</strong></td>
<td>The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that the restoration and aftercare of minerals and landfill sites takes place in line with the schemes agreed through the planning permissions granted. Effective restoration will be secured through planning conditions or legal agreements to ensure that it is sustained in the longer term.</td>
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<td>If the restoration or aftercare scheme is not undertaken in accordance with the agreed scheme, the relevant Hampshire authority will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action.</td>
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Policy: Protecting public health, safety and amenity

All minerals and waste development will need to consider the following issues:

- the consideration of emissions to air should include the proximity of proposals to areas which already require air-quality improvement. This includes Air Quality Management Areas;
- the consideration of emissions to air and dust should consider the proximity of habitats and designated sites sensitive to increased loading;
- assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects;
- any undue adverse pollution, public safety or amenity impacts must be avoided or minimised by sensitive design, layout, construction, adequate screening, buffer zones where relevant, and effective operating solutions aimed at managing noise, air, odour, flooding and visual impacts;
- avoiding impacts on pedestrian safety is a key consideration of highways amenity. This is considered in Policy 11 (Managing traffic);
- bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire. Certain operations, including site working and restoration options, in these areas can be affected due to the need to keep birds away from aircraft flight paths. The restoration of sites in bird-strike areas is considered in Policy 8 (Restoration and aftercare of minerals and waste developments);
- proposals within public-safety safeguarding zones will be scrutinised in the light of potential risks notified by the Health and Safety Executive, aerodrome operators and Ministry of Defence;
- applicants may be required to submit a Health Impact Assessment where health impacts or potential health impacts are identified. The relevant health and pollution control authorities will be consulted on proposals which may give rise to pollution and health issues;
- all minerals and waste developments must take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of coastal, surface and groundwater resources. There is also a need to protect the quality and yield of potable water resources. Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on water resources and due regard is given to water conservation and efficiency. Non-hazardous landfill developments should not impact a principal aquifer and should be located outside Groundwater Protection Zones I, II and III. Mineral extraction and inert landfill will not be permitted in areas that overlie a major aquifer and Groundwater Protection Zone I unless it can be demonstrated to the Hampshire Authorities and relevant governing authorities (Environment Agency) that there would not be an impact as a result of the development. The location of minerals and waste development in flood-risk zones is considered in more detail in Policy 10 (Flood risk and prevention);
- the potential for cumulative impacts, as a result of previous and existing minerals and waste management activities, must also be considered. Measures may be applied to avoid or reduce cumulative impacts by: controlling the number and timing of planning permissions; the phasing of working; the phasing of restoration; and by attaching conditions to planning permissions;
- where public rights of way are directly affected by minerals and waste development, arrangements must be put in place for their protection or for temporary or permanent diversion, as appropriate. Measures should be put in place to ensure the maintenance of improvement of all rights of way.
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<td>which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as is practicable. This is considered in more detail in <strong>Policy 4 (Protection of the countryside)</strong>;</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Environment Agency</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td>- all minerals and waste developments should be operated to the highest environmental standards, and in accordance with the planning permissions granted.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Monitoring and enforcement</strong></td>
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<td>The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring the sustainable operation of all minerals and waste sites, in line with the conditions and agreements of the relevant planning permissions. Other agencies may also monitor noise, air and odour. These may include Environmental Health Officers from Hampshire's District and Borough Councils and the Environment Agency. The Environment Agency will ensure that all waste sites are operated in accordance with the relevant exemptions of PPC permits granted.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 10: Flood risk and prevention</strong></td>
<td>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 creates a new role for county and unitary authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities giving them responsibility for taking appropriate measures to manage and co-ordinate public sector response to flood risk in their areas. New duties included under the Act include a duty to prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), to establish a register and record of significant public flood features, to designate privately owned significant flood risk features and to become responsible for approving, adopting and maintaining Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). Implementation of policies and proposals in this plan should have regard to these duties and should reflect the requirements of the LFRMS as it evolves.</td>
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<td>National policy on flooding aims to steer development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and it includes a sequential approach for determining appropriate locations. This approach is based on the indicative Flood Maps prepared by the Environment Agency.</td>
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<td>Developments under consideration in identified areas of flood risk will need to demonstrate that the development of the site will be safe and not result in increased flood risk. Such developments will require the Sequential Test and, where appropriate the Exception Test, to be carried out together with site-specific Flood Risk Assessments.</td>
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<td>Where a flood risk is identified, development should occur only in exceptional circumstances where the Exception Test in national guidance is met. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment, where one is required, will usually not be supported.</td>
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<td>Development within an area greater than 1 hectare, or within flood risk zones 2, 3a and 3b, must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment. Flood Risk Assessments and the advice of the Environment Agency will be taken into account in any decision. Landfill and hazardous waste facilities will not be permitted in flood risk zones 3a and 3b.</td>
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Throughout the plan period, up to 2030

Hampshire Authorities, Highway Authority, minerals and waste developers

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<td>Policy 11: Managing traffic</td>
<td>The method for transporting waste to and from a waste facility should be in accordance with the guidance in Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 10, which encourages new waste facilities to be located as close to their main source of waste as possible, in order to reduce the distance that waste is transported and hence reduce the carbon impact from waste transportation. Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities and sites of historic or ecological importance. The provision of adequate and safe access to sites and facilities is paramount. In particular sites should have: - safe access and an acceptable route to the strategic road network, which avoids or minimises impacts on sensitive landscapes, habitats, species and communities; - and may need to sign-up to a section 106 agreement for a staff travel plan, where the minerals and waste development generates significant amounts of vehicle movements. This will be of particular importance to larger facilities, such as mineral extraction sites and category 4 or category 6 waste facilities, which are likely to generate higher traffic numbers than smaller facilities. The use of both the SRN and PRN, alongside suitable local strategic roads (LRN) should ensure that the impacts on communities and sites of historic or ecological importance are kept to a minimum. If necessary, traffic routing agreements will be implemented to ensure that access is restricted to the lowest impact route. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered. All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway improvement works. Furthermore, the development of infrastructure to encourage the most appropriate transport of minerals and waste resources is supported, in particular highway developments that would improve access to quarries and waste facilities, thus mitigating the impacts of existing or future traffic on the environment and communities. Appropriate improvements to the highway network to help with this will be supported, especially if it can provide access to resources that would otherwise have to remain unused. It is important to note that in some instances, sites may not have adequate access to the SRN. This is particularly the case for rural minerals and waste sites, which may often be poorly located. In such instances, the suitability of roads will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Where a proposal requires the use of road transportation, the applicant must demonstrate:</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, Highway Authority, minerals and waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td>• safe and suitable HGV access and egress for the site; • suitable HGV access to either the SRN, PRN or other strategic route (LRN), which does not cause unacceptable levels of congestion and has minimal impact on the following: • residential areas, and quiet urban areas; • sites of historic importance; • sites of ecological importance; • sensitive amenities, such as schools and hospitals; • measures to avoid impacts on pedestrian safety; • consultation with the relevant Highway Authority to ascertain the requirement for a Transport Assessment to be undertaken</td>
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<td>The consideration of emissions to air, associated with road transportation, should include the proximity of proposals to areas which already require air quality improvement. This includes Air Quality Management Areas. Air quality and disturbance from noise and vibration will be most significant where sensitive areas, such as European designated sites, lie within 200m of roads down which minerals and waste traffic pass. Road transport impacts from site operation and employees will be minimised, through preparation of the following, as appropriate for the development: • transport impact assessment; or • freight management plan; or • sustainable work travel plan. Alternative methods of transportation may include rail, sea, inland waterway, field conveyor, internal site haul roads and pipelines. It is recognised that these methods may only be appropriate in certain circumstances and will not always be available or suitable as a direct substitution for road transport. In other instances, it may be that the use of one of the above methods, in particular the use of field conveyors and/or site haul roads at mineral sites, could be implemented in combination with road transport, in order to help reduce the impacts from road transport. Conveyors and pipelines are already used in Hampshire to move aggregates across country to avoid capacity issues on the public highway.</td>
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Hampshire has a number of cross-country oil and gas pipelines which help to transport the resources across the county. This includes a pipeline which runs through the New Forest National Park, from the Wytch Farm Oilfield in Dorset. Likewise internal or private site haul roads between sites can perform the same function. Alternative access arrangements may allow for the extraction of mineral resources which are currently inaccessible because they are located in areas which do not have roads capable of supporting direct access to HGV traffic. It is expected that both mineral and waste resource operations should make recourse to these forms of transport.

Any site resulting in an increase in multi-modal trip generation will be subject to a transport contribution in line with Hampshire County Council's Transport Contribution Policy (current), or the policy of the relevant authority, and CIL regulations (post-April 2014).

### Policy 12: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that the design of the development is of the highest quality and in accordance with the latest guidance on national, regional or local modern design standards.

The design and layout of all minerals and waste development should be sensitive to and take into account the present landscape and townscape character of the area in which it is located, as well as taking into account any stated objectives for the future of the area including any planned new development or regeneration plans. Applicants should use Landscape Character Assessment to assess the capacity of landscapes to accept development, to inform the appropriate scale and character of such development, and guide restoration where development is permitted.

Large minerals and waste development or developments in prominent locations should create positive architectural statements. Determining the design of new facilities should create positive architectural statements. Determining the design of new facilities should include consideration of the potential impact on the local community.

The design of development will also need to consider the appropriate screening and stand-offs from sensitive receptors. This is considered in more detail in Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).

Determining the design of new facilities should include consideration of the potential impact on the local community.

Opportunities for recycling the heat, energy and water consumed as part of the operation of the development and the use of recycled materials to construct minerals and waste development should also be maximised, where appropriate, in the design of new minerals and waste facilities.

New minerals and waste development should, as far as practicable and reasonable, demonstrate:
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<td>● energy-efficient design, maximising the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of renewable resources;</td>
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<td>● water-efficient design, including, where possible, water recycling and sustainable drainage measures;</td>
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<td>● the use of recycled and secondary materials (construction and demolition wastes) in the construction of the development and associated transportation infrastructure.</td>
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<td>The design of minerals and waste development should:</td>
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<td>● minimise waste production. If demolition needs to take place before construction, demolition wastes should be recovered, recycled and reused preferably on-site, as far as possible;</td>
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<td>● consider the end of the facility’s life and seek to minimise the disposal of waste and maximise recovery and recycling of waste;</td>
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<td>● maximise the recycling and re-use of water and heat throughout the process. If excess heat is produced, this should be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.</td>
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<td>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required.</td>
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<td>For waste uses, the layout and design should provide adequate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting and should employ best practice in design and construction for waste minimisation and recycling.</td>
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<td>Proposals for minerals and waste activities located alongside other active mineral working sites and waste sites, should:</td>
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<td>● be compatible uses, and waste-management activities at mineral-working sites should be for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site;</td>
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<td>● have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructures; and</td>
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<td>● not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.</td>
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<td>Examples of opportunities for co-location may include:</td>
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<td>● co-locating an energy-from-waste facility alongside an ash-recycling operation and an industrial unit heated by waste heat;</td>
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<td>• co-locating a construction, demolition and excavation waste-recycling facility next to an aggregate quarry and a concrete batching plant;</td>
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<td>• co-locating an organic waste-treatment plant such as anaerobic digestion or composting facility next to a sewage-treatment works.</td>
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<td>For co-location to be successful and sustainable in the longer term, local planning authorities, Hampshire Authorities, local businesses and development agencies must work together to actively plan new and future developments.</td>
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<td>Design and access statements will be required, where appropriate, for minerals and waste developments.</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Monitoring and enforcement</strong></td>
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<td>Planning conditions attached to planning permissions for minerals and waste development is the usual way in which potential impacts associated with construction and operation of minerals and waste development may be controlled. These will include conditions controlling areas such as noise, air and odour. The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that minerals and waste development takes place in line with the planning permissions granted. If a minerals or waste site is not being operated in accordance with the planning permission or associated agreed schemes, the Hampshire Authorities will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach is rectified.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 13: Planning conditions and obligations</strong></td>
<td><em>Section 106 agreements (until 6 April 2014)</em> Specific guidance on planning obligations (Circular 05/2005 Paragraph B21) sets out the statutory framework and acknowledges that where the impact of a number of developments creates the need for infrastructure, it may be reasonable for associated developers' contributions to be pooled, in order to allow the infrastructure to be secured in a fair way. A planning obligation normally requires something to be done, or it can be used to impose restrictions. Circular 5/05 included five tests which needed to be met to make a planning obligation acceptable. Highway contributions will only be sought where a development would result in a significant impact on the highway network, and one in which improvements are required to the local highway surrounding the site. Improvements may include traffic calming as well as other measures to mitigate impacts associated with highway movements. Where a planning obligation is required, each case will be determined on its individual merits and needs and will take into account the benefits and issues associated with the proposed development. After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 123 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under S106 agreements will no longer be permitted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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**CIL**

The CIL Regulations introduced in 2010 reduced the five tests set out in Circular 5/05 to three and put them on a statutory basis for development capable of being charged CIL. A planning obligation must be:

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

CIL only relates to development which includes the creation of a new building or extension to an existing building, and there are exemptions. CIL does not apply to major minerals and waste development that doesn’t involve buildings, but there may be some forms of minerals and waste developments which would be chargeable. This will include all types of buildings into which people go, such as:

- offices, portacabins and other buildings occupied by workers on developments associated with minerals and waste development;
- waste-transfer stations or material-recovery facilities.

The Act does not allow for County Councils to be a charging authority for CIL although, in the context of minerals planning, the Hampshire Authorities are considered to be the collecting authorities. Where CIL is applicable in an area in relation to minerals and waste development, CIL will be collected by the relevant Hampshire authority and returned to the relevant district or borough council (with the exception of the City Councils and National Park Authorities) and used for the infrastructure needed to support minerals and waste developments.

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<td><strong>Policy 14: Community benefits</strong></td>
<td>Hampshire County Council will issue a Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) and guidance that identifies the Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA), minerals and waste infrastructure and appropriate buffer zones. The MCA will set out which development proposals within the MCA should be subject to consultation within the relevant mineral planning authority, in the event of proposals for other development.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, District and Borough Council's</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 15: Safeguarding-mineral resources (Sand and gravel and brick-making clay)</strong></td>
<td>Hampshire County Council will issue a Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) and guidance that identifies the Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA), minerals and waste infrastructure and appropriate buffer zones. The MCA will set out which development proposals within the MCA should be subject to consultation within the relevant mineral planning authority, in the event of proposals for other development.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, local communities including town and parish councils</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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A realistic judgement about the likelihood of the mineral being worked in an environmentally acceptable way will be made in areas where development is proposed within the MSA. The minerals planning authority will not seek to prevent development where it is unlikely that extraction of the mineral would occur in the future. Where mineral deposits are believed to exist but detailed geological information is not available, the existence or otherwise of a potentially workable resource may need to be established by the developer before any application for development that might sterilise the potential deposit is determined.

Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Network Rail, ABP and other port authorities

Policy 16: Safeguarding-minerals infrastructure

The MCA as issued by Hampshire County Council will include the minerals infrastructure safeguarded by Policy 16 (Safeguarding-minerals infrastructure). Please see Policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resources) within this implementation plan.

Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source

Wharf and rail depot capacity will be monitored throughout the plan period to ensure that sufficient capacity is maintained up to 2030. This monitoring will consider the following issues:

- through put;
- any changes in capacity;
- whether existing wharves continue to meet modern operational needs;
- whether opportunities for new wharves offer opportunities to re-configure present infrastructure;
- existing recycled and secondary aggregate capacity will be subject to robust monitoring, which will allow for aggregate requirements to be flexible to any changes in demand in the future and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities.

Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates

The recycling/secondary aggregate facilities are on temporary permissions so planning applications will be required to maintain capacity and/or expand capacity, especially if new plant is required.
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<td><strong>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</strong></td>
<td>Existing wharf and rail depot capacity will be subject to robust monitoring of wharf and rail depot capacity. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the plan period to meet demands. It will also consider whether the existing wharves meet modern operational needs and whether the relocation or replacement opportunities to provide new wharf capacity (as identified under Policy 34 (Long-term safeguarding)) have arisen which enable the regeneration of some wharf sites.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals and waste developers, Network Rail and other relevant organisations</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td><strong>Development considerations</strong></td>
<td>The rail depot site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan.</td>
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<td><strong>Timing of development</strong></td>
<td>The sites identified for rail depots could be developed at any time within the plan period, depending on market conditions.</td>
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<td>All rail depot sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
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<td><strong>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregate</strong></td>
<td>All sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<td><strong>Extension proposals</strong></td>
<td>An extension or deepening to an active sand and gravel site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site access onto the public highway. Existing quarries generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. This may also include satellite sites. The extension of an existing site which requires HGV’s to cross a public highway will only be permitted in special circumstances. An extension may also occur where mineral would be sterilised if a site were to close.</td>
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<td>The acceptability of extending existing mineral-extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. This will include an assessment of the following at the planning application stage:</td>
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<td>whether the proposal meets other environmental and amenity policies contained within this Plan;</td>
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<td>cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the past performance of the existing operations will also be taken into consideration, when assessing the suitability of extending existing sites. This will include an assessment of any enforcement action against the site or operator;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>other economic considerations such as market areas.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Landbank monitoring**

The maintenance of the landbank will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction.

**Development considerations and site boundaries**

The sand and gravel extraction site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan.

Forest Lodge Farm has a total anticipated reserve of 0.4mt of soft sand and a further 0.17mt of sharp sand and gravel. Purple Haze has a total anticipated reserve of a total reserve of 8 million tonnes. However, it is anticipated that only 4 million tonnes of this will be available for extraction in the Plan period and that this will give reserves of 3.625mt of soft sand and 0.375mt of sharp sand and gravel. The remaining reserves could therefore be extracted at Purple Haze beyond 2030.

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

**Timing of development**

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

- Bleak Hill Quarry Extension (Bleak Hill)–from 2020+;
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood)–from 2020+;
- Roeshot Hill–from 2012+;
- Cutty Brow–from 2012+;
Hamble Airfield - from 2016 +;
Forest Lodge Farm - from 2016 +;
Purple Haze - from 2018 +;

The exact timings of sites coming on stream will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development.

Recreational displacement associated with the proposals
Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required.

Other unplanned opportunities for mineral extraction
Applicants for other unplanned opportunities for mineral extraction sites will be required to demonstrate the need for the development, in particular with regard to meeting aggregate demand. For example, there could be a need for further land won extraction if the extension and new sites identified within the Plan do not come forward within the plan period for development or if the demand for aggregate significantly increases.

Although borrow pits are not generally supported, there are some circumstances where they are the most sustainable way of providing aggregates for local major building projects such as the construction of new roads or major built development. This is particularly likely to be the case where a borrow pit would minimise the potential impacts on local communities and the environment. Borrow pits can help to safeguard resources of higher-grade material for primary uses. Aggregate extracted from borrow pits should only be used for the specific construction projects and the extraction site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a ‘corridor of disturbance’.

Proposals for borrow pits will only be permitted in the following circumstances:

- where there is clearly identified need for the proposal; and
- the aggregate extracted is for use only within the specific construction projects in which it is related to; and
- the site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a ‘corridor of disturbance’; and
- where the proposal meets the other environmental and amenity policies within the Plan.

Policy 21: Brick-making clay
All sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Considerations / Mechanisms</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|        | ● Hamble Airfield - from 2016 +;  
● Forest Lodge Farm - from 2016 +;  
● Purple Haze - from 2018 +;  
  The exact timings of sites coming on stream will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development.  
  Recreational displacement associated with the proposals  
  Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required.  
  Other unplanned opportunities for mineral extraction  
  Applicants for other unplanned opportunities for mineral extraction sites will be required to demonstrate the need for the development, in particular with regard to meeting aggregate demand. For example, there could be a need for further land won extraction if the extension and new sites identified within the Plan do not come forward within the plan period for development or if the demand for aggregate significantly increases.  
  Although borrow pits are not generally supported, there are some circumstances where they are the most sustainable way of providing aggregates for local major building projects such as the construction of new roads or major built development. This is particularly likely to be the case where a borrow pit would minimise the potential impacts on local communities and the environment. Borrow pits can help to safeguard resources of higher-grade material for primary uses. Aggregate extracted from borrow pits should only be used for the specific construction projects and the extraction site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a ‘corridor of disturbance’.  
  Proposals for borrow pits will only be permitted in the following circumstances:  
  - where there is clearly identified need for the proposal; and  
  - the aggregate extracted is for use only within the specific construction projects in which it is related to; and  
  - the site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a ‘corridor of disturbance’; and  
  - where the proposal meets the other environmental and amenity policies within the Plan.  
  All sites identified within the Plan will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria at the planning application stage. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.  
  Hampshire Authorities, minerals developers  | Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 |
### Brick-making clay extraction for uses not associated with local brickworks will not be supported.

#### Extension to existing sites

An extension or deepening to an existing clay site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site access onto the public highway. Existing sites generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. The extension of an existing site which requires HGV’s to cross a public highway will only be permitted in special circumstances.

#### Development considerations

The brick-making clay site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan. The westerly site allocation at Michelmersh includes a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1. A development considered related to this has been included with this site allocation. Any mineral extraction in SPZ need to comply with the requirements of Policy 9 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity).

#### Timing of development

Further brick-making reserves will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2014-2015. Further reserves will be required at Selborne if brick-making re-commences at Selborne. Further extraction at both sites will require planning permission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Considerations / Mechanisms</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 22: Chalk development</strong></td>
<td>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, minerals developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy 23: Oil and gas development</strong></td>
<td>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, Minerals developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oil and gas production is potentially more intrusive than other stages of oil and gas development and will only be acceptable where any adverse impacts can be sufficiently mitigated. This could involve screening the apparatus or locating it underground.

**All oil and gas development**

In all stages of oil and gas activity, extraction, processing and production facilities should be located to minimise adverse impacts on the landscape, nature conservation interests, residential amenity, the historic environment and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

**Restoration**

Restoration of oil and gas sites is a key site consideration. As oil and gas development takes place over three stages, it is possible to require the restoration of well sites to be undertaken at the end of each stage, rather than allowing the operator to keep the site on hold before moving on to the next stage. The restoration of oil and gas sites will be considered on a case-by-case basis. More information on restoration can be found in Policy 8 (Restoration of quarries and waste developments).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Considerations / Mechanisms</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Policy 24: Sustainable waste management development | Developers will show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy and how much waste residue (requiring disposal) will typically be created per annum.  

Depending on the facility type, waste-management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible to reduce long-distance transport, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms. Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the two National Park Authorities will work jointly in planning for the provision of larger facilities serving cross-border catchments.  

Waste arisings and waste-management capacity will be updated at least annually to monitor recycling, recovery and disposal volumes. Any increasing or significant shortfall in waste capacity will be identified.  

The amount and destination of waste exported outside the plan area will be monitored in collaboration with the relevant waste planning authorities, seeking to maintain limited equivalent cross-boundary import/export flows through planning for new provision.  

Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan. | Hampshire Authorities, waste developers | Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 |
<p>| Policy 25: Safeguarding-waste infrastructure | The MCA as issued by Hampshire County Council will include the minerals and waste infrastructure. Please see policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resources) above. | Hampshire Authorities, District and Borough Council's | Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Considerations / Mechanisms</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy 26: Capacity requirements for waste management development</td>
<td>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan. Where new waste-management development is proposed on an existing waste-management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several in the same locality. Applicants will indicate how proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill. Any proposed development close to neighbouring properties (as defined within the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter. Waste arisings and any growth will be monitored over the plan period and compared against the estimate for additional waste capacity (as of August 2011) to deliver sufficient recycling and recovery capacity to deliver at least 95% diversion of waste from landfill. In particular, the non-hazardous waste infrastructure will be monitored to include capacity created by new facilities and that lost from the closure of old facilities or from permissions that are not implemented.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 27: Energy recovery development</td>
<td>Applicants will indicate how proposals will provide low-carbon energy generation or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 28: Locations for waste management development</td>
<td>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy 29: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</td>
<td>Developers will show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>Considerations / Mechanisms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy 30: Liquid waste management development</td>
<td>Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities, waste developers</td>
<td>Throughout the plan period, up to 2030</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Policy 31: Non-hazardous waste landfill | Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.  

*Development considerations*

The landfill site allocations identified within the Plan include development considerations. These are set out in Appendix A. The development considerations should be addressed at the planning application stage along with the other policies of the Plan.  

*Environmental protection*

Applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk zones do not underlie the proposed site.  

*Stand-off*

Recommended stand-offs from Groundwater Protection Zone and Flood Risk Zones of 250 metres will be required. | Hampshire Authorities, waste developers                              | Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 |
| Policy 32: Hazardous waste landfill | Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the waste planning authorities for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.  

Developers will show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy. | Hampshire Authorities, Waste developers                             | Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 |
| Policy 33: Long-term safeguarding | | Hampshire Authorities, Minerals and waste developers, Government and relevant government agencies, relevant non-governmental agencies, other related business, transport industry, port authorities, local communities | Throughout the plan period, up to 2030 and beyond 2030 |
Appendix D-Monitoring Plan

1. The Monitoring Plan will comprise three key elements:

   1. Measurement of the key indicators set out in the table below, which are designed to measure progress on the effectiveness of policies in delivering the plan's objectives;
   2. A detailed report of the status of individual minerals and waste sites in Hampshire, including new planning applications permitted and refused, planning appeals and their outcome, monitoring and enforcement status and site restoration;
   3. A qualitative report summarising where the plan policies are robust and have been helpful in making the decision and, conversely, where implementing any policy may be causing some concern. If the latter, it will suggest ways in which this can be mitigated or at least show which policy should undergo detailed scrutiny when the plan review process begins.

Monitoring Plan - Key Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Measured period</th>
<th>Previous Period (for comparison)</th>
<th>Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of land-won aggregates¹</td>
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<td>Production of recycled aggregates¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Import of marine-won aggregates¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Import of other aggregates¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity of marine wharves¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity of rail depots¹</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landbank²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste deposited³</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste imported³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste exported³</td>
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<td>Waste arisings³</td>
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<td>Waste capacity³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste arisings projection by 2030³</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste capacity forecast need by 2030³</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1) Input to determine performance of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) to provide an adequate and steady supply of aggregates.
2) To monitor impact of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) and Policy 20 (Sand and gravel development) to provide at least a seven year landbank of land-won aggregates.
3) Input to monitoring policies 24 (Sustainable waste management development) and 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development) and progress towards waste recycling and diversion from landfill targets.
Appendix E-Relationship between old and new policies

The following tables highlight the relationship between the policies of the Minerals and Waste Plan and the previously adopted Core Strategy (2007) and Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (1998). Once adopted the Minerals and Waste Plan policies will replace all the previous Core Strategy policies and the saved Local Plan (1998) policies.

Relationship between policies and previous Core Strategy (2007) policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1 Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition</td>
<td>Policies 1 (Climate change – mitigation and adaption) and 12 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2 Waste growth and demand for natural resources</td>
<td>Policy 24 (Sustainable waste management development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3 Net self-sufficiency</td>
<td>Policy 24 (Sustainable waste management development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4 Recycling and Composting</td>
<td>Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5 Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment</td>
<td>Policy 26 (Capacity requirements for waste management development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S6 Landfill</td>
<td>Policies 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development), 31 (Non-hazardous waste landfill) and 32 (Hazardous waste landfill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S7 Specialist Facilities</td>
<td>Policies 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development), 30 (Liquid waste management development) and 32 (Hazardous waste landfill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S8 Sand and Gravel</td>
<td>Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S9 Recycled and Secondary Aggregates</td>
<td>Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S10 Chalk</td>
<td>Policy 22 (Chalk development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S11 Brick-making and Other Clay</td>
<td>Policy 21 (Brick-making clay)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S12 Oil and Gas</td>
<td>Policy 23 (Oil and gas development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14 Wharves and Rail Depots*</td>
<td>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S14 Safeguarding of Existing Development*</td>
<td>Policy 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S15 Sterilisation of Mineral Deposits</td>
<td>Policy 15 (Safeguarding-mineral resources (Sand and gravel and brick-making clay))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S16 Location of Waste Management</td>
<td>Policy 28 (Locations for waste management development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S17 Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S18 Site Selection</td>
<td>Plan identifies sites for rail depots, local land-won aggregate, brick-making clay and non-hazardous landfill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC1 Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development</td>
<td>Contained within national guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy No.</td>
<td>Title</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC2</td>
<td>Sites with International and National Designations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC3</td>
<td>Impact on Landscape and Townscape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC4</td>
<td>Historic Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC5</td>
<td>Green Belt</td>
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<td>DC6</td>
<td>Highways</td>
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<td>DC7</td>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
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<td>DC8</td>
<td>Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC9</td>
<td>Public Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC10</td>
<td>Water Resources</td>
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<td>DC11</td>
<td>Flooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC12</td>
<td>Restoration and Aftercare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC13</td>
<td>Waste Management and Recycling (including Aggregate Recycling Facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC14</td>
<td>Landfill</td>
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<td>DC15</td>
<td>Sand and Gravel</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC16</td>
<td>Chalk</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC17</td>
<td>Clay</td>
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<td>DC18</td>
<td>Wharves and Rail Depots*</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC19</td>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC20</td>
<td>Borrow Pits and Spoil Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC21</td>
<td>Prior Extraction of Minerals</td>
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<td>DC22</td>
<td>Additional Plant, Buildings and Minor Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC23</td>
<td>Local Development Orders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Quashed by High Court ruling
### Relationship between policies and saved Local Plan (1998) policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy No.</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>New Plan policy / Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Preferred Areas for Sand and Gravel Extraction</td>
<td>Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>AggregatesWharves and Depots</td>
<td>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Landfilling and Surcharging</td>
<td>Policies 29 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development), 31 (Non-hazardous waste landfill) and 32 (Hazardous waste landfill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Waste Processing</td>
<td>Policy 24 (Sustainable waste management development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix F- Supporting documents

1. The Plan is based on comprehensive evidence and assessments which have been prepared by or on behalf of the Hampshire Authorities, including the following documents:

#### List of supporting documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Version Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report</td>
<td>Submission</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</td>
<td>Version 2</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment</td>
<td>Version 2</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Traffic and Transport Assessment</td>
<td>Version 4</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Joint Baseline Report</td>
<td>Version 5</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals in Hampshire: Background Study</td>
<td>Version 5</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals Proposal Study</td>
<td>Version 5</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Sand Topic Paper</td>
<td>Version 3</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration Study</td>
<td>Version 3</td>
<td>November 2011</td>
<td>Hampshire Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Assessment for Wharves and Rail Depots in Hampshire (Update)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>February 2011</td>
<td>Land &amp; Mineral Management Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wharves and Rail Depots Study</td>
<td>Version 4</td>
<td>February 2012</td>
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Proposals Map
Proposals Map

Safeguarding

Mineral Safeguarding Area (Policy 15)
- Clay
- Sharp Sand and Gravel
- Soft Sand

Safeguarded sites (Policies 16 & 25)
- Chalk pits
- Oil and gas
- Landfills
- Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF)
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF)
- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
- Composting sites
- Waste Transfer Stations (WTS)
- Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW)
- Wharves
- Rail depots
- Metal recycling sites (MRS & ELV)
- Construction Demolition & Excavation Recycling sites
- Sand and gravel quarries

Proposals

- Inset Maps
- Proposed sites (Policies 19, 20, 21, & 31)
- Whitehill Bordon soft sand safeguarding (Policy 15)

Strategic Roads
- Railway

Plan area
- Portsmouth City
- Southampton City
- New Forest National Park
- South Downs National Park
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:

Telephone: 0845 603 5634 or 01962 845517
Email: planning.policy@hants.gov.uk

Write to:
Planning Policy
County Planning
Economy, Transport & Environment Department
Hampshire County Council
Floor 1, Elizabeth II Court West
Winchester
SO23 8UD

Internet: www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning