

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY, PORTSMOUTH CITY
COUNCIL, SOUTH DOWNS NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY & SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Update

Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Environmental Report

May 2026



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Non-Technical Summary

This non-technical summary provides an overview of the process and findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) undertaken for the update of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP). The document is referred to herein as the 'SA/SEA Environmental Report'.

What is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Update?

The minerals and waste planning authorities: Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council have worked in partnership to undertake an update of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP), which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.

The previous HMWP was adopted in October 2013. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years¹.

A second review of the 2013 HMWP in 2020 recommended updating the HMWP to reflect national policy changes, the Hampshire 2050 Vision for the Future, and to ensure that the Plan is delivering a steady and adequate supply of minerals and enabling sustainable waste management provision. It was subsequently decided by all partners that the HMWP would be subject to update. This is important as out of date plans limit the ability for planning authorities to enable the right development, in the right location, at the right time, and may lead to a greater number of planning applications determined at appeal.

During preparation it became apparent that the process had become a full update of the 2013 Plan. The updated HMWP will cover the period up to 2040 and, once adopted, will replace/supersede the currently adopted 2013 Plan.

The updated Plan has been through Examination in Public (EIP), and associated Main Modifications have been subject to SA/SEA.

What is Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

When preparing a minerals and waste local plan, minerals and waste planning authorities (MWSA) are legally required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Plan. These assessments are required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) (SEA Regulations), respectively. These two processes have been combined into this SA/SEA Environmental Report.

Sustainability Appraisal ensures that the social, economic and environmental effects of the Plan are identified and appraised. The purpose of the SA/SEA is to provide a high-level consideration of the environment and ensure that environmental and sustainability

¹ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2023 (Para. 33) - <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

considerations have been properly integrated into the Plan. It aims to make the update of the HMWP more sustainable and responsive to its environmental, social and economic effects, by identifying significant impacts and ways of minimising its negative effects.

SA/SEA is an iterative process. The SA/SEA has informed the updating of the Plan throughout its preparation, including policy wording and site allocation selection. The SA has also been informed by changes made to the draft HMWP Update at each stage. The SA has also considered the findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) at each stage of Plan preparation.

The SA/SEA Methodology

The SA/SEA Process

SA/SEA is an integrated, systematic appraisal of the potential environmental and sustainability impacts of policies, plans, strategies and programmes during their development, before they are approved. It ensures that the implications for the environment and sustainability are fully and transparently considered before final decisions are taken.

SA seeks to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of policies, plans and programmes. SA is required to deliver national sustainability objectives. This is also supported by provisions within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)² and the SEA Regulations³. According to Government policy⁴, SA “should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains)”.

The approach for undertaking the SA/SEA has been based on the following documentation / guidance:

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005.
- Practice Advice Note on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2018).
- National Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal⁵.

The stages of SA/SEA can be summarised as follows:

- Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the assessment. A Scoping Report is produced at this stage.
- Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.
- Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report.
- Stage D: Consulting on the Plan.
- Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the plan.

² National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2023 (para. 32) - <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

³ SEA Regulations - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents>

⁴ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2023 (Para. 32) - <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁵ Planning Practice Guidance - www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal

The first stage of SA/SEA (Stage A) involved preparation and circulation of a Scoping Report for consultation (June 2021). The Scoping Report identified key plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the update of the HMWP. It also set out the baseline environment (submitted as a separate Baseline Report for consultation, also in June 2021), including any existing sustainability issues, and the future baseline scenario without the Plan. Following initial consultation, both the Scoping⁶ and Baseline⁷ Reports were revised. The Scoping exercise identified some key themes across the Plan area that needed to be assessed in the SA/SEA and scoped out issues where significant effects were not anticipated.

Following the scoping exercise, a process of developing and refining the options (taking into account consultee comments) commenced (Stage B). The Interim SA/SEA Report⁸ was prepared as part of 'Stage C' and can also be referred to as the (draft) 'Environmental Report'. This was provided, along with the Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports, for consultation alongside the Draft Plan as part of the Regulation 18 Consultation that ran from 8 November 2022 to 31 January 2023. Consultation responses were considered and the SA/SEA Environmental Report (Proposed Submission)⁹ prepared, together with an Updated Baseline Report¹⁰. These reports then supported the Proposed Submission Plan as part of the Regulation 19 Consultation that ran for eight weeks from 9 January 2024 to 5 March 2024.

Following Regulation 19 consultation, a Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report¹¹ was prepared and submitted with the Submission Plan to the Planning Inspectorate for Examination in Public (EiP) hearings - 4 February to 13 February 2025 and 9 September 2025 (Purple Haze allocation specific hearing). The subsequent schedule of Main Modifications was then subject to SA/SEA¹².

Developing the SA/SEA Framework

The SA/SEA framework consists of a suite of SA/SEA Objectives which are used to test the vision, objectives, policies and site options contained in the HMWP Update Submission Plan. The SA/SEA Objectives have been developed based on the review of plans, programmes and the baseline information, and are shown in Table A, below.

⁶ (HA12) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report (September 2021) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-RevisedBaselineReport-September2021.pdf>

⁷ (HA11) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report (September 2021) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-RevisedScopingReport-September2021.pdf>

⁸ (HA13) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Interim Report (August 2022) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-InterimReport-August2022.pdf>

⁹ (HA44) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (December 2023) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAEnvironmentalReport-ProposedSubmission-December2023.pdf>

¹⁰ (HA45) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Updated Baseline Report (June 2023) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAUpdatedBaselineReport-ProposedSubmission-June2023.pdf>

¹¹ (SD05) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (Submission) July 2024 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAEnvironmentalReportSubmission-July2024.pdf>

¹² (MD10) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report SA/SEA Main Modifications Addendum (October 2025) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/MD10-HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-MainModificationsAddendum.pdf>

Table A: SA/SEA Objectives

SA/SEA Objectives	
Climate change	SA1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
Air quality	SA2. Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.
Biodiversity / geodiversity	SA3. Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.
Landscape / townscape	SA4. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.
Soils	SA5. Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Historic environment	SA6. Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.
Water resources	SA7. Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.
Flood risk	SA8. Reduce the risk of flooding.
Communities	SA9. Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.
Transport	SA10. Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.
Sustainable minerals supply	SA11. Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.
Waste hierarchy	SA12. Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.
Minerals and waste self-sufficiency	SA13. Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.
Economic	SA14. Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.
Green networks	SA15. Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

The Appraisal Process

The appraisal involved systematically assessing the following parts of the HMWP Update against the SA/SEA Objectives:

- Vision and objectives.
- Development management policies.
- Minerals policies.
- Waste policies.
- Site options.

This report documents the final assessment of the impacts of the HMWP Update (in light of post-EiP main modifications) in terms of its environmental, social and economic effects. It also considers 'cumulative effects' which for the purpose of this assessment is defined as 'those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (in combination effects), which arise

from the interaction between impacts of a plan on different aspect of the environment. The appraisal process aims to concentrate on identifying 'significant effects' only, as defined by the SEA Directive.

The assessment of environmental effects was qualitative and informed by professional judgement and experience with other SA/SEAs, as well as an assessment of national, regional and local trends.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping has been used to determine the distance of proposed sites from features such as environmental designations. In relation to the assessment of sites, performance criteria have been developed which are linked to each SA/SEA Objective, in order to provide a robust appraisal. A colour/symbol coding system has been used to ensure that the determination of impacts is visually apparent at a glance, as shown in Table B, below.

Table B: SA/SEA Objective - effects scoring system

Symbol	Explanation of the Effect
++	Very Positive: will result in a very positive impact on the objective
+	Slightly Positive: will result in a slightly positive impact on the objective
0	Neutral: will result in a neutral or negligible effect on the objective
-	Slightly Negative: will result in a slightly negative impact on the objective
--	Very Negative: will result on a very negative impact on the objective
?	Unknown: the relationship is unknown, or there is insufficient information to make an assessment

Assessment of Alternatives

The approach to assessing alternatives comprised the following stages:

- The alternatives to the proposed objectives, development management, minerals and waste policies were assessed (refer to the Appendix D-F); and
- Potential minerals and waste sites were appraised (refer to Appendix G).

In accordance with the SEA Directive and Planning Practice Guidance all reasonable alternatives were assessed. With regard to the proposed policies, reasonable alternatives were assessed where they had been identified and developed. Where only one policy option was under active consideration due to the lack of reasonable alternatives only this option was assessed.

Section 3.2.3 of this Report describes the process by which the proposed sites were identified via an initial 'Call for Sites', subsequent compilation of a long list of sites and appraisal of the long list as detailed in Appendix G. Due to the limited number of options, the approach was taken to assess the sites on their own merit / constraints allowing the plan-makers to determine whether the site should be considered as an allocation taking all factors into consideration.

The Appraisal Findings

Vision / Objectives

The HMWP Update has nine Objectives associated with the Vision, as set out in Table C, below. This Vision/Objectives option was selected from the appraisal of proposed Vision/Objectives options as set out in Table D, below.

Table C: HMWP Update Vision and Objectives

Vision	
Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, wellbeing and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique natural and built environment.	
No.	HMWP Update Objectives
1	Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to support the transition to net zero (neutrality) by 2050.
2	Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.
3	Plan for a resilient and reliable net self-sufficient waste management network.
4	Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a strategic way that protects and enhances natural and historic environments.
5	Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.
6	Supports and complements urban regeneration.
7	Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.
8	Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations.
9	Secure restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing and achieve a net gain in biodiversity (BNG) of at least 10% above the pre-worked baseline.

Table D: Total effects of HMWP Update proposed Vision and Objectives

HMWP Update Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals / waste self sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks
Option 1: Existing	+/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Option 2: NPPF & Update only	+	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?
Option 3: NPPF update & Hampshire Driven (and simplified)	++	++	+	+	?	++	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?

Option 4: Climate Change Driven	++	+	+/?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+/?	+/?	+	+	+/?	?
Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?

The assessment noted that in general, the HMWP Vision/Objectives options have a positive effect when assessed against the SA/SEA Objectives. There were no identified negative effects.

Key strengths identified in the objectives include: good consideration of carbon emissions; air quality; circular economy; protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environments; and health and wellbeing.

Development Management Policies

The HWMP Update has 14 development management policies (Policies 1 - 14), listed below:

- Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development
- Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation
- Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species
- Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes
- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
- Policy 8: Water management
- Policy 9: Protection of soils
- Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments
- Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being
- Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention
- Policy 13: Managing traffic
- Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

The full policy wording can be found in Appendix D. The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the 14 development management policies are set out in the 'at a glance' Table E, below.

Table E: Total effects of development management policies against SA/SEA Objectives

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Policy 1 Sustainable minerals and waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
Policy 2 Climate change – mitigation and adaption	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0

Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species	0	+	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 4 Nationally protected landscapes	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 5 Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 6 South West Hampshire Green Belt	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 7 Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 8 Water management	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0
Policy 9 Protection of soils	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 12 Flood risk and prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
Policy 13 Managing traffic	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	?	0	?	0	0
Policy 14 High-quality design of minerals and waste development	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The appraisal showed that overall, the development management policies had a positive or neutral effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.

Key strengths of the policies include: specific criteria describing when minerals and waste development will and will not be supported; requirement for proposals to be supported by a Climate Change Assessment; protection for habitats and species, designated landscapes, Green Belt and countryside, and the historic environment; and requirement for at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain. The policies also effectively address site restoration and aftercare, water resources and flood risk, sustainable transport and impacts of minerals and waste development on health and wellbeing.

Minerals Policies

The HWMP Update has 10 mineral policies (Policies 15 - 24), listed below:

- Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources
- Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure
- Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source
- Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development
- Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots
- Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates
- Policy 21: Silica sand development
- Policy 22: Brick-making clay

- Policy 23: Chalk development
- Policy 24: Oil and gas development

The full policy wording can be found in Appendix E. The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the ten Minerals Policies are set out in the 'at a glance' Table F, below.

Table F: Total effects of minerals policies against SA/SEA Objectives

Minerals Policy	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Policy 15 Safeguarding - mineral resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 16 Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 17 Aggregate supply – capacity and source	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 18 Recycled and secondary aggregates development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0
Policy 19 Aggregate wharves and rail depots	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 20 Local land-won aggregates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0
Policy 21 Silica sand development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0
Policy 22 Brick-making clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0
Policy 23 Chalk development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy 24 Oil and gas development	-	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

The appraisal showed that overall, the minerals policies had a neutral or positive effect on the SA/SEA Objectives, with only one Policy scoring negatively against SA/SEA Objective 1.

Key strengths of the minerals policies include: strong emphasis on minerals resource and minerals infrastructure safeguarding; enabling of a steady supply of minerals, sand and gravel; strong support for the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates; measurable figures for annual recycling capacity; and a focus on sustainable transport and the need to minimise haulage.

Waste Policies

The HMWP Update has 10 waste policies (Policies 25 - 34), listed as follows:

- Policy 25: Sustainable waste management
- Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure
- Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development
- Policy 28: Energy recovery development
- Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management
- Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development
- Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management
- Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill
- Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development
- Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

The full policy wording can be found in Appendix F. The results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the 10 waste policies are set out in the 'at a glance' Table G, below.

Table G: Total effects of waste policies against SA/SEA Objectives

Waste Policy	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Policy 25 Sustainable waste management	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0
Policy 26 Safeguarding - waste infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 27 Capacity for waste management development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	0
Policy 28 Energy recovery development	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0
Policy 29 Locations and sites for waste management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
Policy 30 Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	0
Policy 31 Liquid waste and waste-water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 32	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	--	+	0	0

Non-hazardous waste landfill															
Policy 33 Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 34 Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0

The appraisal showed that overall, the waste policies had a neutral or positive effect on the SA/SEA Objectives, with only one policy scoring negatively against SA/SEA Objective 12.

Key strengths of the waste policies include: a focus on delivering sustainable waste management; strong emphasis on waste infrastructure safeguarding; measurable figures for waste management capacity; support for the sustainable extraction, reuse and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources; and a focus on waste processing and management self-sufficiency.

Site Appraisal

Five site allocations were taken forward in the Submission Plan. All five submission site allocations underwent an appraisal against the SA/SEA Objectives. It should be noted that the sites are not being assessed against each other, but rather appraised on their relative performance based on environmental indicators and performance criteria.

Assessment tables for each site are presented in Appendix G, along with assessment tables for all sites that were submitted as part of the original Call for Sites. An 'at a glance' table of scores for all sites is provided in Table 3.7, section 3.8 and the results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the five submission sites are summarised in Table H, below.

Table H: At a glance total effects of the submission sites against SA/SEA Objectives

N.B. The net effect scores presented in the table below result from assessment without consideration of mitigation, development considerations or other measures.

Sites	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transportation	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	-	+
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	0
Purple Haze (NFD03)	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+

Midgham Farm (NFD04)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

The appraisal considered potential impacts of the sites upon SA/SEA Objectives (without mitigation). The appraisal showed that one of the sites was not considered to have a negative effect on the SA/SEA Objectives, four sites have negative effects on two or more SA/SEA Objectives; four sites scored negatively for effects on SA/SEA Objective 3 (biodiversity); four sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 14 (economy); all five sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 13 (minerals and waste self-sufficiency); three sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 8 (flood risk); three sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 12 (waste hierarchy); and three sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 15 (green network).

The site appraisals have shown that some of the sites (without mitigation) have the potential to negatively impact the following environmental areas (however, these issues would be addressed by mitigation and the development management policies):

- Air quality.
- Biodiversity / nature conservation designations.
- Soil quality.
- Historic environment.
- Communities.
- Transport.
- Economy.

It was noted that a number of sites scored positively for the following environmental / sustainability areas:

- Air quality.
- Soil quality.
- Water resources.
- Flood risk.
- Waste hierarchy.
- Minerals and waste self-sufficiency.
- Economy.
- Green networks/public rights of way.

Cumulative Effects (Intra-Plan)

The SEA Directive requires information to be provided on the likely cumulative and synergistic (i.e. in combination effects) on the environment. For the purpose of this assessment cumulative effects are defined as those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (intra plan effects) which arise from the interaction between effects within the same plan on different aspects of the environment. The appraisal process aimed to concentrate on identifying 'significant effects' only, as defined by the SEA Directive.

It is noted that although the Plan objectives did not result in any negative effects and only one minerals and one waste policy each resulted in a negative effect, the sites were judged to have a number of negative effects on the SA/SEA Objectives relating, to a greater or lesser extent, to Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 14. Should these sites be brought forward the

development management policies will need to be rigorously applied to ensure any adverse effects are effectively mitigated.

For the purpose of establishing the intra-plan synergistic cumulative effects only the key SA/SEA Objectives, where the Plan is most likely to have an effect, have been considered, these include supporting sustainable extraction and re use of recycling or waste, minerals and aggregates (Objective 11); maintaining and protecting air quality (Objective 2), which has a secondary effect on emissions and climate change (Objective 1); protection of the water environment (Objective 7); and to create and sustain high levels of mineral services (Objective 13).

With reference to the environmental baseline / environmental problems / evolution without the Plan, the main areas in which the update of the HMWP would have cumulative effects include:

- The Plan area will continue to produce more waste. The HMWP Update is considered to have a positive effect as it provides a framework for safeguarding existing sites and assessing site allocations as well as encouraging more waste management and application of the waste hierarchy.
- Aggregate requirements will increase. The policies relating to safeguarding sites and infrastructure and preventing sterilisation are considered to have a neutral cumulative effect.
- Minerals and waste sites have the potential to cause contamination and harm to the environment. The policies within the HMWP Update aim to protect the water environment and soils. However, a number of the site allocations report a negative effect on water quality/resources. Should these sites be brought forward for development, the development management policies will need to be rigorously applied to minimise the impact.
- Reductions in CO₂ will be increasingly hard to realise. This is considered to have neutral effect as any increase in minerals and waste haulage will have an indirect effect on emissions. However, the policies relating to sustainable transport and air quality aim to minimise the effect.
- In relation to flood risk, the HMWP Update is considered to have a neutral effect as it aims to minimise inappropriate development within flood prone areas. Environment Agency climate change allowances¹³ have been applied to Flood Zones used for this assessment.

A significant challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land¹⁴. Where applicable, the HMWP Update has addressed this issue, notably within the policies relating to safeguarding (minerals/waste sites and infrastructure).

With respect to the five site allocations, there is potential for cumulative effects in the site cluster in the Fordingbridge/Ringwood Forest area (Midgham Farm and Purple Haze), although the distance between these sites is nearly 5km.

¹³ Environment Agency climate change allowances - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>

¹⁴ Reference is made to the authorities' local plans (including those emerging)

There are a number of active minerals and waste sites within 5km of each site allocation. The distances between most of these sites would negate the issue of cumulative effects, save for the potential of cumulative nutrient enrichment and other water pollution issues, where sites share the same catchment of or to a sensitive international or national nature conservation site receptor, and community impacts for those few in close proximity to site allocations.

The inclusion of appropriate Development Considerations in the HMWP Update that address each potential cumulative impact is crucial. Additionally, the issue of cumulative impacts would be taken into account at the planning application stage, which could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes, for example.

Cumulative Effects (Inter-Plan)

There are a number of strategic local plan site allocations and planning permissions within 5km of each of the five site allocations. Many of the sites are at sufficient distance and have a significant separation by urban development and road network that would negate the issue of cumulative effects, save for the potential of cumulative nutrient enrichment and other water pollution issues, where sites share the same catchment of or to a sensitive international or national nature conservation site receptor, and community impacts for those few in close proximity to site allocations.

With respect to other types of development which may give rise to cumulative effects (e.g. housing, industrial/commercial etc.) each of the Plan area District/Borough Authorities has in place/preparing its own Local Plan. Each of the Local Plans (within and surrounding the HMWP area) will propose development which cumulatively with the development proposed within the HMWP Update could result in negative cumulative impacts on local communities and the environment within the Plan area.

A list of known 'strategic' development sites has been prepared in Section 4.3 of this Environmental Report, including sites set out in Local Plans that are within a 5km zone of influence of each site allocation, constitute greater than 99 residential dwellings or 2,500 square metres or greater of commercial/industrial development and are likely to have temporal overlap. All five sites allocations have such development sites within their 5km zone of influence.

Many of the sites are at sufficient distance and have a significant separation by urban development and road network that would negate the issue of cumulative effects, save for the potential of cumulative nutrient enrichment and other water pollution issues, where sites share the same catchment of or to a sensitive international or national nature conservation site receptor, and community impacts for those few in close proximity to site allocations.

The inclusion of appropriate Development Considerations in the HMWP Update that address each potential cumulative impact is crucial. Additionally, the issue of cumulative impacts would be taken into account at the planning application stage, which could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes, for example.

Proposed Mitigation

A number of potential mitigation measures are proposed in Section 4.4 of this Environmental Report. These will need to be implemented through the application of the development management policies and Development Considerations as well as requirements of any planning permissions being brought forward. These measures can be applied to minimise potential negative effects of the sites on SA/SEA Objectives.

Proposed Monitoring

This Environmental Report provides some suggested monitoring measures in Section 4.6. Monitoring suggestions are provided for each SA/SEA Objective. Effort has been made to ensure these suggestions are simple, effective and measurable, and that monitoring is undertaken on an annual basis.

Main Modifications

Main modifications listed in the Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications¹⁵ were subject to SA/SEA¹⁶. That assessment concluded that the proposed Modifications to the policies continue to minimise the impacts to the environment and promote sustainable development and this is reflected throughout the policies and the Development Considerations. It was not considered that the proposed main modifications to the policies will alter the 'significant effects' and/or cumulative impacts outlined in the SA/SEA Submission Environmental Report. An assessment of the five site allocations to determine the cumulative impact of the allocations with other minerals and waste operations within the zone of influence has not been undertaken as the site locations or nature of the proposals have not been modified.

Concluding Statement

This SA/SEA has shown that the Hampshire Authorities have undertaken a comprehensive, rigorous and robust integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the HMWP Update that is compliant with the SEA Regulations, and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requirements on SA.

This HMWP Update demonstrates many aspects of good planning. The HMWP Update is clearly driven by achieving its goals whilst minimising its impacts on the environment and promoting sustainable development, and this is reflected throughout the objectives and policies. The HMWP Update has been developed and informed by a sound evidence base and up-to-date baseline data.

In general, the HMWP Update is considered to be in line with relevant international, national and local plans, programmes and policies as outlined in Appendix A. Consideration has also been given to the outcomes of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

¹⁵ (MD05) HMWP Update: Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications (October 2025) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/MD05-HMWP-PartialUpdate-MainModifications.pdf>

¹⁶ (MD10) HMWP Update: SA/SEA Main Modifications Addendum (October 2025) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/MD10-HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-MainModificationsAddendum.pdf>

The preparation of the HMWP Update has been effectively informed by the various stages of the SA/SEA assessment process, with the SA/SEA contributing to the formulation of the HMWP Update vision, objectives and policies, and the selection of site allocations.

It is essential that when the updated HMWP Update is implemented by relevant planning authorities, it is considered as a whole. Planning applications will need to consider not only the relevant minerals and/or waste policies, and the development management policies, but also the Development Considerations set out for each specific site. Planning permission will not be granted if relevant Development Considerations are not adequately addressed.

1. Introduction

1.1 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP)

- 1.1 The minerals and waste planning authorities (Hampshire Authorities): Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council are working in partnership to undertake an update of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP), which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.
- 1.2 The current HMWP was adopted in October 2013¹⁷. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years¹⁸.
- 1.3 A second review of the 2013 HMWP in 2020 recommended updating the HMWP to reflect national policy changes, the Hampshire 2050 Vision for the Future, and to ensure that the Plan is delivering a steady and adequate supply of minerals and enabling sustainable waste management provision. It was subsequently decided by all partners that the HMWP would be subject to partial update. This is important as out of date plans limit the ability for planning authorities to enable the right development, in the right location, at the right time, and may lead to a greater number of planning applications determined at appeal.
- 1.4 During preparation it became apparent that the process had become a full update of the 2013 Plan. The updated HMWP will cover the period up to 2040 and, once adopted, will replace/supersede the currently adopted 2013 Plan.
- 1.5 The updated Plan has been through Examination in Public (EIP), and associated main modifications have been subject to SA/SEA.
- 1.6 Minerals and waste planning issues are most appropriately addressed jointly so that strategic issues can be satisfactorily resolved. The updated HMWP will cover those parts of the minerals and waste planning authorities listed in paragraph 1.1 that are within the Plan boundary (see Figure 1.1).

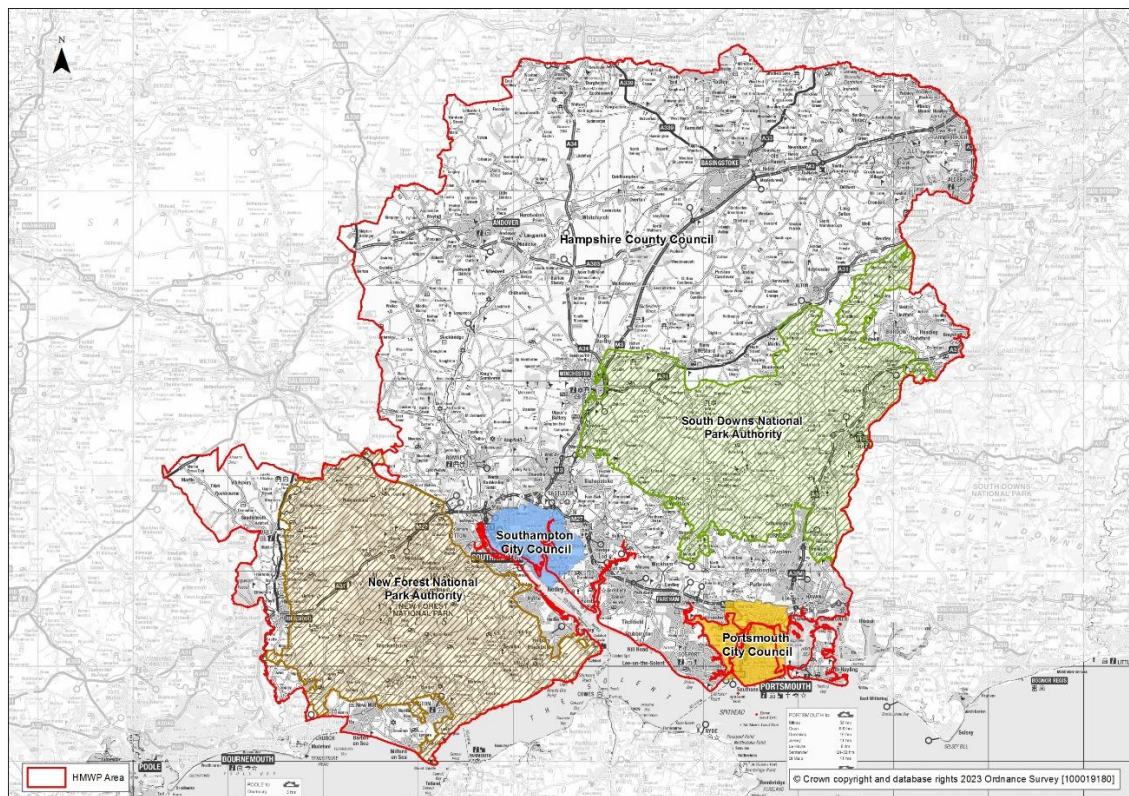
¹⁷ Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) -

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

¹⁸ National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2023 (Para. 33) -

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Figure 1.1: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Area and Hampshire Authorities



1.7 The main components of the HMWP Update Submission Plan¹⁹ are:

- The vision and objectives.
- Development management policies (policies 1 – 14).
- Minerals policies (policies 15 – 24).
- Waste policies (policies 25 – 34).
- Site allocations.

1.2 Background

1.8 The Hampshire Authorities are required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Section 19(5)) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the update of the HMWP in order to deliver national sustainability objectives.

1.9 When preparing a minerals and waste local plan, it is also a statutory requirement to conduct an environmental assessment²⁰ in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) (SEA Regulations)²¹.

¹⁹ HMWP Update: Submission Plan (July 2024) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-Reg22-Submission-July2024.pdf>

²⁰ Commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment

²¹ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made>

- 1.10 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) processes have herein been combined into a ‘Sustainability Appraisal Report incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment’ (SA/SEA).
- 1.11 The objective of this SA/SEA is to “provide a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations in the preparation of plans and programs with a view to promoting sustainable development”²². It aims to make the update of the HMWP more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying significant impacts and ways of minimising their negative effects²³.
- 1.12 The SA/SEA:
- Identifies, describes and evaluates the significant environmental, social and economic effects of implementing the update of the HMWP.
 - Identifies actions to prevent, reduce or as fully as possible offset any adverse effects.
 - Allows the environmental effects of alternative minerals and waste management approaches and mitigation measures to be considered.
 - Provides an early and effective opportunity to engage in update of the HMWP through consultation.
 - Monitors the preparation of the Plan to identify any unforeseen environmental effects and take remedial action where necessary.
- 1.13 This Environmental Report describes how the HMWP Update vision, objectives, policies, and site allocations have been identified and appraised and presents the findings of the SA/SEA.
- 1.14 The SA/SEA meets all the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. These are signposted throughout the document.
- 1.15 This Environmental Statement should be read in conjunction with the following documents:
- (SD01) HMWP Update Submission Plan (July 2024)²⁴.
 - (HA11) SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report (September 2021)²⁵.
 - (HA12) SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report (September 2021)²⁶.
 - (HA13) SA/SEA Interim Report (August 2022)²⁷.

²² Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Strategic Environmental Assessment and ex-ante evaluation for the EMFF operational programs (OP)

²³ Strategic Environmental Assessment, Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans, Levett-Therivell, January 2018.

²⁴ HMWP Update: Submission Plan (July 2024) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-Reg22-Submission-July2024.pdf>

²⁵ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report (September 2021) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-RevisedScopingReport-September2021.pdf>

²⁶ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report (September 2021) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-Partial-Update-SA-RevisedBaselineReport-September2021.pdf>

²⁷ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Interim Report (August 2022) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-InterimReport-August2022.pdf>

- (HA45) SA/SEA Update Baseline Report (June 2023)²⁸.
- (HA44) SA/SEA Environmental Report (December 2023)²⁹.
- (SD05) SA/SEA Environmental Report (Submission) July 2024³⁰.
- (MD10) SA/SEA Environmental Report Main Modifications Addendum (October 2025)³¹.

1.3 The SA/SEA Process

- 1.16 SA/SEA is an integrated, systematic appraisal of the potential environmental and sustainability impacts of policies, plans, strategies and programmes during the development of a Plan before it is approved. It ensures that the implications for the environment are fully and transparently considered before final decisions are taken.
- 1.17 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the authorities are required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of this update of the HMWP. SA seeks to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of policies, plans and programmes. SA is required in order to deliver national sustainability objectives. This is also supported by provisions within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)³² and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. According to Government policy³³, SA “should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains)”.
- 1.18 The approach for undertaking the SA/SEA has been based on ‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005’, ‘Practice Advice Note on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2018)’, and guidance provided by the National Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal³⁴.
- 1.19 The stages of the SA/SEA process are set out in Figure 1.2.

²⁸ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Update Baseline Report (June 2023) -

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAUpdatedBaselineReport-ProposedSubmission-June2023.pdf>

²⁹ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (December 2023) -

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAEnvironmentalReport-ProposedSubmission-December2023.pdf>

³⁰ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (Submission) July 2024 -

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAEnvironmentalReportSubmission-July2024.pdf>

³¹ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report SA/SEA Main Modifications Addendum (October 2025) -

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/MD10-HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-MainModificationsAddendum.pdf>

³² National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2023 -

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

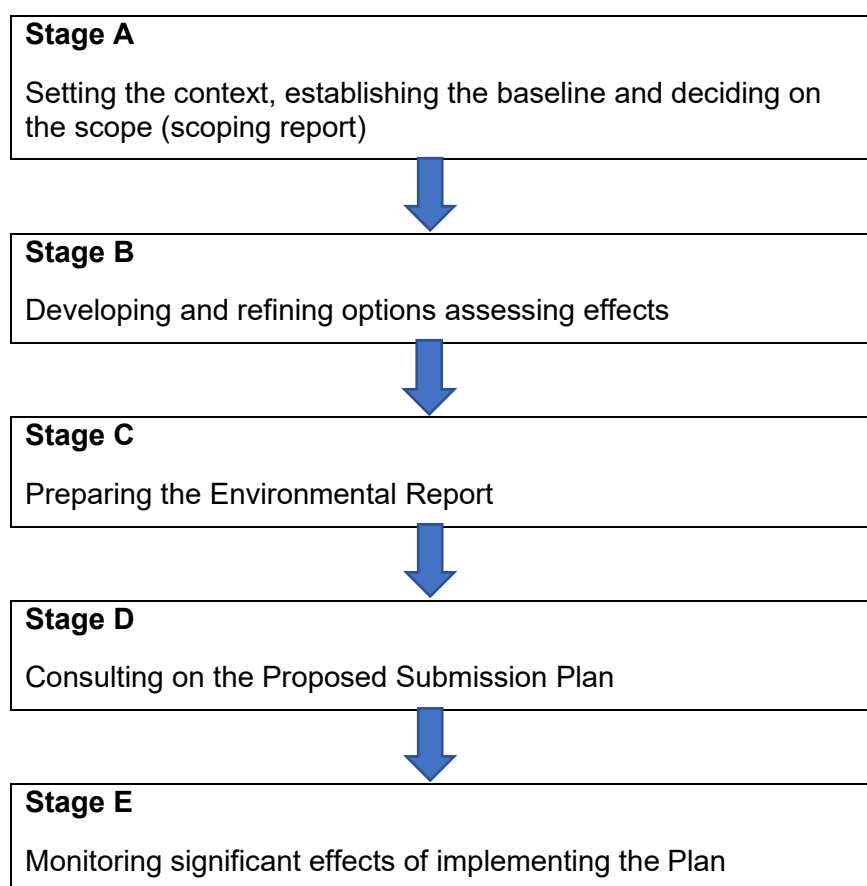
³³ National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 33) -

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

³⁴ Planning Practice Guidance:

www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal

Figure 1.2: Stages in the SA/SEA process



- 1.20 Stage A of the process (scoping) was undertaken, and the SA/SEA Scoping Report submitted together with a separate Baseline Report was provided for consultation with partners and key stakeholders, including statutory bodies in June 2021. Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports, which outline who responded to the consultation and how the comments had been addressed, were then provided with the SA/SEA Interim Report (draft Environmental Report), as part of the Regulation 18 Consultation that ran from 8 November 2022 to 31 January 2023. The Revised Baseline was subsequently updated to ensure changes to the baseline were incorporated.
- 1.21 The SA/SEA Interim Report³⁵ documented Stage B and presented the initial findings of Stages C and D. This Environmental Report and Main Modifications addendum formally meet the requirements of Stages C and D. Table 1.1 sets out the tasks involved in each of the stages outlined in Figure 1.2 and how they relate to the preparation of the HMWP Update.

³⁵ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Interim Report August 2022 – <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-InterimReport-August2022.pdf>

Table 1.1: SA/SEA and the HMWP Update Process

SA/SEA Stages and Tasks ³⁶	Deliverable
HMWP Update Pre-Production	
<u>Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</u> A1: identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives A2: collecting baseline information A3: identifying sustainability issues and problems A4: developing the SA/SEA Framework A5: consulting on the scope of the SA/SEA	• Scoping and Baseline Reports June 2021; • Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports September 2021.
HMWP Update Production	
<u>Stage B: Developing and refining options assessing effects</u> B1: testing the Plan's objectives of the SA/SEA framework B2: developing and refining the option B3: predicting the effects B4: evaluating the effects B5: considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects B6: proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the HWMP Update	• Interim SA/SEA Report
<u>Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report</u> C1: preparing the Interim SA/SEA Report C2: preparing the Environmental Report	• Interim SA/SEA Report • Environmental Report December 2023 • Environmental Report July 2024
<u>Stage D: Consulting on the Draft/Proposed Submission Plan</u> D1: consultation on the Draft Plan and accompany Interim SA/SEA Report D2: consultation on the Proposed Submission Plan and accompanying Environmental Report	
HMWP Update Examination	
D3: appraising significant changes resulting from representations	• Environmental Report Main Modifications Addendum October 2025 • Environmental Report February 2026 • Post-Adoption Statement 2026
HMWP Update Adoption	
<u>Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the Plan</u> E1: Finalising aims and methods of monitoring E2: responding to adverse effects	• Environmental Report Final February 2026 • HMWP Update Monitoring Reports

³⁶ Tasks as Defined in 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, September 2005'.

1.4 Meeting the requirements of the ‘SEA Regulations’

1.22 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations sets out certain requirements for the Environmental Report (Stage C) which must be followed. This report includes all the information that must be included in the Environmental Report. An SEA roadmap is provided as Table 1.2, demonstrating how this report complies with the Regulations, and the specific requirements of the Regulations are also highlighted at the beginning of each chapter.

Table 1.2: SEA Roadmap³⁷

Task	Where covered in this report
(a) An outline of the contents; and main objectives of the plan or program; and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Contents page Section 1 / Appendix A
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereafter without implementation of the plan or program.	Section 2 / Revised Scoping and Updated Baseline Reports
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 2 / Revised Scoping and Updated Baseline Reports
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or program including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) ³⁸ .	Section 2
(e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international community or member state level which are relevant to the plan or program and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Revised Scoping and Updated Baseline Reports
(f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as: • Biodiversity. • Population. • Human health. • Fauna, flora, soil. • Water. • Air. • Climate factors. • Material assets. • Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage. • Landscape. • Interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 3 and Appendices D-G
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce, and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or program.	Section 3 and Appendices D-G
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical	Section 4 and Appendices E-H

³⁷ The requirements of the SEA address the requirements for an SA, specifically with respect to reviewing policies and plans, assessing topic areas and determine likely evolution with the plan.

³⁸ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made>

	deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in complying the required information.	
(i)	A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Section 4
(j)	A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Non-technical summary at the front of this report

1.5 Requirements of SA

1.23 Paragraphs 7-14 of the NPPF indicate what the Government's view of sustainable development in England means for the planning system. Three dimensions are specifically highlighted:

- An economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy.
- A social role supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities.
- An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.

1.24 This SA/SEA considers how these principles have been taken into account in the development of HMWP Update.

1.6 Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.25 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)³⁹, commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken of the update of the HMWP to assess whether the has the potential to have significant effects on National Site Network (NSN)⁴⁰ sites and Ramsar sites, either alone or in-combination with other plans and projects. NSN and Ramsar sites will be referred to collectively as International sites in this report. The HRA process is similarly iterative. An HRA Baseline and Methodology Report was prepared⁴¹ and a separate HRA screening exercise⁴² and Appropriate Assessment⁴³ were undertaken. An HRA of the main modifications was also undertaken. The results of the HRA were used to inform the SA/SEA process and reports, with particular regard to biodiversity.

³⁹ Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents>

⁴⁰ The National Site Network (NSN) was originally the UK's pre-Brexit contribution of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) to the European Natura 2000 Network.

⁴¹ HMWP Update: HRA Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 – <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-HRA-RevisedBaselineandMethodologyReport-September2021.pdf>

⁴² HMWP Update: HRA Screening Report (Submission) July 2024 – <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-HRAScreeningReport-July2024.pdf>

⁴³ HMWP Update: HRA Appropriate Assessment (Submission) July 2024 – <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-HRAAppropriateAssessment-July2024.pdf>

2. Stage A: Scoping Appraisal Findings

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1 Tasks A1-A4 of the SA/SEA process involve gathering evidence to help set the context and objectives, establish the environmental baseline and decide on the scope of the SA/SEA.
- 2.2 The evidence was used to develop a set of suitable objectives against which the sustainability effects of the HMWP Update could be assessed. The following sections provide a summary of the policy context, the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and any existing environmental problems as required in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. Further detail may be found in the Revised Scoping Report⁴⁴ and Appendix A.

2.2 Task A1 Review of Plans and Policies

- 2.3 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations requirement for Task A1 is as follows:

An outline of the contents; and main objectives of the plan or program; and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes. Also, the environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or state level, which are relevant to the plan of program and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.

- 2.4 A review was undertaken of other relevant international, national, regional and local principles, plans, programmes and strategies to identify their implications for the update of the HMWP. Appendix A provides a summary of the relevant plans and policies and identifies how these have been considered in the SA/SEA appraisals framework. This is not a definitive list and focuses on those which are likely to influence the update of the HMWP. The detailed assessment of the plans, policies and programmes is provided in the Updated Baseline Report⁴⁵.
- 2.5 The key links and themes identified in the review of the plans, policies and programmes can be broadly summarised into the following:
- Sustainability of mineral resources.
 - Adherence to the waste hierarchy.
 - Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

⁴⁴ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-RevisedScopingReport-September2021.pdf>

⁴⁵ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Updated Baseline Report June 2023 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAUpdatedBaselineReport-ProposedSubmission-June2023.pdf>

- Conserving and enhancing nature conservation and cultural heritage nationally and locally.
- Protection of the water environment and alleviation of flooding.
- Maintaining and protecting air quality.

2.3 Task A2: Environmental Context (establishing the baseline environment)

- 2.6 The collection of the baseline information on the environment within the plan area is a key component of the SA/SEA process and a legal requirement under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. The baseline information provides a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and identifying sustainability problems.
- 2.7 The Regulation's requirement for Task A2 is as follows:

In accordance with the Regulations, the Environmental Report should include: the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereafter without implementation of the plan or program; and the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.

- 2.8 Baseline information was compiled for the Scoping Report and Baseline Report. Information was collected from a number of sources, notably Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Ordnance Survey, Environment Agency and Natural England. Current information was used where possible.
- 2.9 Information was collected on the following topics:
- Climate change.
 - Air quality.
 - Biodiversity.
 - Landscape and visual amenity.
 - Soils, geology and geomorphology.
 - Historic environment / cultural heritage.
 - Water environment.
 - Population and human health.
 - Material assets (landuse, transport, waste and minerals).
 - Economy.
- 2.10 The baseline provides a basis for understanding the environmental and sustainability issues in the Plan area. It helps to identify any environmental problems and ways to potentially resolve them. It is an important stage of the SA/SEA and ensures the process is based on sound evidence and assists in predicting and monitoring the likely effects of the Plan. The baseline is provided in the Updated Baseline Report⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Updated Baseline Report June 2023 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAUpdatedBaselineReport-ProposedSubmission-June2023.pdf>

2.4 Task A3 Sustainability Issues

- 2.11 Task A3 draws evidence gathered in Tasks A1 & A2 to identify environmental issues which will form the basis for a robust SA/SEA. The Regulations' requirement for Task A3 is as follows:

The Environmental Report should include: any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or program including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.

- 2.12 A summary of the key sustainability issues of relevance to the HWMP Update is provided in Table 2.1. Further details are provided in the Revised Scoping Report. The outcomes of establishing the baseline were utilised to develop the SA/SEA objectives.

Table 2.1: Summary Key Sustainability Issues

Climate change
Minerals development may contribute to climate change from carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions associated with the operation of machinery for mineral extraction and/or processing, transportation of materials and the stripping, movement and processing of soils and other substrate material. Similarly, short-term carbon sequestration will be reduced from removal of habitat/vegetation.
In the UK, transport is responsible for the release of around 122 million tonnes of CO ₂ into the atmosphere annually.
Waste management generates CO ₂ and methane which are both greenhouse gases.
Waste management contributes to climate change from CO ₂ emissions from machinery involved in sorting, processing and transporting wastes and CO ₂ and methane emissions from landfill.
Climate change may impact the way waste is managed in the future. For example, rising temperatures may result in an increase in odours and pest problems and increases in precipitation may impact run off and leachate from waste sites, potentially causing contamination.
Climate change may impact the type of waste being produced. For example, if homes are flooded, associated waste from flooded homes could overwhelm landfill capacity or waste processing facilities. Climate change may also impact vegetation growth and change the volumes of green waste produced.
Climate change is likely to increase soil degradation. An increase in soil erosion is likely, due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events.
Extreme weather events have made their mark on the Plan area's landscape through droughts, increased rainfall intensity and high velocity winds. The Plan area has experienced: increase in wild fires affecting heathland landscapes; flooding inundating both inland and coastal plains; and wind blow toppling trees in rural and urban settings.
There are particular pressures on water resources in the South East of England as this is the driest and most heavily populated region. Parts of the Plan area's landscape is suffering from significant water-stress, including river valleys and aquifers. This will be exacerbated by future projected population growth and the effects of climate change.
Increased climate extremes such as summer drought, winter flooding and more severe storm events will alter the suitability of sites to provide suitable habitat required for restoration, mitigation and/or compensation.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) data suggests that the Plan area has a fairly typical per capita CO ₂ emission when compared to the South East and South West regions and England as a whole and, in general, that per capita emissions have been reducing since 2005.

The following climate change predictions apply to the Plan area – precipitation in the winter will increase by up to 35% by 2080; average summer temperature in the South East expected to rise by 1-4°C under 2°C global warming; sea level in the South East is expected to rise by up to 30cm by 2040; more frequent winter storms and greater near surface wind speeds; South of England will experience more dry summers, with a 20-60% precipitation reduction under 2°C global warming; and 27% of UK native species are at a medium to high risk of decline by 2080.
Air Quality
Minerals extraction and waste management activities, including the transportation of associated materials, create aerial emissions, in particular NO _x , PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} and the greenhouse gases CO ₂ and methane.
There are 22 locations where NO ₂ limits are being breached, and one location where limits for PM ₁₀ are breached. 22 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are therefore in place.
The primary source of NO ₂ and PM ₁₀ are vehicle emissions, and this is reflected in the locations of the AQMAs in cities and town centres, along roadsides and motorways.
Emissions of NO _x and PM ₁₀ appear highest in New Forest, Winchester, Basingstoke, Test Valley, Southampton and Portsmouth. Of these locations, Winchester, Basingstoke, Test Valley, Southampton and Portsmouth also have proportionately higher levels of road emissions.
Generally, the Plan area's air quality is improving, with emissions having decreased in the last 18 years and no new AQMAs declared in the last 5 years. Indeed, 14 AQMAs have been revoked between 2010-2020.
Private cars and passenger vehicles are significantly cleaner and are continuing to improve. Government policy will ensure this trend continues.
Biodiversity
There are 30 International sites (National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) that lie partially or wholly within Plan area and 13 that lie outside the Plan area but wholly or partially within a 10km zone of the Plan area. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) undertaken for the Plan Area (Habitats Regulations Assessment: Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021) identified the following issues/hazards to the above sites from the following development: Mineral extraction sites: land take, removal of supporting habitat, noise, vibration, lighting dust, water pollution, changes in surface/groundwater hydrology, traffic, and recreational displacement. Waste management sites: land take, leachate, dust, noise, vibration, lighting, vermin, traffic, impact of building, litter, air pollution, water use and pollution, and recreational displacement.
There are 125 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering 13.2% of the Plan area, twice the proportion of any other lowland county. 93% of these SSSIs are in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering condition'.
Local Wildlife Sites cover 9.4% of the Plan area (these are known both as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS) depending on the local planning authority they are within.
The Plan area remains one of the richest areas in lowland England for its habitats and number of species.
51 SINCs within the Plan area, covering 176 hectares, have been lost between 2010 and 2019 due to inappropriate management or as a result of development. 60% of these sites were species-rich grasslands. Grassland SINCs saw a decline in their condition between 2010 and 2019. 41% of these had suffered from agricultural improvement and 59% had suffered from neglect or abandonment leading to part succession to species-poor scrub/woodland.
40% of all neutral grassland (lowland meadow), 38% of coastal habitats and 66% of chalk streams remain in 'unfavourable no change' or 'declining condition'
Repeat surveys of woodland SINCs over the past 30 years are also showing a decline in structural and floristic diversity because of lack of management, on-going expansion in deer numbers, the impact of invasive species and, in some cases, recreational disturbance.
Many of the Plan area's important habitats remain fragmented and isolated and much of the woodland and heathland resources in the county are undermanaged and fragmented.

Despite an overall reduction in priority habitats, there has been an increase of 4.6% in heathland habitat within the Plan area due mainly to plantation reversion and the re-introduction of grazing. See the East Dorset Forest Design Plan ⁴⁷ .
Approximately 20% of the Plan area's insect and pollinator fauna are considered 'notable' i.e. are rare, threatened, or declining.
48% of a sample of 50 of the Plan area's most notable species are in decline. This is a deterioration from the 35% previously observed.
The development of minerals and waste sites has the potential to put pressure on wetland habitats and cause fragmentation or direct loss of habitat and associated species. These effects may result from hydrological changes, noise, disturbance, air, dust, light, odour or water pollution and would be exacerbated by climate change.
Landscape and visual amenity
Designated landscapes cover just under 38% of the Plan area, consisting of parts of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB); Cranborne Chase AONB; Chichester Harbour AONB; New Forest National Park; and South Downs National Park. The Surrey Hills AONB abuts part of the eastern boundary of the Plan area.
The Plan area has a significant coastline stretching from Highcliffe in the west of Hampshire to Chichester Harbour in the east. This coastline provides outstanding landscape and seascape with a wide range of uses and activities along it and is nationally designated where it forms part of the New Forest National Park.
The New Forest National Park has the highest proportion of its land area designated as part of the National Site Network (International sites) for its nature conservation value of any UK National Park.
Within the Plan area, eleven areas have been defined by Natural England as National Character Areas (NCAs) – Dorset Heaths and Cranborne Chase; Dorset Heaths; Hampshire Downs; New Forest; Salisbury Plain and West Wiltshire Downs; South Coast Plain; South Downs; South Hampshire Lowlands; Thames Basin Heaths; Thames Basin Lowlands; and Wealden Greensand.
The Plan area has substantial areas of dark night skies, with the South Downs National Park becoming an International Dark-Sky Reserve in 2016 and Cranborne Chase AONB becoming the first AONB to be designated in its entirety as an International Dark-Sky Reserve in 2019.
The South West Hampshire & South East Dorset Green Belt is part located within the Plan area. National Policy (NPPF) outlines that mineral extraction is not deemed as inappropriate within the Green Belt.
Waste management facilities can have a significant impact on landscape and visual amenity depending on: • Building structures – size and location; • Proximity to designated landscapes, historic environment assets and other sensitive receptors; • Direct effects – removal of landscape for development; • Presence absence of screening vegetation, and landform; and • Type of facility – e.g. landfill, composting, large scale anaerobic digestion plants, large scale facilities for processing recyclables / thermal treatment, combined heat and power (CHP) plant, including the presence of flares/engines and their associated stacks.
The Plan area's limited supply of soft sand deposits are particularly associated with the Wealden landscapes of the South Downs National Park.
The character and integrity of some of Hampshire's River Valley landscapes is threatened by minerals and waste proposals.
Since 2012 the number and total area of Noise Important Areas (NIA) in the Plan area has increased significantly from 282 in 2012 to 450 in 2019.
Soils, geology and geomorphology
The majority of agricultural land in the Plan area is classified as Grade 3.
Almost 60% of graded agricultural land in the Plan area is considered to be 'best and most versatile land' and is predominantly found in the districts of Basingstoke and Deane, Test Valley and Winchester. The very best agricultural grade land is also found within the South

⁴⁷ East Dorset Forest Design Plan - <https://www.forestryengland.uk/forest-planning/east-dorset-forest-plan#:~:text=108.9%20hectares%20of%20Conifers%20will,1.9%20hectares%20of%20Wooded%20Heath.>

Hampshire coastal plain east of Southampton Water and is considered to be of regional importance and can coincide with sand and gravel deposits.
In terms of aggregates, the Plan area's geology provides sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. The geology of Hampshire also has sand with silica properties which has the potential for industrial uses.
Minerals extraction and processing activities and waste management activities have the potential to cause contamination of soils.
When planning for waste facilities, priority should be given to the re-use of previously developed land and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages.
Loss of soils can occur through climate change, contamination, development and agricultural practices.
Climate change is likely to increase soil degradation. An increase in soil erosion is likely, due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events.
Development may lead to soil compaction and sealing. This will prevent water infiltrating the soil and result in increased surface run off and promote soil erosion.
The condition and health of the Plan area's soils needs to be better understood with improved data collection and more regular and frequent soil sampling.
Historic environment / cultural heritage
The Plan area has a rich historic environment, which encompasses archaeological sites, historic buildings and settlements, historic landscape, and parks and gardens. These assets range from individual artefacts, through sites and buildings, to extensive landscapes, and range in date from the early prehistoric to the late 20 th century.
There are over 18,000 historic buildings records within the Historic Environment Records that cover the Plan area, of which over 13,000 relate to statutory Listed Buildings, nearly 300 designated Conservation Areas, over 20,000 archaeological records, over 730 Scheduled Monuments and 62 Registered Parks and Gardens.
Most historic environment features are not protected by legislation, other than being considered a material consideration in planning decisions.
Gravel deposits are associated with a rich archaeological heritage and archaeological remains which could be vulnerable during minerals extraction.
The potential impact of minerals and waste development on the historic environment, including historic built environment, archaeology and historic landscape character, must be taken into consideration when identifying potential minerals and waste sites. Sites that are likely to have an impact on nationally important features, or their settings, should not normally be considered for development.
Water environment
The Plan area accommodates an outstanding freshwater environment and is heavily dependent on its groundwater for water supply. The area benefits from a number of main river catchments including some that are of international nature conservation and cultural value and more riverine and wetland sites of national importance for wildlife than any other county area in England.
The Plan area is heavily influenced by its water sources (bedrock and surficial aquifers and river catchments such as the Itchen and Test).
Maintaining the quality and quantity of water resources is essential for a healthy functioning natural environment, human health and wellbeing and a prosperous economy.
There are a number of Groundwater Protection Zones and Nitrate Vulnerability Zones (NVZ) across the Plan area.
There are particular pressures on water resources in the South East of England as this is the driest and most heavily populated region. Parts of the Plan area's landscape is suffering from significant water-stress, including river valleys and aquifers. This will be exacerbated by future projected population growth and the effects of climate change.
Water resources in the Plan area depend on groundwater stored in the chalk aquifer of the Hampshire Downs, with over 70% of Hampshire's water supply derived from this source and the rest from groundwater-fed rivers.
Due to decreasing household size and changing lifestyles, per capita water consumption is rising, and this increases pressure on supplies and local water resources.
Between 2010 and 2016 the ecological status of surface water bodies across the Plan area has generally declined.

Minerals extraction and processing activities and waste management activities have the potential to significantly impact water quality and the hydrological regime of aquatic habitats.
In accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive it is essential that the HMWP Update has no adverse effect on water quality or the hydrological regime of aquatic habitats.
The HMWP Update needs to ensure that drinking water quality, groundwater and human health are protected when formulating policies and allocating minerals and waste sites. The Plan also needs to ensure that, waste sites are located away from sensitive receptors such as groundwater source protection zones and ensure that the aquifer systems are protected from contamination.
The Plan area has a complex surface water and groundwater system, and many areas are designated Flood Zone 3. A significant proportion of the Plan area is designated as an area of high probability of flooding and / or the flood plain.
Groundwater flooding is most likely in high permeability aquifers within the Plan area where prolonged rainfall results in a rise in groundwater water levels.
There have been five major flood events in the Plan area in the past five years.
Population and human health
The Plan area is predicted to have above average population increase compared to the UK and England, which puts increasing pressure on public services, housing and waste facilities.
The Plan area has a slightly above average life expectancy and fairly typical age demographic. The population has relatively low levels of deprivation with the most deprived areas located within Rushmoor, Havant, Gosport and Eastleigh (with pockets in New Forest).
Deprivation data (IMD 2019) show place-based deprivation in the Plan area has increased.
There is an increased demand for new developments within the Plan area with over 120,000 houses planned over the next 15 years.
There are a range of social receptors across the Plan area that are particularly sensitive to the effects of air quality, water resource changes, local road congestion, noise and dust, which include, schools and hospitals.
British Lung Foundation (BLF) data suggests that approximately 12.7 million people in the UK (approximately 1 in 5) have a history of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or another longstanding respiratory illness. The relative risk of death from any lung disease in the Plan area is broadly similar to the UK average. Linked to this is the increasing concern about the effects of exposure to silicates from operational minerals extraction sites and associated risk of developing silicosis.
There is an extensive network of green spaces, access routes and cultural visitor attractions across the Plan area, but distribution and accessibility may be a factor in how these opportunities are utilised by the area's population. About 100 million recreational visits are made to the area's natural environment and green spaces each year.
Material assets (landuse, transport, minerals and waste)
The majority of minerals and waste would have to be transported via the road network.
The Plan area is well served with its principal transport routes. Highways England has identified the Strategic Route Network (SRN) that spans the Plan area as the M3, M27, A303, A34, A3, A36 and A27. Other key trunk and A-roads across the Plan area include the M271, M275, A3(M), A354, A31, A338 and A331.
In 2019, the busiest road traffic region in the UK was the South East of England and within this region the Plan area (Hampshire) was the busiest area, with 10.33 billion vehicle miles travelled on roads. The south east has seen a 28% increase in motor vehicle traffic between 1994 and 2019.
With a predicted increase in population within Hampshire an associated increased demand for public transport and pressure on transport infrastructure is therefore predicted.
Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton are well connected by a passenger rail network. In terms of freight, the port of Portsmouth has a lack of direct rail access, but a railhead at nearby Fratton goods yard opened in 2007.
The Plan area's rail network is also utilised to import crushed rock into the area from other parts of the country. Transporting goods such as aggregates and waste by rail has many social, economic and environmental benefits which include reducing congestion on the Plan area's roads.

The Plan area has a number of wharves used for the import and processing of aggregate, as well as some waste uses such as recycling and export of glass and the export of scrap metal.
Aerodrome safeguarding regulations require Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities to consult the Ministry of Defence (MoD) or the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) before granting planning permission for any development likely to attract birds, within 13km of an officially safeguarded military or civil aerodrome.
Infrastructure projects that are likely to place an additional requirement on future aggregate demand in the Plan area relate to both housing and transport projects. There are in the region of 120,000 new homes planned within the Hampshire area over the next 15 years. Of these, some 6,000 homes are planned in the Welborne development in Fareham, 4,000 in the Whitehill & Bordon development in East Hampshire, and 3,850 in the Aldershot Urban Extension in Rushmoor.
Over the last 10 years, average production, sales and landings of all minerals in the Plan area was approximately 3.57 million tonnes per annum (mtpa). This includes approximately 0.85mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates and 0.9mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries. A similar amount is landed from marine dredging and the importation of approximately 0.7mtpa through existing rail depots. The Plan area has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock.
To meet its aggregate needs, the Plan area will need to greatly increase its land-won aggregate landbank.
Marine-won (dredged) sand and gravel is extracted from a number of Crown Estate licensed areas off the south coast and is received at six wharves within the Plan area.
Hampshire does not have any natural hard rock resources and therefore relies on imports of crushed rock such as limestone and granite to meet demand for this type of aggregate.
Between 2006 and 2018, 137 hectares of land was developed for minerals extraction and waste management, an increase of 16.3%. The majority of this land is outside the Plan area's nationally designated landscapes.
There is a need to move towards sustainable waste management and achieve as much value from resources as possible. This is driven by factors such as increasing volumes of waste, a decreasing landfill capacity, and higher targets for reuse and recycling of waste. Increasing waste arisings is currently associated with economic growth.
The largest volume of waste is the construction, demolition and excavation sector, followed by the commercial and industrial (businesses) and the municipal (mainly households) waste sectors.
A significant amount of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste is re-used or recycled on sites under development.
There are three oilfields currently in production in the Plan area. Each are comprised of a central production centre with satellite well sites supporting them and have been operating for a number of years.
Currently, there is no shale oil or gas exploration, appraisal or production activity or associated 'fracking' taking place in the Plan area.
Economy
The Plan area's economy is worth £50.7 billion and constitutes 19% of the South East economy. Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population – a measure of prosperity – is £28,000, more than 1.4% higher than the UK average
A large proportion of the Plan area is rural (over 85%), which is dominated by agriculture (approximately 57% is actively farmed) and a further 18% comprises woodland. The Plan area contributes approximately 18% of the South East region's farmland. The remaining proportion (almost 15% consists of urban areas; comprising the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton and other districts, which are predominantly urbanised (such as Rushmoor, Gosport, Fareham and Havant).
The maintenance of a healthy regional economy will require an adequate supply of minerals and minerals related products to support a major housing programme, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that the area uses. Minerals make a crucial contribution to wider economic and development activity.
Hampshire is a growing economy and will rely on the supply of minerals and management of waste. Many manufacturing industries are dependent on the supply of raw materials from

suppliers that are not locally based. This means that transportation distances for materials can be substantial.
There are currently around 47,000 people employed in the construction industry within the Plan area. This is an industry which relies heavily on minerals supply (90% of aggregates minerals are used in this industry).
The numbers employed in the minerals and waste industries varies according to the size of the facility.
The number of potential employees at waste facilities per square metre is fairly small compared to other types of employment uses.
The identification of waste sites should consider industrial land in accordance with Government guidance. It is crucial that there is an adequate supply of land for industrial and business development in Hampshire, and it is apparent that available land will face competing pressures for development.

2.5 Limitations

- 2.13 The information presented in this report is the result of a desk-based review of publicly available data and no formal requests for records, data or information have been made. The cut-off date for the inclusion of data was 31st May 2023.

2.6 Task A4: Developing the SA/SEA Framework

- 2.14 The SA/SEA Framework is made up of a suite of SA/SEA objectives against which the HMWP Update's objectives, policies and sites are tested. The SA/SEA objectives have been derived from the outcome of the review of plans, programmes and the baseline information and sustainability issues and problems identified in Tasks A1 – A4. Table 2.2 sets out the SA/SEA objectives, the assessment criteria used to determine significant effects, and possible indicators identified for the Plan area. A colour/symbol coding has been used to ensure that the impacts are visually apparent at a glance (see Table 2.3). These objectives have been subject to consultation as part of the scoping process.
- 2.15 The objective of this SA/SEA is to assess the potential sustainability effects of the updated HMWP, in order to inform and influence the plan and facilitate discussion regarding the objectives, policies, and alternative approaches, which will be evaluated in light of their potential impacts including cumulative, synergistic and indirect environmental effects on the different SA/SEA topics. For this reason, each issue has not been given a ranking or a numerical score. The appraisal examines the secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long term permanent and temporary effects in accordance with the SEA Regulations. It also assesses alternatives and suggests mitigation measures where appropriate to minimise effects.
- 2.16 The assessment of environmental effects was qualitative and informed by professional judgement and experience with other SA/SEAs, as well as an assessment of national, regional and local trends. In some cases, the assessment draws upon mapping data to identify areas of potential pressure, for example flood risk or presence of environmental designations.

- 2.17 The HMWP Update's vision, plan objectives and policies have been assessed for likely effect. Table 2.2 was used to evaluate how the environment would be affected, positively and/or negatively.
- 2.18 A proforma has been used for the assessment of the vision, objectives and policies which will include commentary, including the reasoning for the effect (refer Appendix B, Table B1). A colour/symbol coding system has been used to ensure the impacts are visually apparent at a glance (refer Table 2.3).
- 2.19 Cumulative/total effects⁴⁸ and compatibility of the vision/objectives and policies has been assessed to ensure the full impact of the HMWP Update is understood. Table B2, Appendix B was used to document total/cumulative effects.
- 2.20 A specific site appraisal proforma has been used which includes basic site information, assessment data, interpretation and where applicable a commentary regarding justifications (refer Table B3 Appendix B, site appraisal proforma).
- 2.21 Regarding the assessment of sites, additional performance criteria were developed which are linked to each SA/SEA Objective, thereby ensuring a robust and consistent approach to the appraisal of sites (refer Table 2.2). Each performance category is rated using a simple traffic light – red/amber/green (RAG) system based on the assigned thresholds, as set out in the final column of Table 2.2. Based on these performance category ratings and additional information provided in the site assessment tables, each site has been assessed (net effect) against each SA/SEA Objective using the colour and symbol coding system set out in Table 2.3.
- 2.22 GIS has been used to determine the distance of sites from features such as environmental designations. The majority of features have been measured 'as the crow flies', using the closest part of their boundaries as this is considered to be the most appropriate method for the analysis of impacts such as air quality, noise, emissions etc. It is noted, however, that 'as the crow flies' distances may not always provide accurate information. For instance, a site may be close to a significant junction, as the crow flies, but effectively cut-off from the junction by a physical feature on the ground. To address this issue a number of the performance criteria have been assessed measuring distance by road rather than as the crow flies.
- 2.23 It is noted that the use of GIS may not capture 'character' related issues and on these occasions the site appraisals have been supplemented by site visits by topic specialists.
- 2.24 The approach to assessing alternatives comprised the following stages:
- The alternatives to the submission vision/objectives, development management, waste and minerals policies were assessed (refer Appendix C-F); and
 - Potential minerals and waste sites were assessed (refer Appendices G and H).

⁴⁸ The RTPI Practice Advice states that in fact these effects are 'total effects' that are often erroneously called 'cumulative effects' in SEA/SA reports.

Table 2.2: SA/SEA Objectives and Criteria

SA/SEA Objective	Appraisal Criteria: Will the Plan:	Indicators	Performance Criteria (Site Appraisal)
SA1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	• lead to a decrease in production of greenhouse gases such as CO₂ and methane? • support renewable energy, gas sequestration etc? • reduce distances travelled by road? • ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding? • ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?	Generates energy production or heat production. Supports renewables. Method of transportation proposed. Proximity of site to Flood Zones. Incidences of flood warnings. Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.	<u>Energy/renewables (waste)</u> Red: no renewable or energy generation Green: some renewable and energy generation <u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed <u>Flooding (minerals and waste – incl. climate change allowances)</u> Red: Zone 2-3 Amber: Zone 2 Green: Zone 1 <u>Flooding (minerals)</u> Green: sand gravel extraction (water compatible)
SA2. Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.	• seek to minimise road haulage? • lead to increased traffic congestion in built-up areas? • lead to increased dust and/or odours? • lead to increased adverse effect of air quality on biodiversity. • seek to avoid existing AQMAs? • Be in close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological	Location of AQMA (including primary transport routes). Method of transportation proposed. Proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors.	<u>AQMA</u> Red: site or transport route in an AQMA Green: site or transport route not in AQMA <u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed <u>Air quality sensitive ecological receptor</u>

	receptors (International and national sites)?		Red: <200m Amber: 200m – 2km Green >2km
SA3. Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.	• conserve and enhance internationally, nationally, and locally important sites for nature conservation? • protect, maintain, and enhance UK habitats and species of principal importance? • enhance ecological networks and habitat connectivity? • protect and conserve geological SSSIs and Local Geology Sites?	Distance to designated sites. Condition of sensitive receptors.	<u>International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar)</u> Red: <0.5km or impact zone Amber: =0.5-5km Green: >5km (7.5km for Mottisfont Bats SAC and 12km for Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC) <u>HRA</u> Red: Screened in by HRA Green: Screened out by HRA <u>National (SSSI/NNR)</u> Red: <0.5km or impact zone Amber: 0.5 – 5km Green: >5km <u>Local (LWS/LNR/nature reserve)</u> Red: <0.5km Amber: =0.5 – 0.8km Green: >0.8km <u>Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)</u> Red: in a RIGS Green: not in a RIGS
SA4. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local	• conserve and enhance the Plan area's National Parks and AONBs & their settings?	Distance from designated landscapes	<u>Designated Landscape</u> Red: within designated landscape

distinctiveness and tranquillity.	• respect, maintain, and strengthen local landscape character and distinctiveness? • seek to minimise the effects of minerals and waste development on tranquillity, including noise and light pollution?	Number and location of Tree Protection Orders (TPO). Presence of Green Belt for waste proposals	Amber: within setting of designated landscape Green: beyond setting of designated landscape <u>TPO</u> Red: TPO on site Green: TPO not on site <u>Green Belt (waste)</u> Red: in Green Belt Green: not in Green Belt
SA5. Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.	• affect high grade agricultural land? • lead to soil pollution or contamination? • develop heathland/peat soils?	Location and extent of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a. Location and extent of contaminated land. Presence of heathland/peat soils.	<u>Agricultural land</u> Red: grade 1-2 Amber: grade 3a Green: other/existing quarry <u>Contaminated Land</u> Red: undeveloped/greenfield Green: brownfield land <u>Heathland/Peat Soils</u> Red: on heathland/peat soils Green: not on heathland/peat soils
SA6. Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.	• protect, conserve, and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic/prehistoric environment of the Plan area (including designated and non-designated heritage assets)?	The number, type and distance of heritage assets.	Red: heritage asset/Archaeology Alert on site Amber: heritage asset/Archaeology Alert <250m Green: heritage asset/Archaeology Alert >250m

	• contribute to the better management of designated and non-designated heritage assets? • improve the quality of the historic environment? • provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • lead to the potential loss of historic landscape and features? • alter the hydrological conditions of water-dependent heritage assets, including paleo-environmental deposits? • provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?		
SA7. Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	• seek to protect water resources in particular potable reserves and source protection zones (surface and groundwater, quantity and quality)? • seek to minimise adverse effects on water hydromorphology, natural processes and aquatic environment?	Distance to Source Protection Zone (SPZ). Distance to public water supply (PWS) abstraction. Relationship to 8m buffer for all watercourses measured from bank top. Relationship to Chalk Principal Aquifer.	Red: within a SPZ or within 250m of surface water abstraction PWS Green: not in SPZ or within 250m of surface water abstraction PWS Amber: within buffer Green: not in buffer Amber: located over Chalk Principal Aquifer Green: not located over Chalk Principal Aquifer

SA8. Reduce the risk of flooding.	• ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding? • ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?	Proximity of site to Flood Zones. Incidences of flood warnings. Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.	<u>Flooding (minerals and waste – incl. climate change allowances)</u> Red: Zone 2-3 Amber: Zone 2 Green: Zone 1 <u>Flooding (minerals)</u> Green: sand / gravel extraction (water compatible)
SA9. Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.	• have impacts which could have a harmful effect on human health? • result in loss of amenity through visual impact, noise, dust, or vibration for local communities? • Seek to avoid Noise Important Areas (NIA)? • provide opportunities for enhancement of local amenity and access to the countryside?	Distance to residential dwellings, schools and hospitals. Location, type and access to existing amenities. Promote recreational amenities. Location of NIA (including primary transport routes) Relationship to Airport Safeguarding Zones.	<u>Dwellings and amenities</u> Red: <100m Amber: =100 – 250m Green: >250m <u>Airport safeguarding zones</u> Amber: within Green: outside <u>Noise Important Areas</u> Amber: site or transport route in an NIA Green: site or transport route not in an NIA
SA10. Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.	• reduce distances travelled by road? • allocate sites that are well located in relation to surrounding settlements for waste, or markets for minerals? • enable waste facilities or mineral operation serve local needs?	Method of transportation proposed. Links to rail network or waterway. Location of potentially significant junctions in relation	<u>Significant uncongested road junction</u> Red: junction >2k Green: junction <2km <u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed <u>SRN</u>

	• facilitate HGV routeing agreements and developer contributions for infrastructure improvements?	to infrastructure requirements and likely routes. Proximity to strategic road network (SRN).	Red: SRN >1km Green: SRN <1km
SA11. Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.	• support the waste hierarchy? • Produce recycled and secondary aggregate? • Extending existing facilities?	Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate? Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	Green: Yes Blank: No Green: Yes Blank: No
SA12. Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.	• increase the amount of waste re-used, recycled, or recovered?	Does the application support recycled, composted, waste recovered, waste to be landfilled?	Red: landfill (waste) Green: recycling (waste/minerals), composting (green waste), recovery (waste/minerals – inert backfill).
SA13. Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.	• reduce the need for waste to be transported outside the Plan area for treatment or disposal? • reduce the need for the Plan area to import aggregates?	Increased waste management / processing capacity? Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot? Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate	Green: Yes Blank: N/A Green: Minerals extraction Green: Wharf and rail depots Green: Yes Blank: N/A
SA14. Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.	• encourage the provision of more locally based skills and facilities? • generate new jobs for the county? • support and encourage the growth of small and medium size business?	Type of jobs are permanent / temporary (i.e. for construction / operational period). Support for local construction industry and/ or access to waste management facilities.	<u>Employment</u> Amber: mineral (temporary development) Green: waste (potentially permanent development) <u>Deprivation</u> Green: not located within deprived area

		Deprivation index in locality.	Amber: unknown Red: located within a deprived area
SA15. Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.	• minimise the impact of minerals and waste development on the local PRow network • enhance the local and wider GI networks through the restoration of minerals extraction and landfill sites	Presence of public rights of way (PRow), including statutory footpath, bridleway, byway open to all traffic (BOAT) and restricted byway (which includes former roads used as public paths (RUPP)). Benefit of intended restoration to green and blue infrastructure networks.	PRow Red: onsite Amber: <50m Green: >50m <u>Proposed restoration</u> Green: green and/or blue infrastructure network improvement (minerals site) Amber: Restoration to previous (minerals site) Blank/?: waste site

Table 2.3: SA/SEA Objective Effects Colour/Symbol Coding System

Symbol	Explanation of the Effect
++	Very Positive: will result in a very positive impact on the objective
+	Slightly Positive: will result in a slightly positive impact on the objective
0	Neutral: will result in a neutral or negligible effect on the objective
-	Slightly Negative: will result in a slightly negative impact on the objective
--	Very Negative: will result on a very negative impact on the objective
?	Unknown: the relationship is unknown, or there is insufficient information to make an assessment

2.7 Task A5 Consulting on the Scope of the SA/SEA

- 2.25 The Scoping and Baseline Reports were provided to Statutory Consultees (Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency and Utilities providers) and other interested parties, including neighbouring councils, to allow them to express their views on the scope of SA/SEA for the emerging HMWP Update. The consultation was for a six-week period that ran from 9 June to 13 July 2021.
- 2.26 Responses received were considered and Revised SA/SEA Scoping⁴⁹ and Baseline⁵⁰ Reports completed. A summary table outlining the consultation responses and how these were considered is provided within the Revised Scoping Report.
- 2.27 SA/SEA assessment was subsequently undertaken and the Interim SA/SEA Report⁵¹ (draft Environmental Report) was provided, with the Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports, for consultation alongside the Draft Plan as part of the Regulation 18 Consultation that ran from 8 November 2022 to 31 January 2023.
- 2.28 Consultation responses were considered and the SA/SEA Environmental Report (Proposed Submission)⁵² prepared, together with the Updated Baseline Report⁵³. These reports then supported the Proposed Submission Plan as part of the Regulation 19 Consultation that ran for eight weeks from 9 January 2024 to 5 March 2024.
- 2.29 Consultation responses were considered and the Environmental Report (Submission version) was prepared and supported the HMWP Update: Submission Plan. Tables containing Regulation 18 and Regulation 19 consultation comments associated with the SA/SEA process and how they were addressed are presented in Appendix I and Appendix J, respectively.

⁴⁹ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-RevisedScopingReport-September2021.pdf>

⁵⁰ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report September 2021 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-HRA-RevisedBaselineandMethodologyReport-September2021.pdf>

⁵¹ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Interim Report (August 2022) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SA-SEA-InterimReport-August2022.pdf>

⁵² HMWP Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (December 2023) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAEnvironmentalReport-ProposedSubmission-December2023.pdf>

⁵³ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Updated Baseline Report (June 2023) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAUpdatedBaselineReport-ProposedSubmission-June2023.pdf>

3. Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1 This chapter sets out the options and findings of the appraisal of the HMWP Update:
- Vision and objectives.
 - Development management policies.
 - Minerals and waste policies.
 - Minerals and waste sites within the Plan area.
- 3.2 The appraisal seeks to identify the likely significant effects as defined in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, including short, medium, and long term effects, permanent and temporary effects, and secondary and cumulative effects.

The Regulations require the assessment of the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as: biodiversity; population; human health; fauna, flora; soil; water; air; climate factors; material assets; cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage; landscape; and the interrelationship between the above factors.

- 3.3 It also sets out mitigation measures as defined by the Regulations. Mitigation measures identified are in the form of general recommendations, amendments or points for consideration, rather than measures designed to counter specific effects.

3.2 B2: Developing Strategic Alternatives

In accordance with the Regulations, the Environmental Report should include an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.

- 3.4 This section considers reasonable alternatives (options) with respect to:
- The HMWP Update in its entirety.
 - Alternative minerals and waste policies.
 - Alternative sites.

3.2.1 Evolution of the HWMP Update

- 3.5 This section explains the evolution of the HWMP Update and the decision-making process which resulted in progression of the Plan. Two potential scenarios are described with respect to managing mineral and waste resources - business as usual and the development of a update to the HMWP.

- 3.6 The National Planning Policy for Waste 2014 (NPPW)⁵⁴ states that waste planning authorities should prepare Local Plans which identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for the management of waste streams.
- 3.7 The NPPF also states that Mineral Planning Authorities should make provision, in the form of specific sites or locations, to meet the requirements identified in the Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA). The LAA sets out how a steady and adequate supply of aggregate will be achieved including the maintenance of a minimum of a seven-year landbank (seven years-worth of permitted mineral reserves based on an average rate of depletion). Therefore, the scenario of 'no plan' was not considered a reasonable option and was eliminated as it would not comply with National Planning Policy.
- 3.8 The 'business as usual' option, effectively meaning a continuation of the existing plan was also discounted due to the need to update and improve policies in line with statutory requirements. The currently adopted minerals and waste plan for the Plan area was adopted by the HMWP Authorities in 2013.
- 3.9 The NPPF dictates that local plans should be reviewed, to assess whether they require updating, at least every five years. An initial review of the HMWP was undertaken in 2018 and concluded that the Plan's policies were deemed effective in enabling development and implementation of the Vision. A commitment was made to hold a Review Workshop and to undertake a further Review in 2020. The 2020 Review concluded that, although the HMWP has been performing and working to support minerals and waste planning, a partial update was needed to ensure full compliance with the NPPF and the NPPW. During preparation it became apparent that the process had become a full update of the 2013 Plan.
- 3.10 Vision options were developed by building on the requirements of the NPPF (provision of minerals), NPPW (compliance with the waste hierarchy) as well as taking into account the climate change emergency declared by some of the Authorities and the Hampshire 2050 Commission of Inquiry. It was also felt that the HWMP Update should align with the Hampshire Local Transport Plan update (LTP4) and the emerging Local Plans of the Plan areas Local Planning Authorities.
- 3.11 Minerals and Waste background studies⁵⁵ were drafted to inform the update of the HMWP and provide information, data and analysis. The background studies include information relating to:
- Why the HMWP Authorities need to plan for minerals and waste.
 - The current minerals and waste resources.
 - The main constraints and opportunities.
 - How much additional resource and infrastructure may be required to meet the needs of the Plan area.

⁵⁴ NPPW - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste>

⁵⁵ HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan minerals and waste background studies-
<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

3.2.2 Evolution of the development management, minerals and waste policies

- 3.12 In relation to the preparation of the development management, minerals and waste policies, the first stage was to compile potential alternative policies. This list comprised all options that were considered, regardless of whether they were considered reasonable. The long lists, provided in Appendices D, E and F, respectively, included options for each policy, where applicable, and included the following:
- The NPPF.
 - New policies drafted based on updated information or circumstances (e.g. the declaration of climate change emergencies).
- 3.13 The next stage of the process was to discount policies which were not considered reasonable⁵⁶. For the purpose of this assessment, the criteria used to determine whether a policy was 'reasonable', included: whether it complied with the NPPF; and / or it was applicable. Further analysis together with the reason for their rejection for inclusion in the short lists is provided in Appendices D, E and F, respectively.
- 3.14 Only shortlisted options (reasonable options) were carried forward for SA/SEA assessment.

3.2.3 Alternatives to potential sites

- 3.15 The process by which the list of potential sites was compiled involved the following (set out in more detail in the Site Selection and Reasonable Options report⁵⁷):
- Step 1: Site nominations (Call for Sites).
 - Step 2: Collation of a long list of sites.
 - Step 3: Appraisal.
 - Step 4: Initial decision-making and information gathering.
- 3.16 Step 1: Site nomination – Options for minerals and waste sites were generated in the following ways:
- Nominated by landowner;
 - Nominated by minerals or waste operator/agent; or
 - The site was an existing allocation which had not yet been developed.
- 3.17 Hampshire County Council on behalf of the HMWP Authorities contacted minerals and waste operators and other interested parties such as landowners and agents, requesting potential minerals and waste sites.
- 3.18 Step 2: Collation of long list of sites – The list of all potential minerals and waste sites is provided in Appendix G (36 sites).

⁵⁶ Planning Practice Guidance requires all reasonable alternatives to be assessed. Only reasonable alternatives should be considered. The SEA Directive and associated legislation do not define what constitutes a reasonable alternative, or how many alternatives must be considered. Alternatives must be realistic and feasible.

⁵⁷ (EX30) HMWP Update: Site Selection and Reasonable Options - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/EX30-HMWP-PU-SiteSelectionNote-170325.pdf>

- 3.19 ***Step 3: Appraisal*** – It is not for the SA/SEA to decide which sites will be included within the HMWP, but rather to provide sufficient information on the relative environmental performance (based on the SA/SEA objectives) of each site, making the decision-making process on the inclusion of sites more transparent. The SA/SEA process was informed by technical assessments of the sites undertaken by specialists in ecology, landscape, transport, heritage/historic environment, and flood protection.
- 3.20 ***Step 4: Initial decision-making and information gathering*** - Following appraisal, a number of sites on the long list were ruled out for consideration at this stage and not included in the Draft Plan. An explanation of site removal from the long-list is provided in section 3.8, with final sites taken forward in the Submission Plan listed in Table 3.9, below.

3.3 B1-B5: Testing vision/objectives options against the SA/SEA objectives

- 3.21 In this section of the report, the HMWP Update vision and objectives options are assessed to ensure the principles of sustainability are fully integrated into the Plan. The vision/objectives have also been tested for compatibility with the SA/SEA Objectives in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 2.6. The aim of this process is to help refine the preferred vision/objectives where necessary and identify potential areas of conflict.
- 3.22 The purpose of the Plan objectives is to assist in the delivery of the associated spatial vision, to facilitate its delivery and provide the context and overall direction of the Plan. The objectives provide a framework for policy development, and each are considered equally important.
- 3.23 Each vision/objectives option has been compared against the SA/SEA objectives in order to assess their potential effects and understand how each objective protects the environment. The full appraisal of HMWP vision and objectives is provided in Appendix C. The preferred vision and associated suite of objectives is provided in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Preferred HMWP Update Vision/Objectives

Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)	
Vision:	Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, wellbeing and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique natural and built environment.
Objective 1	Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to support the transition to net zero (neutrality) by 2050.
Objective 2	Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.
Objective 3	Plan for a resilient and reliable net self-sufficient waste management network.
Objective 4	Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a strategic way that protects and enhances natural and historic environments.
Objective 5	Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.
Objective 6	Supports and complements urban regeneration.
Objective 7	Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.
Objective 8	Support future development requirements with sustainable, high-quality operations.

Objective 9	Secure restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing and achieve a net gain in biodiversity (BNG) of at least 10% above the pre-worked baseline.

3.24 In order to assess the cumulative/total effects of the vision and objectives, Table 3.2 provides a summary of the compatibility of the HMWP objectives against the SA/SEA objectives ‘at a glance’.

Table 3.2: At a Glance Appraisal of HMWP Update Proposed Submission Vision/Objectives Options

HMWP Update Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks
Option 1: Existing	+/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
Option 2: NPPF & Update only	+	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?
Option 3: NPPF update & Hampshire Driven (and simplified)	++	++	+	+	?	++	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?
Option 4: Climate Change Driven	++	+	+/?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+/?	+/?	+	+	+/?	?
Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?

3.25 In summary, a number of changes have been made to the Plan vision and objectives as a result of the Regulation 18 consultation process, including the following:

- In the vision, the reference to ‘Hampshire’s unique environment’, now refers to ‘unique natural and built environment’ to clarify the scope of the term ‘environment’ used here.
- Objective 3 now refers to a ‘resilient and reliable net self-sufficient waste management network’.
- Addition of the word ‘strategic’ to Objective 4 to clarify the strategic nature of the Plan.
- Addition of text to Objective 9 for the achievement of at least 10% biodiversity net gain (BNG) above pre-worked baseline.

3.26 All the vision and objective options score positively. In some cases, however, it is unclear how this can be balanced against other objectives or, for example, a focus on climate change.

- 3.27 All the options lacked a reference to soil quality, but this is specifically dealt with by Policy 8 (Protection of soils) of the adopted Plan and likewise, flood risk is addressed by Policy 11 (Flood risk and prevention). It is important, therefore, that these policies remain in the Plan. Green networks are referred to in the supporting text of Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species) but not in policy.
- 3.28 The assessment noted that in general, the vision and objectives options for the HMWP Update have a positive effect when compared against the SA/SEA Objectives. In a few cases, for example for air quality, soil quality, water resources, flood risk and green networks, there was insufficient information to rate the effect. The assessment suggests that the objectives developed to date have taken into consideration potential environment effects.
- 3.29 From the assessment of vision objectives options, Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4) was chosen for the HMWP Update. Although option 3 scored slightly better for SA/SEA Objective 6, it is considered that option 5 benefits from its alignment with both Hampshire 2050 and the emerging Hampshire Local Transport Plan (LTP4).
- 3.30 Specific strengths of the preferred HMWP objectives include:
- Net zero carbon emissions – the objectives make specific reference to reducing minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality).
 - Air quality – the objectives make specific reference to ensuring communities do not experience reduction in air quality and that emissions are reduced.
 - Circular economy – there is a clear emphasis on enabling a circular economy.
 - Natural and historic environments – the objectives make reference to the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environments.
 - Health and wellbeing – as well as making specific reference, the theme of improving health and wellbeing cuts across a number of objectives.
 - Relevance: all of the objectives are of direct relevance.
- 3.31 The changes that have been made to the Plan objectives address the recommended improvements set out in the SA/SEA Interim Report and no further improvements were recommended.
- 3.32 Table 3.3 provides an at a glance summary of the compatibility of the objectives. It shows that in general, the objectives are compatible. Some conflict potentially exists between objectives 1, 4 and 5 and objectives 2 and 3. This potential conflict arises from striking the balance between protection of the environment and enabling sufficient capacity for minerals and waste within the Plan area. As this potential conflict will be addressed through the application of robust and specific policies that seek to protect the environment, which are considered holistically across the Plan, no specific recommendations for amendments are made.

Table 3.3: Compatibility matrix assessing the HWMP objectives against each other

HMWP Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	N/A	?/N	?/N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	?/N	N/A	Y	?/N	?/N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	?/N	Y	N/A	?/N	?/N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4	Y	?/N	?/N	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5	Y	?/N	?/N	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y	Y
6	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y	Y
7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y	Y
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A	Y
9	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N/A
Key: Y = compatible		N = potential conflict		? = unknown / insufficient information			N/A = Not applicable		

3.4 B1-B5: Testing development management policies against the SA/SEA objectives

3.33 The next stage was to assess the draft development management policies. The HWMP Update has 14 development management policies (Policies 1 – 14), outlined in Appendix D and listed below:

- Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development
- Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation
- Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species
- Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes
- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
- Policy 8: Water management
- Policy 9: Protection of soils
- Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments
- Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being
- Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention
- Policy 13: Managing traffic
- Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

3.34 The appraisal of Policies 1 – 14 along with the reasonable alternatives is provided in Appendix D. Only those options considered ‘reasonable’⁵⁸ have been appraised. Only the development management options considered as the ‘preferred approach’ have been carried through into the total/combined effects assessment (refer Appendix D) and discussed herein.

3.35 It should be noted that the development management policies within the HWMP Update include a minor change in policy numbering compared to those contained in the adopted HWMP. Policy 14 (Community benefits) in the adopted Plan was not taken forward as a proposed policy in the Proposed Submission Plan. This is because the Policy cannot be

⁵⁸ Where a policy has been rejected on the basis that is unreasonable or does not meet statutory requirements these have not been assessed against the SA objectives.

implemented by the Authorities. However, a new Policy 8 (Water Management) was included and although there are still 14 development management policies, the ordering of Policies 8-14 has therefore changed.

3.36 No recommendations for changes were made in the SA/SEA Interim Report but a number of positive improvements were made to the policies following the Regulation 18 and 19 consultation processes and EiP hearings (in the form of main modifications to policies), including improvements in readability and general clarity, text modification in the policy box and supporting text, and the following:

- Policy 1: These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering sustainable minerals and waste development, including policy delivery through development management processes. The changes also acknowledge the change of name from Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to National Landscape. The introduction of wording to emphasise that the policies in the Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant policies in the Plan.
- Policy 2: These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering climate change mitigation and adaption, including reference to the role of soils, and reference to coherent ecological networks in line with the NPPF 2023. Introduction of wording in relation to transition to carbon neutrality by 2050.
- Policy 3: These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering protection for habitats and species, and in particular for those protected under the Habitats Regulations. This also includes factual improvements relating to the NPPF and relevant legislation/regulation, including improved reference to the LNRS, National Nature Recovery Network, Environmental Improvement Plan, Forest Plans, ecological networks, and BNG. Additional wording clarifying that sites, habitats and species will be protected in Hampshire and neighbouring areas.
- Policy 4: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for protected landscapes, including updates in line with the NPPF 2023. This includes reference to limiting the scale and extent of development in protected landscapes and regard given to protected landscape statutory management plans and requirement for Major Development Assessment. Reference to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty has been updated to National Landscapes. Better clarity on small and localised waste management facilities and reference to the Sandford Principle. Addition of wording to emphasise that minerals and waste proposals in National Parks and AONBs must be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan. Reference included to the setting of nationally protected landscapes.
- Policy 5: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for the countryside and valued landscapes, including landscape and visual impact assessment, link with Policy 4, NCAs, LCAs, common land and access land, and reference to the Hampshire Gardens Trust. A greater emphasis given to valued landscapes, including an associated new clause 3 and set of criteria and requirement for a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme.

- Policy 6: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for the South West Hampshire Green Belt and for NPPF 2023 compliance.
- Policy 7: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protection and conservation of the historic environment and heritage assets, including increased emphasis on non-designated heritage features, including separation of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the policy. Greater clarity in relation to significance of, and weight given to, heritage assets.
- Policy 8: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering water management, with an improved emphasis on nutrient management. Changed 'unacceptable' risk to 'significant' risk. Reference made to nutrient neutrality. Requirement for a Water Framework Directive screening assessment where there is the potential for impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies.
- Policy 9: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the protection of soils, including the requirement for a Soil Management Plan and Agricultural Land Assessment, and increased emphasis on soil restoration, particularly for heathland creation. Inclusion of reference to improvements to biodiversity and contribution towards adaptation to or mitigation of, climate change from the protection of soils (previous reference was to the 'local environmental conditions').
- Policy 10: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the restoration of minerals and waste developments. The policy now requires the delivery of all the sub-clauses in clause 1, which now includes reference / increased reference to ecological character, species, biodiversity networks, the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, climate change mitigation and adaption, phasing, and implementation. In addition, revision of the considerations for biodiversity gains, increased emphasis on heathland creation and management, and increased emphasis on mechanisms to secure restoration and aftercare. Reference inserted to 'historic and landscape' character and explicit support given to opportunities for adapting to or mitigating the impacts of climate change through restoration.
- Policy 11: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in protecting public health, safety, amenity and wellbeing in relation to minerals and waste development, including the requirement for a Health Impact Assessment to demonstrate that the proposal does should not cause significant adverse impacts on public health, safety, amenity and well-being. A change of reference throughout the policy to 'unacceptable impact' to 'significant adverse impact'. Encouragement of opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being.
- Policy 12: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering flood risk management, including the requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment, and the requirement to take into account catchment management plans by determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, applying the recommended standards. Requirement that Catchment Management Plans

should be referred to in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply recommended standards.

- Policy 13: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the management of traffic and traffic related impacts from minerals and waste development, and in relation to the requirement for Transport Assessments or Statements. Additional focus on ‘communities and the environment’ and low emission/more sustainable fuels, public rights of way safety and use of the highway network for all users. Reference to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA).
- Policy 14: These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity to ensure high quality design of minerals and waste development, including the requirement to seek to ensure proposals respect local landscape character and minimise potential impacts on visual amenity, and improved reference to recreational displacement and the LNRS. Replacement of ‘unacceptable visual impact’ with ‘significant adverse visual impact’.

3.37 Table 3.4 provides an ‘at a glance’ summary of the total effects of the development management policies. The assessment noted that there are no negative effects relating to the development management policies, when considered against the SA/SEA Objectives. The assessment suggests that the development management policies developed to date have taken into consideration potential environment effects and many policies scored positively against the relevant objectives.

Table 3.4: At a glance total/combined effects for submission Development Management policies

Development Management Policy	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Policy 1 Sustainable minerals and waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0
Policy 2 Climate change – mitigation and adaption	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0
Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species	0	+	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 4 Nationally protected landscapes	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 5 Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 6	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

South West Hampshire Green Belt															
Policy 7 Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 8 Water management	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0
Policy 9 Protection of soils	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 12 Flood risk and prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
Policy 13 Managing traffic	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	?	0	?	0	0
Policy 14 High-quality design of minerals and waste development	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3.38 Specific strengths of the development management policies include:

- They have been drafted in a format that includes criteria which are explicit in describing when minerals and waste development will and will not be supported. In addition, they provide a level of flexibility which allows for exceptions in the interest of the public or where the benefits out way adverse effects.
- Policy 2 states that development proposals should be supported by a Climate Change Assessment, which demonstrates how opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaption have been considered and, where appropriate, incorporated into proposals.
- Policy 3 affords protection to habitats and species and specifically includes locally important sites as well as designated habitats and species that are part of the National Site Network. The policy also requires at least 10% measurable Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Policy 4 has particular focus on the protection and enhancement of nationally protected landscapes in the Plan area, including National Parks and National Landscapes, which constitute a significant proportion of the Plan area's land cover.
- Policies 5 and 6 provide effective overall protection of the countryside and valued landscapes, and Green Belt, respectively, without restricting development where this would not be detrimental.
- Policy 7 explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment. The strength of this policy lies with its inclusion of both designated and non-designated assets.
- Policy 8 is a new policy, not present in the adopted Plan, that deals specifically with water resources, excluding flood risk, and seeks to protect the quality of the surface and sub-surface water environment. The policy requires that where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided and where this identifies unacceptable risk, appropriate mitigation is provided.

- Policy 9 seeks to ensure the protection and, where possible, enhancement of soils and no net loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
- Policy 10 specifically addresses restoration and aftercare of sites which can have indirect positive effects on a number of SA/SEA objectives including around habitats and species, public amenity and green networks.
- Policy 11 sets out comprehensive criteria when minerals and waste development will not be permitted thereby affording protection to a wide range of public health and well-being issues.
- Policy 12 ensures minerals and waste sites are located in areas, and incorporate measures, which minimise the risk of flooding.
- Policy 13 requires minerals and waste development to be accompanied by a Traffic Assessment or Statement which specifies how movements of materials will be managed. This policy allows for flexibility particularly in relation to rural areas.
- Policy 14 provides support to a number of other policies by requiring that development is high quality and as a result does not cause adverse visual impact, contributes to achieving sustainable development and provides climate change mitigation and adaption.

3.5 B1-B5: Testing the Minerals and Waste Policies against the SA/SEA Objectives

3.39 The next stage was to assess the draft minerals and waste policies. This process included the assessment of all reasonable alternative policies (Appendices E and F, respectively).

3.40 The minerals and waste policy options were formulated via:

- Previous work undertaken for the HMWP 2013 and its subsequent review.
- A review of best practice of recently adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plans.
- Consultation with HMWP Authorities' Technical Specialists (Ecologists, Archaeologists, Highways etc).
- Consultation with HMWP Authorities' planning officers.

3.6 Minerals Policies Summary

3.41 The Plan Update has ten minerals policies (Policies 15 – 24), outlined in Appendix E and listed below:

- Policy 15: Safeguarding – mineral resources
- Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure
- Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source
- Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development
- Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots
- Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates
- Policy 21: Silica sand development
- Policy 22: Brick-making clay
- Policy 23: Chalk development

- Policy 24: Oil and gas development

3.42 The appraisal of all reasonable minerals policy options is provided in Appendix E. Only the minerals policies considered as the 'preferred approach' have been carried through into the total/combined effects assessment (refer Appendix E) and discussed herein.

3.43 No recommendations for changes were made in the SA/SEA Interim Report but a number of positive improvements were made to the policies following the Regulation 18 and 19 consultation processes and EiP hearings (in the form of main modifications to policies), including improvements in readability and general clarity, text modification in the policy box and supporting text, and the following:

- Policy 15: Additional wording to provide greater policy clarity in relation to the safeguarding of mineral resources, including the requirement for a Mineral Resource Assessment for non-minerals development, which demonstrates that clauses a - e have been addressed, and the consideration of alternatives to avoid resource sterilisation.
- Policy 16: Additional wording to provide greater policy clarity in relation to the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure. Further clarification on the relationship between non-minerals development and safeguarded sites, including in relation to mitigation and 'agent of change'.
- Policy 17: Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to aggregate supply – capacity and source, including the updating of figures and referencing for the purposes of accuracy. Revision of capacity figures and reference to 2040 target date, and reference to the Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA).
- Policy 18: Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to recycled and secondary aggregate development, including the minimisation of CDE waste, maximisation of waste recovery and production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregates, and link to Policy 17.
- Policy 19: Revision of sites. Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to aggregate wharves and depots, including better linkage to Policy 17, and change of wording from "pose unacceptable harm to" to "have a significant adverse impact on ...".
- Policy 20: Revision of sites. Requirement that development is in line with the other policies in this Plan and would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities for it to be supported. Additional wording, in the policy and supporting text, for greater policy clarity and performance in relation to local land-won aggregates, including, improved factual accuracy and referencing to the NPPF 2023, and linkage to Policy 17. The introduction of preferred areas for soft sand production. Revised development commencement dates, and clarification on potential yield from Purple Haze.
- Policy 21: Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to silica sand development, including reference to extraction and reserves at Badminton (Fawley) Quarry. Additional consideration of the impact of development on local communities, justified need, that great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use, and that new proposals will be considered against criteria in Policy 21.

- Policy 22: Requirement that development is in line with the other policies in the Plan and would not pose significant adverse harm to the environment and local communities. Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to brick making clay, including that great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use such as the production of traditional bricks.
- Policy 24: New clause and criteria on acceptability of gas storage. Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to oil and gas development, including that such development will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan, that particular reference may need to be made to Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation) and Policy 8 (Water management), that gas storage development will not be permitted where it cannot be demonstrated that it would not have significant adverse amenity impact, and that some issues will be handled by other relevant government agencies, for example through the need to obtain environmental permits from the Environment Agency regarding any potential for pollution or to adhere to guidance on flaring from the North Sea Transition Authority.

3.44 Planning Policy Guidance states that Mineral Planning Authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of minerals through the identification of specific sites, preferred areas or areas of search (in priority order).

3.45 The assessment of these three policy options for mineral supply is presented in the tables Policies 19 and 20 in Appendix E, and outlines the approach taken by the Hampshire Authorities in delivering minerals in the Plan area over the Plan period. Each approach is considered as a principle in policy drafting and whether each is a suitable reasonable option for delivery of minerals in the Plan area taking into account the availability of sites and the resource.

3.46 The table shows that where suitable sites can be identified these should be included in the relevant policy. This approach has been taken in the HMWP where specific sites are proposed to be allocated in the Plan including:

- Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)
- Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)

3.47 All policies include criteria for decision-making to address unplanned opportunities, especially where there is a need for the sites or resource.

3.48 Preferred areas were not included in the Submission Plan. However, on review of soft sand supply it was considered that preferred areas may provide an indication of where planning permission may be anticipated due to the focused distribution of the resources. Therefore, based on the assessment of policy options in Appendix E, preferred areas has been added to Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates).

3.49 Table 3.5 provides an ‘at a glance’ summary of the total effects of the preferred minerals policy options (see Appendix E). The assessment noted that only one minerals policy scored a negative effect against one SA/SEA Objective.

Table 3.5: At a glance total/combined effects for the minerals policies

Minerals Policy	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Policy 15 Safeguarding – mineral resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 16 Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 17 Aggregate supply – capacity and source	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 18 Recycled and secondary aggregates development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0
Policy 19 Aggregate wharves and rail depots	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 20 Local land-won aggregates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0
Policy 21 Silica sand development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0
Policy 22 Brick-making clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0
Policy 23 Chalk development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Policy 24 Oil and gas development	-	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

3.50 Specific strengths include:

- Policies 15 and 16 effectively protect mineral reserves and minerals infrastructure, respectively, and prevent resource sterilisation (supporting SA/SEA Objective 13). Policy 15 refers to the Minerals Safeguarding Area on the Policies Map and other sites to be afforded protection. The inclusion of criteria to define circumstances when non-minerals development will be permitted provides a clear framework to be considered as part of any planning application (SA/SEA Objective 13).
- Policy 17 allows for a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel and has been based on the last 10 years of sales, which is considered to reflect the recent increase in growth experienced in the Plan area (supporting SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 18 supports the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates, which is considered to support sustainable extraction, the waste hierarchy and minerals self-sufficiency (SA/SEA Objectives 11, 12 and 13 respectively).

- Policy 19 scored positively for SA/SEA Objectives 2 and 10 as it includes explicitly the need to minimise transport of materials by road and the use of sustainable transport modes which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality.
- Policy 20 allows for an adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years (including the use of preferred areas for soft sand) (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 21 allows for an adequate and steady supply of silica sand by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from specified sites (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 22 allows for 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 25 years of brick-making clay provided from a specified site (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 23 allows for the small-scale extraction of chalk only supported for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire. The policy is explicit in what the material can and can't be used for under this policy and sets an annual extraction limit that constitutes small-scale extraction (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 24 provides a set of criteria that determine where oil and gas development will be permitted subject to environmental and amenity considerations (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Many of the Mineral policies support SA/SEA Objective 14 by supporting economic growth by enabling the supply of construction aggregates.

3.7 Waste Policies Summary

3.51 The HMWP Update has ten draft Waste policies (Policies 25 – 34), outlined in Appendix F and listed as follows:

- Policy 25: Sustainable waste management
- Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure
- Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development
- Policy 28: Energy recovery development
- Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management
- Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development
- Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management
- Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill
- Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development
- Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

3.52 For the purposes of this assessment, Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure) has been considered alongside the waste policies but is relevant to both minerals and waste. The appraisal of all the reasonable waste policies is provided in Appendix F. Only the waste policies considered as the 'preferred approach' have been carried through into the total/combined effects assessment (refer Appendix F) and discussed herein.

3.53 No recommendations for changes were made in the SA/SEA Interim Report but a number of positive improvements were made to the policies following the Regulation 18 and 19 consultation processes and EiP hearings (in the form of main modifications to policies), including improvements in readability and general clarity, text modification in the policy box and supporting text, and the following:

- Policy 26: Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to safeguarding waste infrastructure, including that the relocation or re-provision of waste management capacity must be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing capacity. In relation to the mitigation of constraints/impacts on safeguarded sites from other development, mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose. Waste water treatment works would not have to demonstrate replacement provision as they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different regime. Clarification text in relation to sterilisation of infrastructure. Additional criteria in relation to support given to non-waste development on safeguarded sites. New paragraph in relation to mitigation and 'agent of change principle'.
- Policy 27: Revision of capacity figures and reference to Monitoring Report. Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to capacity for waste management development, including updating of figures for arisings and capacity.
- Policy 28: Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to energy recovery development, including linkage to requirements of Policy 27, and requirement for a Waste Hierarchy Assessment to demonstrate that any energy recovery development will only be dealing with materials where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible. Policy 28 and all supporting text is to be swapped with Policy 29
- Policy 29: Revision of sites. Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to locations and sites for waste management, including the need for a criteria-led approach to the identification of sites for recycling and recovery facilities. Additional criterion on the requirement for safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority. Policy 29 and all supporting text to be swapped with Policy 28.
- Policy 30: Revision of capacity figures. Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to CDE waste, including that developments to deliver the inert waste requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development) will be supported.
- Policy 32: Additional wording in the supporting text of Policy 32 for greater clarity on the remaining capacity of Blue Haze and planning permission for extension. Revision of void space capacity.
- Policy 33: Additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to hazardous and low level radioactive waste, including reference to the requirements of Policy 27. Revision of capacity figure.
- Policy 34: Amendment to safeguarded sites.

3.54 Planning Policy Guidance states that Waste Planning Authorities should identify sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities. Planning Policy Guidance also considers what would be a reasonable option for sustainability appraisal: *“What will be a reasonable alternative will depend on the circumstances and scope of the plan but the types of options which the sustainability appraisal of local plans could consider include:*

[...]

- *location: options for strategic approaches to locating facilities”*

3.55 The table for Policy 29 (Appendix F) outlines the assessment of approaches taken by the Hampshire Authorities in delivering waste management in the Plan area over the Plan period. Each approach is considered as a principle in policy drafting and whether it is a suitable reasonable option for delivery of waste management in the Plan area taking into account the availability of sites. Based on the assessment, the identification of specific sites and the use of a criteria-based approach have been considered reasonable policy approaches for Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management).

3.56 Table 3.6 provides an ‘at a glance’ summary of the total effects of waste policies. The assessment noted that there is only one waste policy that has scored a negative effect against one SA/SEA Objectives.

Table 3.6: At a glance total/combined effects for the waste policies

Waste Policy	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Policy 25 Sustainable waste management	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0
Policy 26 Safeguarding – waste infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 27 Capacity for waste management development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	0
Policy 28 Energy recovery development	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0
Policy 29 Locations and sites for waste management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
Policy 30 Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	0

Policy 31 Liquid waste and waste-water management	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 32 Non-hazardous waste landfill	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	--	+	0	0
Policy 33 Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	+	0
Policy 34 Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0

3.57 Specific strengths of the waste policies include:

- Most of the policies support economic growth (SA/SEA Objective 14) through the provision or safeguarding of waste management facilities to meet the growing needs of the Plan area.
- All of the policies support waste self-sufficiency (SA/SEA Objective 13).
- Many of the policies support the waste hierarchy (SA/SEA Objective 12).
- Policy 25 seeks net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. Criteria explicitly require that all waste development be located near to the sources of waste or markets for its use and/or maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing minerals or waste sites, thereby having a positive effect on minimising haulage and, as such, on air quality (SA/SEA Objectives 2, 10, 12, 13 and 14).
- Policy 26 effectively safeguards waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity against non-waste redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment. The policy also sets out a set of exceptions where non-waste development may be permitted (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 27 is clear, measurable and evidence based (SA/SEA Objectives 12, 13 and 14).
- Policy 28 supports energy recovery development to divert residual waste from landfill where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted (SA/SEA Objectives 13 and 14).
- Policy 29 sets out clear criteria where development that provides recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites (SA/SEA Objectives 12 and 13).
- Policy 30 sets clear and measurable targets for inert construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings and associated infrastructure capacity and recovery of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates (SA/SEA Objectives 11 – 14)
- Policy 31 sets out criteria where proposals for liquid waste management including wastewater or sewage treatment plants would be supported (SA/SEA Objectives 7, 13 and 14).
- Policy 32 sets out clear criteria for where non-hazardous waste landfill development would be permitted.
- Policy 33 sets out clear criteria for where hazardous and low level radioactive waste development would be permitted.

- Policy 34 effectively safeguards potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure. The policy sets out specific locations for sites that will be safeguarded (SA/SEA Objectives 10, 13 and 14).

3.8 Sites Assessment Summary

3.58 This section summarises the findings of Step 3 Appraisal of the Site Assessment Process (refer section 3.2.3).

3.59 SA/SEA assessment was initially undertaken for all draft minerals and waste site allocations from the first Call for Sites (36 sites in total), the results of which are provided in the SA/SEA Interim Report⁵⁹. For reference, an at a glance table for all 36 sites is provided in Table 3.7, below, with associated site assessment tables provided in Appendix G of this report. Both Table 3.7 and Appendix G incorporate modifications and improvements to the performance criteria used and the scoring system following the Regulation 18 and 19 consultations.

Table 3.7: At a glance total effects of draft site allocations (without mitigation)

Sites	SA/SEA Objectives														
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transportation	11. Sustainable Minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. M & W Self-Sufficiency	14. Economy	15. Green Networks
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	?	+	+	0
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	-	+
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	+	0	+	0	?	+	+	+
Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	?	+	+	+
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	?	?	+	+	0
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	0	--	--	0	-	-	0	+	0	0	0	?	+	+	0
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	0	--	--	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	?	+	+	+
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	0
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	+	+

⁵⁹ Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update SA/SEA Interim Report (August 2022) - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation>

Purple Haze (NFD03)	0	-	--	0	-	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	+	+	+	+
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	+	0	-	0	+	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	+	+	+	0
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	+
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	?	+	+	0
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	-
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	+	-	-	0	0	0	-	+	-	+	0	0	+	+	?
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Down Barn Farm and Spurtlings Industrial Estate (FAR01)	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Down Barn Farm and Spurtlings Industrial Estate (FAR04)	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	0	0	-	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	?	?	-	?	+	?	0	+	?	0	?	?	?	+	0
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	0	--	--	+	-	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Tower View (NNP01)	0	0	-	-	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	+	?	0	?	?	?	?	0
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	?	?	0	0	?	0	-	+	+	?	0	+	+	+	0
Church Farm (WIN01)	?	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	0	-	+	+	+	+	0
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0

Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0

3.60 A number of proposed minerals and waste site allocations, however, were removed from the Draft Plan Update just prior to and following the Regulation 18 Draft Plan Consultation. The reasons for those sites not being taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan are provided in Table 3.8, below. A more detailed reasoning for the sites not being taken forward is set out in the Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study⁶⁰.

Table 3.8: Proposed site allocations not taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan

Mineral Site	Reason for removal
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	Unlikely to be delivered during Plan period
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	Located within the South Downs National Park. The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) cannot support a proposal for silica sand as there is not a national need for this material. A Major Development Assessment for this proposal would be required by the SDNPA.
Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	Permitted
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	Permitted (subject to S106)
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	This proposal is considered to have a significant impact on natural environment, landscape and historic environment.
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	Objection from Natural England, which could not be mitigated
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	Withdrawn
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	This proposal is considered to have a significant impact on natural environment, landscape and requires measure to protect the historic environment.
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	Unlikely to be delivered during Plan period
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	Unlikely to be delivered during Plan period
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	Existing operation which benefits from permanent permission
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	Permitted (subject to S106)
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	Uncertainty that suitable access could be delivered without significant adverse ecological and landscape impacts
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	Withdrawn
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	Alternative soft sand supply and uncertain viability
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	Unlikely to be delivered during the Plan period
Waste Site	Reason for removal
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	Not considered a strategic site

⁶⁰ (HA53) HMWP Update: Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study (October 2023) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SiteProposalStudy-ProposedSubmission-October2023.pdf>

Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	Considered to have a significant impact on the landscape and potential for impact on a Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings.
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	Potential for significant landscape / heritage impact
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	Extensions do not require allocation
Land at Spurlings Industrial Estate (FAR04)	Considered to have a significant impact on the landscape and potential for impact on a Scheduled Monument and Listed Buildings.
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	Currently operational, safeguarded and not seeking an increase in land area
Hamer Warren (NFD07)	Objection from the Environment Agency, which could not be mitigated
Tower View (NNP01)	Existing operation which benefits from permanent permission and is not seeking an increase in land area
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	Completed inert landfill. The proposal is the recovery of inert material for aggregate recycling and importation of material to restore the site to a golf-course (which already has permission).
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	Existing operation which benefits from permanent permission
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	Permitted (subject to S106)
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	Extensions do not require allocation
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	Extensions do not require allocation
Church Farm (WIN01)	Not considered a strategic site
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	The site has significant landscape impacts and potential for impacts on the Listed Building and Flood Risk. The development would require significant buffers, screening and design which may not be viable within the boundary nominated.
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	Permitted

3.61 As set out in the Proposal Study, each proposal was considered for its suitability through individual transport, ecology, landscape, and historic environment assessments as well as the SA/SEA, Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The Study took into account these individual assessments and provided the justification for the proposed allocation of a site in the HMWP Update.

3.62 The Study considered the suitability of mineral and waste site proposals and sets out information against the potential impacts on:

- Biodiversity and opportunities for enhancement.
- Landscape and townscape and opportunities for enhancement; Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study (October 2023).
- Water resources and flooding.
- Air quality.
- Prudent use of resources, land and soils and opportunities for enhancement.
- Transportation.
- Historic environment.
- Community and amenity and opportunities for enhancement.

- Countryside and access and opportunities for enhancement.
- Health / quality of life and opportunities for enhancement.

3.63 Desk-top studies of sites were undertaken along with site visits to confirm results on the ground, where necessary. Detailed information was available where planning applications had already been submitted for the site proposals. In these cases, close liaison took place with the relevant development management case officer for the planning application. Follow-up sessions with operators were included, where necessary.

3.64 The following Proposed Submission site allocations were included in the HMWP Proposed Submission Plan and Submission Plan:

- Hamble Airfield (EAL02)
- Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)
- Purple Haze (NFD03)
- Midgham Farm (NFD04)
- Andover Sidings (TSV09)

3.65 No waste sites allocations were included in the HMWP Proposed Submission Plan and Submission Plan.

3.66 All sites were appraised in accordance with the framework as outlined in section 2.6 and taking into consideration responses from the Regulation 18 and 19 consultations. Full details of the site appraisals in the form of site appraisal tables are provided in Appendix G. In addition, a summary of the main findings for the long list of sites is provided in Appendix H and this information has been used to help determine which sites were or were not taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan and informed the preparation of Development Considerations for each site taken forward. The Development Considerations need to be adequately addressed before planning permissions could be granted (subject to compliance with all other relevant policies in the Plan).

3.67 The total effects of the Submission minerals and waste site allocations (without mitigation) are presented in Table 3.9. It should be noted that sites have not been comparatively assessed, are not considered as alternatives to each other, and the SA/SEA does not provide judgements on the merits of one site over another. It is not for the SA/SEA to decide which sites will be included within the HMWP, but rather to provide sufficient information on the relative environmental performance (based on the SA/SEA objectives) of each site, making the decision-making process on the site inclusion more transparent.

Table 3.9: At a glance total effects of Submission sites against SA/SEA Objectives

N.B. The net effect scores presented in the table below result from assessment without consideration of mitigation, development considerations or other measures.

Sites	SA/SEA Objectives														
	16. Climate Change	17. Air Quality	18. Biodiversity	19. Landscape	20. Soil Quality	21. Historic Environment	22. Water Resources	23. Flood Risk	24. Communities	25. Transportation	26. Sustainable Minerals	27. Waste Hierarchy	28. M & W Self-Sufficiency	29. Economy	30. Green Networks
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	-	+
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	-	0	0	+	+	+	0
Purple Haze (NFD03)	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	+	+	+
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	0	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0

3.68 Table 3.9 shows the total combined synergistic effects of the Five sites on the SA/SEA Objectives (without mitigation). Some overall trends can be summarised as follows:

- One of the five sites was not considered to have any negative effects on the SA/SEA Objectives.
- Four of the five sites scored negatively for effects on two or more SA/SEA Objectives.
- Four of the five sites scored negatively for effects on SA/SEA Objective 3 (biodiversity) mainly due to those sites being 'screened in' by the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening process⁶¹. The HRA Appropriate Assessment will identify appropriate mitigation and other measures necessary to address potential effects on the integrity of relevant International sites.
- Four of the five sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 14 (economy) as their development would support economic growth. Whilst the level of job creation is currently uncertain, it is recognised that they would all provide for some form of employment (permanent or temporary) during their construction and operation.
- All five sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 13 (minerals and waste self-sufficiency) as most would enhance the Plan area's capacity to supply minerals and process/manage waste.
- Three of the five sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 8 (flood risk) as they avoid high flood risk areas and/or are water compatible development.

⁶¹ HMWP Update: Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report (July 2024) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-HRAScreeningReport-July2024.pdf>

- Three of the five sites scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 12 (waste hierarchy) for increasing the amount of waste re-used, recycled, or recovered.
- Of the five sites, three scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 15 (green network) mainly for the potential that many of the mineral sites have in enhancing green networks as part of their restoration to stated afteruse. This number may rise when further details relating to afteruse and restoration is provided for the remaining minerals sites at planning application stage.

4. Summary and Conclusions

4.1 Cumulative Effects

- 4.1 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations requires information to be provided on the likely cumulative and synergistic (i.e. in combination effects) on the environment. For the purpose of this assessment cumulative effects are defined as those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (intra plan effects) which arise from the interaction between effects within the same plan on different aspects of the environment. The appraisal process aims to concentrate on identifying 'significant effects' only, as defined by the Regulations.

4.2 Summary of Intra Plan Effects (synergistic)

- 4.2 The intra⁶² plan (synergistic) effects of the objectives and policies of the HMWP Update have been considered within sections 3.3-3.7. 'At a glance' assessments of the effects of the objectives and policies were presented together in summary tables within each section of the plan (Table 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6). This enabled the cumulative effects of these objectives and policies to be understood. The combined effect of the selected sites was considered in Section 3.8 (Table 3.8). The following provides a summary of the intra plan effects of the HMWP Update.
- 4.3 It is noted that although the Plan objectives did not result in any negative effects and only one minerals and one waste policy resulted in a negative effect against one objective each, the sites were judged to have a number of negative effects on the SA/SEA Objectives relating, to a greater or lesser extent, to Objectives 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 14. Should these sites be brought forward the development management policies will need to be rigorously applied to ensure any adverse effects are effectively mitigated.
- 4.4 For the purpose of establishing the intra plan synergistic cumulative effects only the key SA/SEA Objectives, where the Plan is most likely to have an effect, have been considered, these include supporting sustainable extraction (Objective 11); reuse, recycling of waste material (Objective 12); maintaining and protecting air quality (Objective 2), which has a secondary effect on emissions and climate change (Objective 1); protection of the water environment (Objective 7); and for the Plan to be self-sufficient in waste management and minerals provision (Objective 13).
- 4.5 With reference to the environmental baseline / environmental problems / evolution without the Plan, the main areas in which the HMWP Update would have cumulative effects include:
- The Plan area will continue to produce more waste. The HMWP Update is considered to have a positive effect as it provides a framework for safeguarding existing sites and assessing proposed sites as well as encouraging more waste management and application of the waste hierarchy.

⁶² Within the HMWP Update

- Aggregate requirements will increase. The policies relating to safeguarding sites and infrastructure and preventing sterilisation are considered to have a neutral cumulative effect.
- Minerals and waste sites have the potential to cause contamination and harm to the environment. The policies within the HMWP Update aim to protect the water environment and soils. Should relevant sites be brought forward for development, the development management policies will need to be rigorously applied to minimise the impact.
- Reductions in CO₂ will be increasingly hard to realise. This is considered to have neutral effect as any increase in minerals and waste haulage will have an indirect effect on emissions. However, the policies relating to sustainable transport and air quality aim to minimise the effect.
- In relation to flood risk, the HMWP Update is considered to have a neutral effect as it aims to minimise inappropriate development within flood prone areas. Environment Agency climate change allowances⁶³ have been applied to Flood Zones used for this assessment.

4.6 A significant challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land⁶⁴. Where applicable, the HMWP Update has addressed this issue, notably within the policies relating to safeguarding (minerals/waste sites and infrastructure).

4.7 In relation to Submission allocation sites, the potential for intra plan cumulative impacts between the allocations sites, other submission sites and currently active HMWP minerals and waste sites needs to be considered.

4.8 Table 4.1, below, provides the distances between Submission Plan site allocations. A 5km zone of influence was selected as it is the furthest distance outlined within the performance criteria (Table 2.2).

Table 4.1: Intra-Plan Proximity of Minerals and Waste Site Allocations

Site Name / ID	Other site allocations within 5km	Proximity
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	N/a	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	N/a	
Purple Haze (NFD03)	Midgham Farm (NFD04)	4.45km
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	Purple Haze (NFD03)	4.45km
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	N/a	

4.9 Table 4.2 provides the distances between Submission Plan site allocations and active minerals and waste sites. Again, a 5km zone of influence was selected as it is the furthest distance outlined within the performance criteria (Table 2.2). For active waste sites, only those considered strategic were selected (safeguarded waste sites) as being those likely to create a cumulative effect. All mineral extraction sites that are due to be completed by 2023 were discounted from the cumulative assessment.

⁶³ Environment Agency climate change allowances - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>

⁶⁴ Reference is made to the authorities' local plans (including those emerging)

Table 4.2: Proximity of Minerals and Waste Site Allocations with Relevant Active / Permitted Minerals and Waste sites / activities

Site Name / ID	Active minerals and waste sites within 5km	Proximity
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	• Rookery Farm (FA032) - recycling (aggregate) • Hook Park Wastewater Pumping Station (FA076) • Ashlett Creek WWTW (NF224) • Fawley Thermal Treatment Centre (NF001) – WTS (non-hazardous); incineration (hazardous) • Forest Lodge Farm (NF271) (soft and sharp sand and gravel extraction) • Badminton Farm (NF161) (Fawley Quarry) (sharp sand and gravel extraction) – still active?	• 3.00km • 3.54km • 4.20km • 4.39km • 4.79km • 4.86km
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	• Caird Avenue (NF002) - Sand and gravel processing plant site and waste transfer station • Downton Manor Farm (NF177) – sand and gravel extraction • Double H Nurseries Ltd (NF260) CHP Plant • Sway WWTW (NF237)	• 0.09km • 1.08km • 1.72km • 3.55km
Purple Haze (NFD03)	• Chatsworth/Blue Haze (NF105) - non-hazardous landfill • Plumley Wood (NF255) – Sand and gravel extraction • Blashford Quarry (NF097) – sand extraction / concrete batching • Nea Farm, Blashford & Blue Haze Quarries (NF254) – sand extraction • Bleak Hill (NF091) – sand and gravel extraction / landfill (inert) • Ringwood WWTW (NF248)	• 0.09km • 1.45km • 2.11km • 2.11km • 3.47km • 3.78km
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	• Bleak Hill (NF091) – sand and gravel extraction / landfill (inert) • Fordingbridge WWTW (NF242) • Plumley Wood (NF255) – Sand and gravel extraction • Blashford Quarry (NF097) – sand extraction / concrete batching • Nea Farm, Blashford & Blue Haze Quarries (NF254) – sand extraction • Chatsworth/Blue Haze (NF105) - non-hazardous landfill	• 0.01km • 0.75km • 1.19km • 2.60km • 2.60km • 3.56km
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	• Shepherds Spring Lane – (Operating under district permission. Not monitored) – concrete batching • Scott Close Andover HWRC (TV234) • Fullerton Oilfield (TV179) • Fullerton WWTW Sludge Treatment Centre (TV178)	• 0.82km • 2.69km • 4.14km • 4.41km

4.10 With respect to the five site allocations, there is potential for cumulative effects in the site cluster in the Fordingbridge/Ringwood Forest area (Midgham Farm and Purple Haze), although the distance between these sites is nearly 5km. It is, however, worth noting that this cluster is in relatively close proximity to the River Avon SAC and Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar.

4.11 There are a number of active minerals and waste sites within 5km of each site. The distances between most of these sites would negate the issue of cumulative effects, save for the potential of cumulative nutrient enrichment and other water pollution issues, where sites share the same catchment of or to a sensitive international or national nature conservation site receptor.

- 4.12 Impacts on International sites, including component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are dealt with in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Appropriate Assessment. The Appropriate Assessment has concluded that all five site allocations would not be likely to have a significant effect on International sites in combination with other plans or projects, subject to the implementation of necessary mitigation and other measures, listed in the assessment.
- 4.13 There are, however, a small number of active minerals and waste sites that, subject to temporal overlap, may have cumulative impacts with site allocations relevant to the wellbeing of local communities.
- 4.14 The inclusion of appropriate Development Considerations in the HMWP Update that address each potential cumulative impact is crucial. Additionally, the issue of cumulative impacts would be taken into account at the planning application stage, which could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes, for example.

4.3 Summary of Inter Plan Effects (additive and synergistic)

- 4.15 To assess the inter Plan cumulative effects of the site allocations with other significant developments/proposals, a list of other strategic development proposals was compiled (e.g., housing, industrial, commercial). The list included the five sites within the Plan, along with other reasonably foreseeable strategic developments. A 5km zone of influence was again selected as it is the furthest distance outlined within the performance criteria (Table 2.2). Given the timing of the Plan, only existing operations and existing planning permissions that have permission to be operating post 2023 were included on a shortlist (reasonably foreseeable).
- 4.16 Each of the Hampshire and adjacent Authorities are at different stages with the development of their Local Plans. Each of the Local Plans propose development which, cumulatively with the development proposed within the HMWP Update, could result in significant negative cumulative impacts on local communities and the environment in the area.
- 4.17 In order to assess the potential cumulative (inter plan) effects of the other types of development on the site allocations, other strategic development sites were considered, using the following criteria:
- Magnitude of development: sites greater than 99 residential properties or 2,500 square metres of industrial/commercial development.
 - Distance from site: a 5km zone of influence was selected to identify other reasonably foreseeable sites, as it is the furthest distance outlined within the performance criteria (Table 2.2).
 - Likely or potential temporal overlap.
- 4.18 Those strategic development sites that may have the potential to have a cumulative impact with HMWP Update Submission site allocations are set out in Table 4.3, which includes the nature of any potential cumulative effects.

Table 4.3: Cumulative Effects Assessment of other Development

Site Name / ID	Short list of Sites with potential for cumulative effect	Potential cumulative effect
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	HA1 – Land East of Brook Lane (permission for 140 dwellings – part implemented – FBC) – 1.49km HA07 – Warsash Maritime Academy, Newton Road (allocation for estimated 100 dwellings – FBC) – 2.01km HE2 – Land on St. Johns Road, Foord Road and Dodwell Lane (permission for 216 dwellings – part implemented – EBC) – 3.13km HE4 – Land off Peewit Hill Close (allocation for B8 & E(G)(II)/(III) – EBC) – 3.15km BU2 – Serenity, Heath House Lane (permission for 123 dwellings – part implemented – EBC) – 3.56km HE5(1) – Land at Netley Firs, Kanes Hill (permission for redevelopment for 23 B1C & B2 industrial units – EBC) – 3.60km Petrochemical Works, Charleston Road (development for refinery related/petrochemical uses and vacant expansion land – NFDC) – 3.69km MSA17 – Antelope House (permission for 128 dwellings – SCC) – 3.78km 0123 – Land at Little Park Farm (allocation for industrial development – WCC) – 3.78km Area 12, Phase 2, Solent Business Park, Rookery Avenue (allocation for business park development (part completed) – FBC) – 3.90km SS4 – The Former Fawley Power Station (allocation estimated 1380 dwellings – NFDC) – 4.29km MSA18 – Centenary Quay, Victoria Road (permission for mixed use development incl. 1279 dwellings – part implemented – SCC) – 4.45km SH3 – North Whiteley, Botley Road (permission for mixed development incl. up to 3500 dwellings – part implemented – WCC) – 4.63km	Significant degree of separation by urban development and road infrastructure. Most sites at a distance where cumulative impacts are unlikely. Due to separation and position of strategic road network, cumulative traffic impacts on local road networks and associated indirect air pollution impacts, unlikely. Most sites have some form of hydrological connection with the Solent. Water pollution and nutrient enrichment is an important consideration. HA1 is on the opposite side of the River Hamble corridor.

	SP26 – Fawley Power Station (allocation of 120 dwellings – NFNPA) – 4.98km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	NMT5 – Land East of Caird Avenue (Allocation for mixed development including industrial uses – NFDC) – 0.16km SS8 – Land at Hordle Lane (permission for estimated 160 dwellings – NFDC) – 1.22km SS9 – Land at Everton Road (allocation for estimated 100 dwellings – NFDC) – 1.61km SS11 – Land South of Gore Road (allocation for estimated 160 dwellings – NFDC) – 1.70km SS10 – Land at Brockhills Lane (allocation for estimated 130 dwellings – NFDC) – 2.11km SS7 – Land North of Manor Road (allocation for estimated 110 dwellings – NFDC) – 2.75km 0256 – Land South of Gordleton Industrial Park (Permission for B1-B8 development (part completed) – NFDC) – 4.01km SS5 – Land at Milford Road (Permission for estimated 185 dwellings – NFDC) – 4.63km	With the proximity of NMT5 and SS8, in particular, there is the potential, depending on temporal overlap, for cumulative traffic impacts and, therefore, indirect air quality impacts. Cumulative impacts in relation to water pollution in the Solent, in particular nutrient enrichment is an important consideration, particularly considering the proximity of sites to water courses that feed into the Solent.
Purple Haze (NFD03)	SS15 - Land at Snails Lane (allocation for estimated 100 dwellings – NFDC) – 2.65km VER2 – North West Verwood new neighbourhood (allocation for 230 homes – DC) – 3.26km RING1 – Land East of Christchurch Road (allocation for employment uses – NFDC) – 3.26km ALD1 – Option 2 - Significant expansion of Alderholt Village (allocation option for minimum 1000 dwellings - DC) – 3.51km SS13 – Land at Moortown Lane (allocation for estimated 480 dwellings and employment uses – NFDC) – 3.59km SS14 - Land North of Hightown Road (allocation for estimated 270 dwellings	Both Purple Haze site and the strategic local plan allocations (except for VER2) are within the catchment of the River Avon (separated by the river corridor itself). The housing allocations are separated from the river corridor by development and roads (significant separation for SS14). As the Purple Haze site is separated from the strategic allocations by the strategic road network, cumulative impacts from construction/operation traffic on the local road network and indirectly on air quality would likely be low.

	and employment uses – NFDC) – 3.89km	Cumulative impacts in relation to water pollution in the River Avon, in particular nutrient enrichment is an important consideration, particularly considering the proximity of SS15 and SS13 to the river corridor.
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	ALD1 – Option 2 - Significant expansion of Alderholt Village (allocation option for minimum 1000 dwellings - DC) – 0.02km SS16 - Land North of Station Road (allocation for estimated 140 dwellings – NFDC) – 1.52km SS17 - Land at Whitsbury Road (allocation for estimated 330 dwellings – NFDC) – 2.05km SS18 - Land at Burgate (allocation for estimated 400 dwellings – NFDC) – 3.01km SS15 - Land at Snails Lane (allocation for estimated 100 dwellings – NFDC) – 4.92km	Both the Midgham Farm site and housing allocations are within the catchment of the River Avon and on the west side of the river corridor (SS15 is on the east side of the river corridor). There is the potential, depending on temporal overlap, for cumulative traffic impacts and, therefore, indirect air quality impacts, although NFD04 is within relatively close proximity of the A338. Cumulative impacts in relation to water pollution in the River Avon, in particular nutrient enrichment is an important consideration. Parts of the allocation options for housing development around Alderholt Village in Dorset is within very close proximity of NFD04. Consideration needs to be given to temporal overlap and necessary mitigation, e.g., screening, stand-off, etc.
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	Virginia Works, Greenwich Way (permission (commenced demolition) for redevelopment of industrial units – TVBC – 0.94km LE14 – George Yard/Black Swan Yard, Eastern Avenue (allocation for estimated 100 dwellings – TVBC) – 0.98km Andover Business Park, Monxton Road (permission for business park development – TVBC) – 1.76km Land at East Anton, Smannell Road (permission (part implemented) for mixed development including employment – TVBC) – 1.97km Land at Walworth Industrial Estate, Walworth Road (permission for industrial	Even with temporal overlap, TSV09 is separated from local plan strategic allocations / permissions by significant areas of residential and commercial development and road infrastructure and in most cases significant distance. Considering the quantum of development and road network activity locally, cumulative impact in relation to traffic and indirectly on air pollution is unlikely to be significant.

	/ warehouse development – TVBC) – 2.03km Land East of Icknield Way (permission (part completed) for 2834 dwellings – TVBC) – 2.19km COM6 – Land at Picket Piece, Ox Drove/Walworth Road (permission (under construction) for 930 dwellings – TVBC) – 3.10km COM6A – Land at Picket Twenty (permission (mostly completed) for 1753 dwellings – TVBC) – 3.39km	

- 4.19 As shown in Table 4.3 there are a number of strategic local plan site allocations and planning permissions within 5km of each site allocation. Many of the sites are at sufficient distance and have a significant separation by urban development and road network that would negate the issue of cumulative effects, save for the potential of cumulative nutrient enrichment and other water pollution issues, where sites share the same catchment of, or to, a sensitive international or national nature conservation site receptor.
- 4.20 Impacts on International sites, including component Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are dealt with in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Appropriate Assessment. The Appropriate Assessment has concluded that all five site allocations would not be likely to have a significant effect on International sites in combination with other plans or projects, subject to the implementation of necessary mitigation and other measures, listed in the assessment.
- 4.21 There are, however, a small number of strategic local plan site allocations / planning permissions that, subject to temporal overlap, may have cumulative impacts with site allocations, relevant to the wellbeing of local communities. This is particularly the case with Hamble Airfield, Midgham Farm and Ashley Manor Farm.
- 4.22 The inclusion of appropriate Development Considerations in the HMWP Update that address each potential cumulative impact is crucial. Additionally, the issue of cumulative impacts would be taken into account at the planning application stage, which could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes, for example.
- 4.23 Furthermore, each local plan has undertaken an HRA of its development allocations and this is further bolstered by the HRA of subsequent and speculative planning applications.

4.4 Mitigation

- 4.24 Potential improvements to specific HMWP Update draft objectives, development management, minerals and waste policies have been provided throughout this report (sections 3.3 - 3.7) and, as such, have not been repeated herein.

- 4.25 It should be noted that the assessment of site allocations, set out in Appendix G, was undertaken without the application of any mitigation.
- 4.26 Given the potential negative effects of a number of the sites, the success of the HMWP Update will depend on the rigour by which the development management policies are applied to minerals and waste developments brought forward. In this regard, it is imperative that further clarification is provided within the HMWP Update regarding how the Plan will be implemented by the planning authorities on the ground.
- 4.27 Potential mitigation measures which could reduce or avoid negative impacts in terms of the SA/SEA objectives may include:
- Biodiversity and nature conservation management schemes.
 - Landscape schemes including the provision of screening and buffers.
 - Water management schemes.
 - Dust suppression schemes.
 - Noise management schemes.
 - Lighting design and management schemes.
 - Land management schemes.
 - Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination).
 - HGV routing agreements.
 - HGV number restrictions.
 - Design specifications and siting of facilities.
 - Stand off from residential dwellings.
 - Hours of working.
 - Historic environment schemes.
 - Phasing of development.
 - Pest control.
- 4.28 Many of the possible mitigation measures will be considered through the implementation of the development management policies as well as requirements associated with obtaining planning permission. Table 4.4 outlines examples of the specific types of mitigation and Appendix K highlights examples that can be applied to the site allocations to address those issues that have been identified through the SA/SEA assessment of the sites.

Table 4.4: Example of Mitigation Measures

Biodiversity and nature conservation	• Biodiversity and nature conservation management schemes • S106 Agreements for long term management • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts • Afteruse and restoration scheme choice
Landscape	• Screening / buffer from sensitive habitats and receptors (e.g. using trees, fencing, earth bunds) • Landscape Management Schemes • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts • Afteruse and restoration scheme choice
Water and flood management	• Water and flood management schemes • Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and natural flood management measures (NFM) • Afteruse and restoration scheme choice
Dust	• Dust suppression schemes • Enclosure of material storage areas and lorries prior to leaving a site • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Spraying of internal haul roads/site
Noise	• Noise management schemes • Use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance).
Land Management/soils	• Land and soil management schemes • Use of soil storage bunds
Contamination management	• Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • Use of impervious surfacing
Traffic	• HGV routing agreements • HGV number restrictions • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Spraying of internal haul roads/site • Restrictions on sites / vehicle movements, including hours/days/season of operation and speed limits to reduce noise and disturbance to sensitive receptors. • Cleaning of highways along Lorry Routes
Design	• Design specifications • Siting of the facilities • Stand off from residential dwellings • Siting and design of facilities and use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance). • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts
Quality of life	• Hours of working

	• Phasing of development • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Cleaning of highways along Lorry Routes • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts. • Minimising loss of recreation and access facilities, or offering alternatives • Provision (diversions) or arrangements (signage and information) – access management plan
Historic environment	• Historic environmental management scheme • Prior recording, removal or preservation of historic / archaeological material • Provision of access to and interpretation of the historic environment
Pests	• Pest control measures/scheme
Cumulative impacts	• Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts • Hours of working

4.5 Limitations and Difficulties Encountered

- 4.29 The key difficulty encountered during the appraisal was around the strategic high-level nature of the Plan and uncertainty surrounding precisely how the policies will result in on the ground effects. This issue resulted in many of the SA/SEA Objectives being given a (?) or a (0) score, reflecting this uncertainty.
- 4.30 With respect to the assessment of sites, additional performance criteria have been developed which are linked to each objective, thereby ensuring a robust consistent approach to the appraisal of sites (refer Table 2.2).
- 4.31 It should be noted, however, that as performance criteria have to be measurable, it has not been possible to derive sufficient performance criteria to fully measure a number of SA/SEA Objectives. An example includes SA/SEA Objective 4, where there is not a performance category for tranquillity.
- 4.32 Given the nature of the HMWP Update, the assessment of alternatives was not straight forward. Due to the limited number of options, the approach was taken to assess sites on their own merit / constraints allowing the plan-makers to determine whether the site should be considered as an allocation taking all factors into consideration.
- 4.33 Cumulative effects (inter) between other projects are very difficult to assess in high level strategic plans. The approach taken with respect to cumulative effects was to identify those areas likely to be problematic for the Plan area only, other areas were scoped out. It is noted that insufficient evidence was available for the sites within the Local Plans to undertake a detailed cumulative assessment. In the absence of sufficient evidence relating to these developments a high-level review of the information was undertaken.
- 4.34 The cut-off date for when relevant information, with respect to new and emerging plans, could be included herein was the end of May 2023. Where possible emerging Plans have been considered.

4.6 Monitoring

- 4.35 The SA/SEA recommendations for mitigation and monitoring are provided in Table 4.5. It is essential that monitoring suggestions are simple, effective and measurable, in order for monitoring to generate useful data. In addition, a baseline is required, against which data can be compared on an annual basis.

Table 4.5: Suggested Monitoring

SA/SEA Objective	Monitoring Suggestions
1. Climate change	• Number of approved applications for facilities which support renewables. • Percentage of approved applications supported by a Climate Change Assessment • Number of waste sites approved within Flood Zone 2 or 3*. • Number of site applications received with a Hydrological / Hydromorphological Assessment.

2. Air quality	• Avoidance of AQMAs • Number of site applications received with a Transport Assessment or Statement.
3. Biodiversity	• Number of site applications received within a designated site (international, national and local) • LPA Ecologist expert opinion as to whether the implementation of the Plan is contributing to negative impacts on biodiversity / designated sites. • Quantity, quality and type of habitats lost/enhanced/created through Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). • Details of how biodiversity impacts were avoided. • Details of afteruse and restoration scheme.
4. Landscape	• Number of site applications received within the Green Belt. • Number of site applications received within National Parks or AONBs, or their setting. • LPA Landscape expert opinion as to whether the implementation of the Plan is contributing to negative impacts on landscape/townscape character. • Details of how landscape impacts were avoided. • Details of afteruse and restoration scheme.
5. Soil quality/geology	• Number of site applications received on agricultural Grade 1 and 2 land. • Number of site applications received on RIGS. • Number of site applications received on previously development / contaminated land.
6. Historic environment	• Number of site applications received involving impact to a heritage asset or its setting.
7. Water resources	• Number of sites approved with aftercare and restoration plans in place. • Number of site applications received in SPZs or 250m of a PWS. • Number of site applications received with a Hydrological / Hydromorphological Assessment.
8. Flood risk	• Number of waste sites approved within Flood Zone 2 or 3*. • Number of site applications received with a Hydrological / Hydromorphological Assessment.
9. Communities	• Number, type, size of new amenity facility. • Loss of / diverted PRoW. • Number of site applications within Airport Safeguarding Zone.
10. Transport	• Number of site applications received with a Transport Assessment or Statement.
11. Sustainable minerals	• Details regarding how sterilisation was avoided.
12. Waste hierarchy	• Number of approved applications for facilities which support the waste hierarchy (recycled, compost, waste recover, re-working).
13. Minerals/waste self sufficiency	• Number of additional waste and mineral sites per year. • Number of development (any) applications received and approved within mineral safeguarding area.
14. Economic growth	• Information regarding number of jobs from safeguarded and new waste or minerals facilities. • Number of site applications within deprived areas.
15. Green networks	• Loss of / diverted PRoW. • Details of afteruse and restoration scheme.

* Incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances

4.7 Concluding Statement

- 4.36 This SA/SEA has shown that the Hampshire Authorities have undertaken a comprehensive, rigorous and robust integrated Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of the HMWP Update that is compliant with the SEA Regulations, and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requirements on SA.
- 4.37 The HMWP Update Submission Plan with associated main modifications demonstrates many aspects of good planning. The Update is clearly driven by achieving the Plan's goals whilst minimising the impacts of the Plan on the environment and promoting sustainable development, and this is reflected throughout the objectives and policies. The Plan has been developed and informed by a sound evidence base and up-to-date baseline data.
- 4.38 In general, the HMWP Update is considered to be in line with relevant international, national and local plans, programmes and policies as outlined in Appendix A. Consideration has also been given to the outcomes of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
- 4.39 HMWP Update Plan preparation has been effectively informed by the various stages of the SA/SEA assessment process, with the SA/SEA contributing to the formulation of the HMWP Update's vision, objectives and policies, and the selection of site allocations.
- 4.40 It is essential that when the HMWP Update is implemented by relevant planning authorities, the Plan is considered as a whole. Planning applications will need to consider not only the relevant minerals and/or waste policies, and the development management policies, but also the Development Considerations set out for each specific site. Planning permission will not be granted if relevant Development Considerations are not adequately addressed.

Acronyms and Initialisations

AONB:	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA:	Air Quality Management Area
BAP:	Biodiversity Action Plan
BAT:	Best Available Technology
BLF:	British Lung Foundation
BNG:	Biodiversity Net Gain
BOAT:	Byway Open to all Traffic
CO₂:	Carbon Dioxide
COPD:	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
CWS:	County Wildlife Site
DECC:	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA:	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DM:	Development Management
EA:	Environment Agency
EiP:	Examination in Public
FRA:	Flood Risk Assessment
GIA:	Geological Important Areas
GIS:	Geographical Information Systems
GVA:	Gross Value Added
HE:	Historic England
HCC:	Hampshire County Council
HMWP:	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
HRA:	Habitats Regulations Assessment
LAA:	Local Aggregate Assessment
LCA:	Landscape Character Assessment
LNR:	Local Nature Reserve
LNRS:	Local Nature Recovery Strategy
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
LWS:	Local Wildlife Site
MRN:	Major Road Network
MSA:	Mineral Safeguarding Area
MWPA:	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities
MWSA:	Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Area
NCA:	National Character Areas
NE:	Natural England
NFM:	Natural Flood Management
NFNPA:	New Forest National Park Authority

NNR:	National Nature Reserve
NPPF:	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPW:	National Planning Policy for Waste
NSN:	National Site Network
NVZ:	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
OS:	Ordnance Survey
PCC:	Portsmouth City Council
PRoW:	Public Right of Way
PWS:	Public Water Supply
RIGS:	Regionally Important Geological Sites
RUPP:	Road Used a Public Path
S106:	Section 106 Agreement
SA:	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC:	Special Area of Conservation
SAM:	Scheduled Monument
SANG:	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace
SCC:	Southampton City Council
SDNPA:	South Downs National Park Authority
SEA:	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFRA:	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SINC:	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA:	Special Protection Area
SPZ:	Source Protection Zone
SRN:	Strategic Road Network
SSSI:	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS:	Sustainable Drainage System
TPO:	Tree Preservation Order
WFD:	Water Framework Directive

Glossary

Amenity

The quality and/or character of a specific property or area and the elements that contribute to its overall enjoyment.

Biodiversity

The total variety of life on earth, including all genes, species, ecosystems and the ecological processes of which they are part.

Climate change

The significant and lasting change in the distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years, and the implications on the environment and communities.

Countryside

Land outside the settlement boundary of cities, towns and villages that is either used for farming or managed for its ecology, recreation, heritage or other land uses that require a countryside location.

Cumulative Impacts/effects

Impacts/effects that result from the incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan or project in question.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

The UK Government Department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities.

Development considerations

These are identified for each of the proposed site allocations in section A (Site allocations) of the HMWP Update. Development considerations are issues which need to be met / addressed alongside the other policies in the Plan in the event that a planning application is submitted for development.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination.

Emissions

In the context of the Plan, emissions are gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activity. For example, a prominent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide (CO₂) which arises from the combustion of fossil fuel and is considered to contribute to climate change.

Environment Agency

A non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), with responsibilities relating to the protection and enhancement of the environment in England. 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) Regulations 2017. The process is undertaken for a proposed development that would significantly affect the environment because of its siting,

design, size or scale. EIAs are to be replaced by Environmental Outcome Reports through the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.

Examination in Public (EiP)

An independent assessment of a Local Plan, led by a planning inspector, to determine if it is sound and meets all legal requirements. It involves public hearings, written submissions (Matters, Issues, and Questions - MIQs), and results in a binding Inspector's Report recommending whether the plan can be adopted.

Flood risk

Flood risk is the combination of the probability (likelihood) of a flood occurring and the potential, often damaging, consequences of that event on people, property, and the environment.

Flood Risk Zones (FRZ)

Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood risk. Flood risk zones are defined by the Environment Agency and are categorised as follows:

- Flood Risk Zone 1: Low Probability.
- Flood Risk Zone 2: Medium Probability.
- Flood Risk Zone 3a: High Probability.
- Flood Risk Zone 3b: Functional Floodplain.

Geodiversity

The variety of earth materials, forms and processes that constitute and shape the Earth, either the whole or a specific part of it.

Geology

The science that deals with the physical structure and substance of the earth, including the history and the processes that impact upon them.

Geomorphology

The study of the physical features of the earth's surface and the relationship with geological structures.

Green Belt

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

Green infrastructure

A multi-functional network of high-quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features, providing many social, economic and environmental benefits, including parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors, allotments and private gardens.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GPZ)

Geographical areas, defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

As required by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), the identification of any aspects of an emerging plan or project that would have the potential to

cause a likely significant effect on National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects), and to begin to identify appropriate mitigation strategies where such effects are identified (see also Appropriate Assessment).

Heritage Asset

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance, meriting consideration in planning decisions, due to its heritage interest. These include designated heritage assets and other assets identified by local planning authorities (including local listing).

Historic England

An executive non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, tasked with protecting the historic environment of England by preserving and listing historic buildings, scheduling ancient monuments, registering historic Parks and Gardens and advising central and local government.

In-Combination Effect

Effects, which may or may not interact with each other, but which could affect the same receptor or interest feature (i.e. a habitat/species for which an International Site is designated).

Landscape character

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

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 Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)

LNRSs are statutory spatial plans, introduced by the Environment Act 2021, aimed at restoring and enhancing nature across England. Each LNRS is developed at a local level to guide actions for nature recovery, enhance biodiversity, improve ecosystem services, and deliver wider environmental benefits, involving significant collaboration among various stakeholders. There are 48 LNRSs across England, each led by a selected 'responsible authority'. The LNRS for Hampshire has been prepared and published by Hampshire County Council as the responsible authority.

Mineral

Limited and finite natural resources that can only be extracted where they are found geologically.

Mineral resources

Mineral aggregates and hydrocarbons, which naturally occur in geological deposits.

Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities (MWPA)

The local planning authorities responsible for minerals and waste planning. In the Plan area, Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority are the MWPA's.

Mitigation

The process by which negative or harmful effects caused by a development are prevented or lessened by incorporating countermeasures into the design or operation.

National Landscapes

Legally known as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), National Landscapes are nationally important landscapes, originally designated under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act (sections 87 and 88) and now the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 (sections 82 and 83). Their primary purpose is conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area. Natural England is responsible for designating National Landscapes and advising government and other organisations on their management. As of the 22 November 2023, AONBs were re-branded as 'National Landscapes'.

Nationally protected landscapes

For the purposes of the HMWP, refers to the New Forest National Park, South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour National Landscape, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs National Landscape, and North Wessex Downs National Landscape.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

First published in March 2012, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

National Site Network (NSN)

Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, SACs and SPAs in the UK no longer form part of the EU's Natura 2000 ecological network. The 2019 Regulations have instead created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore marine areas in the UK, which consists of our network of SACs and SPAs.

Natural England

A non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), responsible for ensuring that England's natural environment, including its land, flora and fauna, freshwater and marine environments, geology and soils, are protected and improved. It also has a responsibility to help people enjoy, understand and access the natural environment.

Natural Flood Management

Natural flood management is when natural processes are used to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Examples include: restoring bends in rivers, changing the way land is managed so soil can absorb more water and creating saltmarshes on the coast to absorb wave energy.

Public Rights of Way (PROW)

Access routes which the public have a legally protected right to use, including statutory footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic (BOAT) and restricted byways (which include routes formally known as 'roads used as a public footpath' (RUPP)).

Ramsar Site (Wetland of International Importance)

An internationally important wetland site designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar, Iran - 1971), especially as wildfowl habitat. As a matter of government policy, Ramsar sites are afforded the same protection as sites designated under the Habitats Regulations. The first Ramsar sites in the UK were designated in 1976.

Recycled aggregates

Products manufactured from recyclables or the by-products of recovery and treatment processes, e.g. recycled concrete aggregates from construction, demolition & excavation (CD&E) waste.

Recycling

The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products. Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)

Regionally Important Geodiversity Sites (RIGS) are non-statutory sites selected to protect the most important places for geology, geomorphology and soils, complementing the network of legally protected Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). RIGS are selected for their scientific, educational, historical and aesthetic features. RIGS are protected by Local Plan policy.

Registered Battlefields

Important battlefields registered by Historic England in order to offer them protection through the planning system, and to promote a better understanding of their significance and public enjoyment.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Important parks and gardens that are listed and classified by Historic England in a similar system to that used for listed buildings and range from the grounds of large stately homes to small domestic gardens, as well other designed landscapes such as town squares, public parks and cemeteries.

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.

Scheduled Monument (SM)

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.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A site designated by Natural England as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features and of national importance. SSSIs are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ)

Geographical areas defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Protected areas that are designated in England and Wales under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The Regulations require the

establishment of a network of important high-quality conservation sites (National Site Network), which includes SACs and SPAs. SACs are designated to make a significant contribution to conserving the habitats and species identified in Annexes I and II, respectively, of EU Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, known as the Habitats Directive.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Protected areas that are classified in England and Wales under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). The Regulations require the establishment of a network of important high-quality conservation sites (National Site Network), which includes SPAs and SACs. SPAs are selected to protect one or more rare, threatened or vulnerable bird species listed in Annex I of EU Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds, known as the Birds Directive.

Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)

A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes. It is intended to highlight environmental issues during decision-making about strategic documents such as plans, programmes and strategies. The SEA identifies the significant environmental effects that are likely to result from implementing the plan or alternative approaches to the plan. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Plan incorporates SEA. To be replaced in the future by Environmental Outcome Reports through the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.

Strategic Road Network (SRN)

This is the strategic network of roads used to move people and freight around the country managed by National Highways.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

A systematic process, required under Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. Sustainability appraisal incorporates the requirements of strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

SuDS are drainage systems that are considered to be environmentally beneficial, causing minimal or no long-term environmental damage. They are often regarded as a sequence of management practices, control structures and strategies designed to efficiently and sustainably drain surface water, while minimising pollution and managing the impact on water quality of local water bodies. Techniques may include enabling water infiltration through natural substrates, removal of pollution and siltation with vegetation, and limiting outflow through green attenuation structures.

Townscape

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

Valued landscapes

Referred to in the NPPF (Para. 180(a), 2023) but not defined. However, they can be determined through the considerations of landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreational value, role in separating / protecting the identity of individual settlements, and perceptual aspects and associations⁶⁵.

Visual impact

In the context of the HMWP, the impact of minerals and waste developments on the visual quality of their surroundings.

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 hierarchy of options for managing waste 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.

⁶⁵ as defined by Box 5.1. page 84 of GLVIA 3rd Ed 2013.

Appendix A: Summary of policies, plans, programmes and legislation

The following table lists the policies, plans, programmes and legislation at international, national, regional and local level relevant to the development of the HMWP Update and identifies how these have been considered in the SA/SEA appraisals framework.

The full review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and legislation is provided in the Baseline Report⁶⁶.

Key

No.	SA Objective wording
1	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
2	Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.
3	Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.
4	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.
5	Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
6	Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.
7	Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.
8	Reduce the risk of flooding.
9	Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.
10	Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.
11	Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.
12	Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.
13	Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.
14	Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.
15	Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

International	SA/SEA Objective reference
Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations (UN), 2015	All SA/SEA Objectives
Paris Agreement, UN, 2015	Objective 1
European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, 2000	Objective 4
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, 1985	Objective 6
Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (revised) (Valletta, 1992)	Objective 6
Ramsar Convention – Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)	Objective 3
Bern Convention (1979)	Objective 3

⁶⁶ HMWP Update: SA/SEA Updated Baseline Report June 2023 - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-SASEAUpdatedBaselineReport-ProposedSubmission-June2023.pdf>

Aarhus Convention 2005	All SA/SEA Objectives
SEA Directive 2001	All SA/SEA Objectives
Water Framework Directive 2000	Objective 7
Groundwater Directive 2006	Objective 7
Floods Directive 2007	Objective 8
Waste Framework Directive 2008	Objectives 11 and 12
Management of Waste from Extractive Industries Directive 2006	Objectives 3, 5 and 7
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010	Objectives 3, 5, 7 and 12
The Landfill Directive 1999	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 12
Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008	Objective 2
The Habitats Directive 1992	Objective 3
The Birds Directive 2009	Objective 3
The Drinking Water Directive 2020	Objective 7
The Environmental Noise Directive 2002	Objective 9
National	SA/SEA Objective
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	All SA/SEA Objectives
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Objective 8
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Objective 3
Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000	Objectives 3, 4 and 15
Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)	Objective 1
Environment Act 2021	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
Environment Act 1995	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Objective 7
The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	Objective 7
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	Objective 11, 12 and 13
The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020	Objective 11, 12 and 13
The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005	Objective 11, 12 and 13
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	Objective 2
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	Objective 3
Protection of Wrecks Act 1973	Objective 6

Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Objective 6
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Objective 6
Marine and Coastal Areas Access Act 2009	Objective 15
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Historic England Advice Note 8	Objective 6
Waste Management Plan for England 2021	Objective 11, 12 and 13
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014	The HMWP Update fulfils these policy requirements.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023	All objectives
National Planning Practice Guidance	All objectives
National Infrastructure Strategy, HM Treasury, 2020	Refer baseline specifically to relevant nationally specific projects which should be considered with respect to cumulative effects.
A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HM Government, 2018	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, HM Government, 2017	Objective 1
The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, HM Government, 2018	Objective 1
Clean Air Strategy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2019	Objective 2
Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) in UK (2017)	Objective 2
Clean Growth Strategy: Leading a way to a low carbon future, HM Government, 2017	Objective 2
Noise Policy Statement for England, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2010	Objectives 9 and 10
Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources, Environment Agency, 2020	Objectives 7 and 8
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England, DEFRA (2008)	Objectives 7 and 8
Groundwater Protection, Environment Agency and DEFRA, 2017	Objectives 7 and 8
Flood and coastal erosion risk management Policy Statement, HM Government, 2020	Objectives 7 and 8
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009	Objective 5
Our Waste, Our Resource: A Strategy for England, HM Government, 2018	Objective 11, 12 and 13
English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010	Objective 4
Landscapes Review: Final Report 2019	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA, 2011	Objective 3
Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future, HM Government, 2017	All objectives
PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025, Public Health England (PHE), 2019	Objective 9
The Road to Zero, HM Government, 2018	Objective 1
Minerals Extraction and the Historic Environment. English Heritage (2008)	Objective 6
Mineral Extraction and Archaeology Historic England Advice Note 13. Historic England (2020)	Objective 6

Community Energy Strategy Update, DECC, 2015	Objective 12
Fixing our broken housing market – Housing White Paper (2017)	Objective 13
Planning for the future – White Paper (2020)	All objectives
Local/Regional	SA/SEA Objective
Relevant Minerals and Waste Plans	All objectives
Relevant Local Transport Plans	All objectives
Relevant Local Plans	All objectives
South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan 2018	Objectives 3 and 6
PUSH Spatial Position Statement, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), 2016	All objectives
Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement, Hampshire County Council, 2019	All objectives
Designated Landscape Management Plans:	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15
Climate Strategies and Action Plans:	Objective 1
Conservation area character appraisals and management plans	Objective 6
New Forest Green Halo Partnership	Objectives 3 and 4
River Basin Management Plans:	Objectives 3, 4 and 7
River Basin Flood Risk Management Plans:	Objective 8
Local Flood Risk Management Strategies:	Objective 8
Surface Water Management Plans:	Objective 8
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments	Objective 8
Coastal flood and erosion strategies:	Objective 8
Water resources studies/plans:	Objective 7 and 8
Catchment Flood Management Plans:	Objectives 3, 4, 7, 8 and 15
Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy, Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership, 2017	Objective 3
Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy, 2020 (and associated mitigation guidance)	Objective 3
Catchment Partnership – Catchment Action Plans:	Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
Abstraction Licensing Strategies (CAMS process):	Objective 7
Local Biodiversity Action Plans:	Objective 3
Green Infrastructure Strategies/Plans:	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 15
Hampshire 2050: Vision for the Future	All objectives
Landscape Character Assessments:	Objectives
Historic Environment Records:	Objective 7
Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation	Objective 7

A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018 – 2030, Enterprise M3 LEP, 2018	Objective 14
Transforming Solent: Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	Objective 14
Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015-2025, Hampshire County Council, 2015	Objective 15
South Downs National Park Authority Strategic review of Health and Well-being 2020-2025	Objective 9, 10 and 15

Appendix B: SA/SEA Framework Information

Table B1 Proforma for Assessment of Objectives and Policies

HMWP Objective/ DM, Waste and Minerals Policy	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	

Key:

Symbol	Explanation of the Effect
++	Very Positive: will result in a very positive impact on the objective
+	Slightly Positive: will result in a slightly positive impact on the objective
0	Neutral: will result in a neutral or negligible effect on the objective
-	Slightly Negative: will result in a slightly negative impact on the objective
--	Very Negative: will result on a very negative impact on the objective
?	Unknown: the relationship is unknown, or there is insufficient information to make an assessment

Table B2 Proforma for Assessment of Compatibility and Total/ Cumulative Effects

HWMP Objective / Policy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
Key: Y=compatible			N=potential conflict			?= unknown / not enough information				N/A= Not applicable		

Table B3 Site Sustainability Assessment Proforma

Site name:	Site ID:	
Grid reference:	Area (ha):	
MWPA / LPA:		
<i>Boundary Plan</i>	<i>Location within Plan area map</i>	
Site category:		
Current use:		
Proposal:		
Restoration:		
Proposal nominated by:		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?		
Supports renewables?		
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3 (incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances)?		
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?		
Objective 1 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?		
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?		
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)		
Objective 2 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):		
National sites (SSSI/NNR):		
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:		
Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves/RIGS):		
Objective 3 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape		
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:		
Green belt:		
TPO:		
Objective 4 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade:		
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:		
Heathland/peat soils?		
Objective 5 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Area:		
Objective 6 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?		
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?		
8m buffer of watercourses		
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?		
Objective 7 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:		
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):		
Objective 8 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding):		
Proximity to residential dwellings:		
Proximity to schools:		
Proximity to hospitals:		
Other amenities:		
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?		
Objective 9 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:		
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):		
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:		
Objective 10 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?		
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?		

Objective 11 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled		
Recycled		
Composted		
Recovered		
Net Effect:		
Objective 12 context:		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?		
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?		
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?		
Objective 13 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha:		
Deprivation index in locality:		
Minerals (temporary) development?		
Waste (potentially permanent) development?		
Objective 14 context:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m		
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure?		
Objective 15 context:		
Net Effect:		

Appendix C: Full Appraisal of the HMWP Vision/Objective Options

HMWP Vision

For the purpose of this assessment, the criteria used to determine whether a Vision option is 'reasonable', includes: whether it complies with the NPPF; and / or it is applicable.

Vision & Plan Objective Options	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing Vision: Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy Plan Objectives: Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by: • Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly. • Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings. • Protecting community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. • Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. • Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste. • Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. • Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities. • Helping to deliver an adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be achieved by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including:	Reasonable

○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire; ○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours; ○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and ○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources. ● Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon. ● Appropriately planning for chalk extraction for agricultural use. ● Exploration and production of oil and gas. ● Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery. Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley.	
Option 2: NPPF & Update only (<u>underlined</u>) Vision: Protecting <u>and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy Plan Objectives: Over the next 20 years, the planning of <u>sustainable</u> minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting <u>and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by: ● ~~Protecting and~~ Conserving <u>and enhancing</u> the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly. ● Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more ~~energy recovery~~ <u>sustainable waste management</u> facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings. ● Protecting community health, safety and ~~amenity~~ <u>well-being</u> in particular by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. ● Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. ● Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste. ● Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. ● Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. ● Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities.	Reasonable

• Helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be achieved by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including: ○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire; ○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours; ○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and ○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources. • Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon. • ~~Appropriately planning for~~ <u>Enabling</u> chalk extraction for agricultural use. • ~~Appropriately planning for~~ <u>Exploration and production</u> of oil and gas. • Encouraging a <u>zero waste circular</u> economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities ~~including energy recovery~~. Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley	
Option 3: NPPF update & Hampshire driven (and simplified) Vision: Up to 2050, the planning of minerals and waste development will help mitigate the causes of climate change and support adaptation. This will set the context for meeting Hampshire's present and future needs whilst conserving and enhancing the environment, supporting community quality of life and building a strong economy. Plan Objectives: • Help to mitigate the causes of and adapt to climate change by ensuring development enables carbon reduction and supports adaptation. • Conserve and enhance the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. • Protect and enhance sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths. • Conserve and enhance our archaeological and historic heritage to ensure continued enjoyment. • Support community health, safety and well-being by managing traffic impacts including air quality, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. • Value the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. • Encourage sustainable transport of minerals and waste including rail and water borne.	Reasonable

• Build Hampshire's economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguard Hampshire's mineral resources of importance, necessary existing and potential infrastructure. • Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to enable the delivery of new development, key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products and resources that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. • Encourage a circular waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more waste facilities that manage waste sustainable and support the waste hierarchy. • Aim for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities.	
Option 4: Climate Change Driven Vision: By 2050, a carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste industry will ensure that Hampshire's economy, environment and society continues to thrive and prosper. Plan Objectives: • Climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. energy and water efficient; flood and heat adapted) is the primary focus in enabling a steady and adequate supply of minerals and a network of sustainable waste management facilities. • Priority will be given to the reduction of carbon emissions from transport, construction and operations. • Restoration schemes will support communities and the environment to be more resilient to the impacts of a changing climate (e.g. flooding, heat waves). • Decision-making will enable the transition to clean, locally generated, renewable energy, reduce waste and support the sourcing of natural resources and employment.	Reasonable
Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4) Vision: Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, wellbeing and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique natural and built environment. Plan Objectives: a. Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to support the transition to net zero (neutrality) by 2050. b. Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals. c. Plan for a resilient and reliable net self-sufficient waste management network d. Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a strategic way that protects and enhances natural and historic environments. e. Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities. f. Supports and complements urban regeneration. g. Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.	Reasonable

h. Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations. i. Secure restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing and achieve a net gain in biodiversity (BNG) of at least 10% above the pre-worked baseline.	

HMWP Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing Vision: Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy Plan Objectives: Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire’s present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by: - Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly. - Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change	+/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	This option scores slightly positively for a number of SA/SEA Objectives.

[illegible]

HMWP Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: NPPF & Update only Vision: Protecting <u>and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy Plan Objectives: Over the next 20 years, the planning of <u>sustainable</u> minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting <u>and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by: • <u>Protecting and Conserving and enhancing</u> the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly. • Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more <u>energy recovery sustainable waste</u>	+	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	As the Vision and Plan Objectives are similar to Option 1, the ratings are the same except for some subtle differences: Obj. 1 – not explicitly seeking to reduce carbon levels but reference to 'energy recovery' has been removed. Obj. 9 – added reference to well-being which increases the rating for quality of life.

[illegible]

HMWP Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 3: NPPF update & Hampshire Driven (and simplified) Vision: Up to 2050, the planning of minerals and waste development will help mitigate the causes of climate change and support adaptation. This will set the context for meeting Hampshire's present and future needs whilst conserving and enhancing the environment, supporting community quality of life and building a strong economy. Plan Objectives: - Help to mitigate the causes of and adapt to climate change by ensuring development enables carbon reduction and supports adaptation. - Conserve and enhance the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. - Protect and enhance sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths.	++	++	+	+	?	++	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	As the Vision and Plan Objectives are similar to Option 1, the ratings are similar except for the following differences: Obj. 1 – now makes explicit reference to seeking to reduce carbon levels but reference to 'energy recovery' has also been removed. Obj. 2 – Air quality is now specifically referenced, and carbon emissions are set to be reduced. Obj. 6 – The Historic Environment is considered separately and considers its value as a source of enjoyment. Obj. 9 – added reference to well-being which increases the rating for quality of life.

• Encourage a circular waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more waste facilities that manage waste sustainably and support the waste hierarchy. • Aim for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities.																								

HMWP Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 4: Climate Change Driven Vision: By 2050, a carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste industry will ensure that Hampshire's economy, environment and society continues to thrive and prosper. Plan Objectives: - Climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. energy and water efficient; flood and heat adapted) is the primary focus in enabling a steady and adequate supply of minerals and a network of sustainable waste management facilities. - Priority will be given to the reduction of carbon emissions from transport, construction and operations. - Restoration schemes will support communities and the environment to be more resilient to the impacts of a changing climate (e.g. flooding, heat waves).	++	+	+/?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+/?	+/?	+	+	+/?	?	The Vision and Plan Objective focus on Climate Change and therefore, Obj. 1 has a significant positive rating. Obj. 2 has a positive rating as a reducing in emissions will improve air quality. Obj. 3 has a positive rating as reference is made to a thriving environment but it is unclear what this will mean on the ground. For example, restoration schemes that are designed to support climate change mitigation may not have a positive outcome for biodiversity. Obj. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are not referenced. Obj. 8 is a positive as flood risk is noted. Obj. 9 is a positive as the Vision intends for society to thrive and prosper. Obj. 10 is a positive as transport should reduce carbon emissions but if this is a priority it may impact on the delivery as options for sustainable transport of minerals and waste are limited currently. Obj. 11 the aim is to enable a steady and adequate supply of minerals and therefore, there is a positive rating. However, as climate change is the focus, this may limit certain developments from coming forward which could impact supply.

Decision-making will enable the transition to clean, locally generated, renewable energy, reduce waste and support the sourcing of natural resources and employment.																						As waste reduction is one of the aims, Obj. 11 has a positive rating. Obj. 13 has a positive rating as the Vision is for the economy to thrive but a climate change focus may create limits on some parts of the economy as it will take time to adjust.

HMWP Vision & Plan Objectives Option	SA/SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4) Vision: Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, wellbeing and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique natural and built environment. Plan Objectives: a. Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to support the transition to net zero (neutrality) by 2050 b. Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals. c. Plan for a resilient and reliable net self-sufficient waste management network. d. Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a strategic way that protects and enhances natural and historic environments.	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	Obj. 1 has a very positive rating as the objectives seek to facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050. Obj. 2 has a very positive rating as the objectives seek to ensure the communities do not experience a reduction in air quality. Obj. 3, 4 and 5 have a positive rating as the objectives seek to ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments. Obj. 9 scores very positively as the Vision supports health, wellbeing and quality of life, enables the creation of thriving places and the objectives encourage restoration schemes that improve health and wellbeing. Obj. 10 scores slightly positively as transport should reduce carbon emissions but if this is a priority it may impact on the delivery as options for sustainable transport of minerals and waste are limited currently. Obj. 11 scores slightly positively as the aim is to enable a steady and adequate supply of minerals. However, as climate change is the focus, this may limit certain developments from coming forward which could impact supply.

Appendix D: Long List and Full Appraisal of Development Management Policy Options

Long List of Policy Options

New policy approaches for each development management policy includes Main Modifications (Text inserted is shown **bold and underlined**. Text deleted is shown struck through).

Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Similar to Option 2.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 1. The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). 2. The policies in this Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant policies in the Plan. <u>Conformity will be demonstrated through information submitted with planning applications, including any relevant assessments.</u> Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved ~~without delay unless~~ material considerations indicate otherwise. 3. Where there are no <u>development plan</u> policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will <u>determine planning applications in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development in line with the latest NPPF</u> ~~grant permission unless~~ <u>other material considerations indicate otherwise.</u> - Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or - Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be refused. [3.2] The Hampshire Authorities will always work proactively with minerals and waste applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the Plan area. [new para] <u>Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with national and local Validation Guidance which should be used, along with the requirements of the Plan, to determine what assessments will be required. Relevant assessments will be required to determine the economic, social and environmental impacts and to demonstrate how proposals meet the requirements of the Plan. Any impacts and mitigation measures identified will be considered in the determination of planning applications and will inform any necessary planning conditions or planning obligations.</u> Careful consideration will be given to the issues raised by key stakeholders including local communities to ensure that concerns are suitably addressed in decision-making. [3.3] Development management will be the main, but not the only, means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with Validation Guidance³⁶ <u>which should be used to determine what assessments will be required.</u> The approach to development management will be focused on problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in this Plan. [...] [3.6] <i>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)</i> indicates that, where the Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (including taking into account whether there are specific policies in the NPPF that indicate that development should be restricted). This may include those policies relating to: - sites protected under the Habitats Regulations³⁸ and/or sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;	Reasonable

land designated as National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) National Landscapes, Heritage Coast, Green Belt and/or Local Green Space; [...] [3.11] Hampshire County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. However, minerals or waste development dealt with by the County Council (as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority) may still be liable to pay CIL charges according to the rates set by the relevant district, or borough, <u>unitary or national park authority</u> council where CIL charging schedules have been adopted. The Levelling Up and Infrastructure Act⁴¹ replaces CIL and Section 106 agreements with a new Infrastructure Levy. The HMWP Plan will implement any relevant changes should they be brought forward through legislation. [...] [3.14] Minerals and waste proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past operator performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated at the time the application is submitted. This would include where issues have been raised about the environmental or amenity impacts of a site, particularly where there is evidence to demonstrate these impacts. In such cases, these issues and evidence of impacts would be taken into account in decision-making. 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 <u>previous</u>, existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the pPlan.	

Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change by: - being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; or - developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and - avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.6] ⁴⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 153~~8~~ (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation - Minerals and waste development will be supported where it enables the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050 <u>at the latest</u> by: - contributing towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: - Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and - Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, ~~where possible~~; and - Facilitating low carbon technologies; and - reducing vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures. - Minerals and waste development proposals must be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates <u>through a Climate Change Assessment</u> how: - they will contribute to the transition to carbon neutrality <u>having regard to 1a and 1b; and</u> - This should include how climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and opportunities have been identified, considered, and (where appropriate) incorporated. [4.8] Minerals and waste proposals will need to demonstrate in their Climate Change Assessments how the development will reduce its carbon emissions over time and enable the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050. This will need to be proportional to the scale of carbon emissions the development is likely to cause. Therefore, energy developments such as oil and gas or energy from waste will have to provide a significant justification taking into account the life of the development (see 'Oil and gas development' and 'Energy recovery development' for more detail). Furthermore, in considering the impacts of the proposal, the carbon footprint of the total site and its operations must be taken into account (<u>including the role of soils – see Policy 9 (Protection of soils)</u>). Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. These opportunities should be	Reasonable

explored as part of the Climate Change Assessment (see 'Implementation and Monitoring Plan') and may include: [...] - the ~~potential~~ for carbon capture, including ensuring facilities are capable of retrofitting carbon capture technology in the future, in particular in terms of available adjacent land; [...] - more sustainable use of resources, through <u>seeking a reduction of resources used (i.e. waste prevention) and</u> the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction and support for a circular economy; [...] [4.9] ~~Where development has a life span up to 2050, the~~ The Climate Change Assessment should demonstrate how the proposal will help meet the Climate Change Act target. The Hampshire Authorities will expect that any proposals will also adhere to any relevant Government guidance issued to support this process. <u>In doing so, it is recognised that some proposals will go on for a significant period beyond the Plan period.</u> [4.10] In this context, resilience means capacity for the environment to respond to such changes by resisting damage caused by climate change 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. This will be supported through <u>strategic scale coherent ecological networks such as those identified in</u> the Local Nature Recovery Strategy ~~which will include a local habitat map and a statement of biodiversity priorities;~~ <u>giving consideration to how the development will interact with environmental assets, and create and enhance linkages in and across Hampshire as well as neighbouring Authorities.</u>	

Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not have a significant adverse effect on, and where possible, should enhance, restore or create designated or important habitats and species. The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance: - internationally designated sites including Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, any sites identified to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites, and European Protected Species; - nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland; - local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, and Local Nature Reserves; - habitats and species of principal importance in England; - 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.	Not a reasonable option as the policy is not in line with the Environment Act and NPPF in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain.
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.15] ⁴⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 175~~81~~ (DLUHC, 2023) [...] [4.19] Nationally important designated sites and species in the Plan area include: - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); - National Nature Reserves (NNRs); - Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) (where they correspond with SSSIs); - Species of animal and plant listed in the schedules of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006),¹ <u>International Union for Conservation of Nature Red lists</u> and the Badger Act 1992; - Ancient Woodland; ~~Core Statutory ecological network sites and;~~ ~~Nature Improvement Areas.~~	Reasonable

[...]

[4.22] Hampshire and its nNeighbouring Authorities also include other sites, habitats, and species **of local interest** which are extremely important in maintaining a high level of biodiversity. These include **(within the Plan area)**:

- Local wildlife sites, known within the Plan area as either Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or County Wildlife Sites (CWS) – identified locally and given regard under national policy;
- Habitats and species listed **that are legally protected or otherwise notable within Hampshire** and given regard by the Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans **including**:
 - **Species or habitats with national or county rarity and scarce status;**
 - **LNRS Priority Species;**
- Local Nature Reserves; and
- ~~Core non-statutory ecological network sites.~~

[4.23] These sites, habitats, and species form networks that support a robust and healthy natural environment and are recognised by local designations or by national policy. These are often essential in meeting regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives. As a priority, such habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those measures, such as mitigation or compensation are suitable, biodiversity net gain is achieved. Where relevant, consideration should be given to any local strategies or management plans for the area, **such as Forest Plans**, and local targets for biodiversity.

[...]

[4.25] Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a measurably better state than beforehand. This means protecting existing habitats and ensuring that lost or degraded habitats are compensated for by enhancing or creating habitats that are of greater value to wildlife and people. **Though the NPPF requires all development to deliver a net gain in biodiversity,** ~~the Environment Act⁴⁹ will introduce~~ **introduced** mandatory **10%** biodiversity net gain for most new development, including new infrastructure, in England. This is ~~due to become~~ **became** a requirement in late 2023 **spring 2024** for development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. BNG will require planning applicants to **observe the mitigation hierarchy and, where applicable,** deliver at least 10% gain in biodiversity above the current baseline and is **which has** to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years.

[...]

[4.27] Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) have also been introduced by the Environment Act. This new mandatory England-wide system of spatial strategies will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and wider environmental benefits. They are designed as tools to drive more coordinated, practical, and focussed action to help nature. LNRS will **contribute** support delivery of mandatory BNG **to establishing a national Nature Recovery Network which will aim to achieve a significant increase in biodiversity (and meet Environmental Improvement Plan targets)** and provide a focus for a strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity which ~~are also~~ **has been** being introduced by the Act. **The LNRS will also guide decision-making on BNG.**

[4.28] Hampshire County Council has been appointed 'responsible authority' for the Hampshire LNRS by Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and therefore **is currently** preparing the Strategy for the Plan area. The County Council **is engaging** with its 'supporting authorities', landowners and managers, communities and other stakeholders **(including agencies/responsible authorities in neighbouring counties)** to develop the strategy which, following publication, will be subject to regular review and republishing.

Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species

1. Minerals and waste development that will contribute **can demonstrate a high-quality, well-designed contribution** to the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of **Priority Habitats, ecological networks, and the protection and recovery of legally protected and priority or locally notable species** biodiversity **will be supported** through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.
2. ~~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.~~

2. <u>Development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated through a Habitats Regulations Assessment that impacts to the integrity of the National Sites Network and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other development, can be avoided or adequately mitigated, other than in all the following exceptional circumstances:</u> <u>i. There are no suitable alternatives to the location, scope or scale of the development;</u> <u>ii. There are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest; and</u> <u>iii. Adequate compensation measures can be secured which ensure that the overall coherence of the National Sites Network is protected.</u> 3. Development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. 3. <u>Development must demonstrate through adequate survey and assessment that harmful impacts to species protected under the Habitat Regulations can be avoided, or that legal tests afforded to them can be met. Development should demonstrate that mitigation or compensation required to ensure favourable conservation status can be secured prior to harmful impacts arising.</u> 4. The following sites, habitats, and species will be protected in Hampshire and in neighbouring areas, where there is a potential for impact, in accordance with the level of their relative importance: a. nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species; b. irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees); c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves; d. habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, or as a Hampshire Notable species <u>species that are legally protected or otherwise notable within Hampshire;</u> e. Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans or Biodiversity Opportunity Areas; - ef. Features of the landscape that are mapped as <u>within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy</u> Network, or function as 'stepping stones', linear features or form part of a wider network of features by virtue of a coherent ecological structure or function (such as river basins), or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species; <u>Ecological evidence must demonstrate that harmful impacts to habitats and species 4 a-e can be avoided, or where necessary, provide appropriate mitigation in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Any required compensation should be able to be secured prior to harmful impacts arising.</u> 5. <u>All minerals and waste development should result in a measurable biodiversity net gain and enhancement. Where applicable, at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be required, which must be designed to support the delivery of the LNRS and other identified biodiversity networks. Enhancements for wildlife will be sought where appropriate from all scales of development.</u> [4.29] In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on biodiversity, both directly and indirectly, including through habitat fragmentation, hydrological changes, physical disturbance of important species, and air and water pollution or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, compensatory habitats will need to be guaranteed <u>secured in advance of harmful impacts arising</u> to ensure that there is no overall net loss, <u>extent, quality, connectivity or ecological function</u> of habitats <u>or the species which rely on these habitats</u>. Where these habitats form part of a wider network, the compensatory habitats that are provided should be the same <u>high quality</u> or better habitat of the same type. These should be located either within or close to the proposed development <u>to ensure maximum local benefit from these protections</u>. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission will be refused if the need for the development does not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. Compensatory habitats will need to be considered as part of the restoration of a site. <u>Compensation measures with respect to the National Sites Network and Ramsar sites, and decision making with respect to impacts to these sites, must be considered through the Habitat Regulations Assessment process.</u> Further detail on Habitat Regulation Assessment is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.	

[4.30] The Hampshire Authorities will take a consistent approach to its application of the Biodiversity Metric in ensuring ~~B~~biodiversity ~~N~~net ~~G~~gain through minerals and waste development. It is recognised that many quarry restoration developments already achieve a significant exceedance of <u>statutory</u> 10% BNG. As such, the Hampshire Authorities will expect operators to engage at an early pre-application stage to determine <u>if statutory BNG is applicable and</u> what level of BNG can be achieved, which in appropriate circumstances may provide the opportunity for provision of additional biodiversity units that can be traded as off-site BNG for other developments. Consideration should also be given to ~~t~~<u>The</u> <u>early</u> delivery of biodiversity enhancements prior to development taking place <u>is encouraged to ensure there is no overall net loss, extent, quality, connectivity or ecological function of habitats</u>. Relevant guidance should be applied, where available, particularly in relation to minerals development and the application of the Metric. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'. [4.31] Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short, medium, or long-term, all of which are important in the consideration of the overall impact of a development. For example, minerals development may have a short-term negative impact as the mineral is extracted. On the other hand, it may have a positive impact in the long-term through providing a restoration scheme that makes a positive contribution to overall biodiversity, <u>and local landscape strategies such as Forest Plans</u>. Development should be located or, ~~where necessary,~~ 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~~ <u>or the species which rely on these habitats</u>, particularly where these can be linked to climate resilience. Habitats <u>and species</u> should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those other measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. [4.32] It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider all potential impacts (including in combination, impacts with other plans, programmes, or projects) on habitats and species both within and outside Hampshire and measures should be taken to avoid, mitigate, or compensate any impacts identified. Consideration should be given to the resilience of habitat features and protected species to future climate scenarios as well as River Basin Management Plans and relevant policies in the South Marine Plan, where relevant. Reference should also be made to Mitigation Strategies prepared by Local Planning Authorities dealing with recreational <u>displacement, such as the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy</u>.	

Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to: - the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; - the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy; - the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and - whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated. Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated area. Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses. Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.	Not a reasonable option in view of the NPPF's requirement that development within the settings of nationally protected landscapes should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or AONB.
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.33] ⁵² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174<u>80</u> (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [4.34] The term “nationally protected landscapes” refers collectively to National Parks and <u>National Landscapes (formerly referred to as</u> Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)). National planning policy gives great weight 'to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues'⁵².	Reasonable

⁵³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 476 **182** (DLUHC, 2023)

[4.35] The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. The three **National Landscapes** AONBs in the Plan area are **Chichester Harbour, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and the North Wessex Downs, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and National Landscapes**AONBs⁵³. Together, these nationally protected landscapes cover nearly 40% of the Plan area.

[4.36] As set out in **The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by** Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023, **requires** all relevant authorities (including statutory undertakers, decision makers and other public bodies) **must**to seek to further the **P**urposes of the National Parks. **The**if there is a conflict between the two purposes, then the first takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle⁵⁴. **In pursuit of these purposes, the** Government **has** also placed **ds** a corresponding social and economic **D**duty upon National Park Authorities themselves to be considered when delivering the two Purposes. The **P**urposes and **D**duty are:

- Purpose 1: To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and
- Purpose 2: To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Parks by the public; and
- Duty: To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities within the National Park in pursuit of the above purposes.

[4.37] If there is a conflict between the above, then Purpose 1 takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle⁵⁴.

[4.38] The primary purpose of AONB **National Landscape** designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. AONBs **National Landscapes** also have two secondary aims: meeting the need for quiet enjoyment of the countryside and having regard for the interests of those who live and work there.

[4.39] The statutory purposes of nationally protected landscapes will be upheld when considering minerals and waste developments. In addition, the findings and proposals of the Glover Review⁵⁵ will be to be taken into account when assessing minerals and waste developments and their potential for impact in, and their potential for impact on, National Parks and **National Landscapes** AONBs.

⁵⁵Landscape Review (DEFRA, 2019):

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf

Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes

- 1. Minerals and waste development within National Parks and National Landscapes should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan, whilst development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or National Landscape.**
- 2.** Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest National Parks, South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour AONB **and National Landscapes**, Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB or North Wessex Downs AONB, other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an **Major Development** Assessment will be required giving consideration to:
 - a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations;
 - b. the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;
 - c. the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the National Park or **National Landscape** AONB, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and
 - d. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.
- 3. If exceptional circumstances and public interest are sufficiently demonstrated, then development must be carried out in accordance with any proposed moderation measures identified in the Major Development Assessment. This must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate within the landscape and its surroundings. The landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery.**

The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan.

Development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or AONB. 4. Minerals and waste development should protect, and where appropriate, enhance the landscape character and special qualities of the National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs. This may include, but is not limited to, natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies. 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. 5. In terms of small-scale waste management facilities for local needs^x, these should not be precluded from the National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the National Park or National Landscape AONB. <u>*Small and localised waste management facilities are defined as those seeking to meet a localised need over a particular settlement area, whilst larger-scale facilities generally provide benefits to the whole Plan Area. A small and localised waste management facility can complement larger-scale facilities by providing local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, transferring, and treating waste.</u> [4.40] 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 nationally protected landscapes. Accordingly, major minerals and waste development (as referenced in Policy 4 (2 and 3)) in these areas will be rigorously examined and should only take place when it can be sufficiently demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances and ~~where it can be demonstrated that~~ the need for the development outweighs is in the public interest. If sufficiently demonstrated, the scale and extent of development should be limited to what can be successfully integrated within the landscape. [4.41] All minerals and waste applications are development is defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015⁵⁰ as 'major development'. This includes small-scale waste management facilities, although these facilities may include those that are not be considered strategic for the purpose of (see Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)). [4.42] Notwithstanding the above, and for the purposes of this policy only, development proposals In nationally protected landscapes – and when implementing Policy 4 (2 and 3) - it will need to be assessed to determine whether they development would constitute "major development" for the purposes of Paragraph ~~183~~¹⁷⁷ and footnote 64 of the ~~2023~~²⁰²³ NPPF. This will include considerations in relation to the character, nature, scale, and setting of development, and whether development could have a potential significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the National Park or National Landscape AONB has been designated or defined. In terms of a National Park, this relates to its natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities; and for a National Landscape an AONB, this relates to its natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature. The potential for significant impacts on the National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case and should be clearly addressed in the Major Development Assessment – see Appendix 3 Implementation and Monitoring Plan. [4.43] The impact of minerals and waste development on the landscape of National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs will need to be assessed, and this assessment will need to be undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)⁵⁶ to determine potential landscape and visual effects, and appropriate mitigation. Consideration must be given to relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and their profiles⁵⁷, the Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) for the nationally protected landscapes, and any local LCAs which have been prepared by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and other relevant bodies in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment⁵⁸ which provides a strategic overview. Furthermore, consideration should be given to important views of, from, and within the nationally protected landscapes when assessing any potential impacts and any local designations. [4.44] Development proposals in nationally protected landscapes are may also be defined as being within the countryside, and so <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)</i> will need to be considered in conjunction with <i>Policy 4</i>, as appropriate.	
Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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	Reasonable

b. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or c. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration. Minerals and waste development in the open countryside should be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.45] The landscape outside the defined settlement boundaries is defined as countryside, and those areas of countryside which are not protected by national landscape designations can also be locally important and highly valued⁵⁹, i.e. Areas of Special Landscape Quality. Although "valued landscapes" are not defined by national policy, the value of a landscape can be determined through the considerations of landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreational value, role in separating / protecting the identity of individual settlements, and perceptual aspects and associations⁶⁰. Please note, "Valued landscapes" can also be identified within nationally protected landscapes. <u>For local designations, the valued attributes may not be called 'special qualities' and are more likely to be found within landscape studies which form part of the local plan evidence base or within the local plan.</u> ⁵⁹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174~~80~~ (a) (DLUHC, 2023) ⁶⁰ as defined by Box 5.1. page 84 of GLVIA 3rd Ed 2013. <u>Box 5.1 is not intended to be an exhaustive list of factors that determine valued landscapes. Updated (2021) Landscape Institute guidance clarifies this: tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations.pdf</u> [4.46] It is important that development proposals within the countryside respect the distinctive qualities of local landscape character types and areas. <u>As with Policy 4 (Nationally Protected Landscapes), consideration must be given to relevant NCAs and their profiles and any local LCAs which have been prepared by LPAs and other relevant bodies in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment which provides a strategic overview.</u> National policy states that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognised, alongside the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystems⁶¹. ⁶¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174~~80~~ (b) (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes 1. Minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will not be permitted unless: i. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or ii. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or iii. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, or the reuse of redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. In the instance that Criterion (1) is met, minerals and waste developments will also need to meet Criteria (2) and (3) below as appropriate and applicable. 2. Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will be expected, <u>through a Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment, to demonstrate how the development:</u> i. respects the qualities of the landscape as set out in National and Local Landscape Character Assessments; ii. ~~demonstrate that they would not result in~~ <u>will not have</u> significant adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity; iii. ~~ensure any public rights of way are~~ <u>impacts the Public Access network including any important views</u> and protect~~ed~~ and, where possible, enhance~~s~~ <u>public rights of way including any important views;</u> and iv. ~~be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals or waste use.~~	Reasonable

3. Minerals and waste development which is considered to be within a valued landscape shall only be permitted where they the proposal meets the above criteria, and where it protects and where possible, enhances the landscape with particular regard to: - The intrinsic landscape character and quality; - The visual setting (including key views); - The landscape's role in natural capital and ecological networks; - The local character and setting of built development (including historical heritage significance); and - Natural landscape features (including ancient woodland, trees, hedgerows, and water courses etc). 4. As part of the above Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, development proposals must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and its surroundings. The landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery. [...] [4.53] Public rights of way, common land, and access land can significantly contribute to the well-being of society and provide significant access to nature and to the countryside. Where minerals or waste developments 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 and enhance the network. Where diversions are necessary, to ameliorate visual and environmental disbenefits, the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) should provide mitigation for potential adverse effects (for example, planted buffer strips). ~~This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes, common land and access land.~~ [4.54] Where minerals and waste sites are located close to, or would directly impact upon, a permissive footpath the use of this route for public access should be considered as part of any planning application together with proportionate mitigation measures. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted definitive public rights of way. [...] [4.57] Specific consideration will also be given to accessible and historic landscapes including: · parks and gardens open to the public, country parks, Hampshire Gardens Trust, National Trust or English Heritage land and properties, Woodland Trust or Forestry Commission woodland, rights of ways, access land and common land; and · heritage assets and their settings, such as registered parks and gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.	

Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist. As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.	Reasonable
New Policy Approach [4.61] ⁶⁶ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 150~~5~~ (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt 1. Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Proposals will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist considered inappropriate unless an exception noted in the NPPF applies. 2. As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.	Reasonable

The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required. [...] [4.64] ⁶⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 149~~54~~ (g) (DLUHC, 2023) [4.64] ⁶⁹ National Planning Policy Framework Para. 150~~5~~ (DLUHC, 2023)	

Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment and heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including the settings of these sites. The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance: - scheduled ancient monuments; - listed buildings; - conservation areas; - registered parks and gardens; - registered battlefields; - sites of archaeological importance; and - 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.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.74] ⁷¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 189~~95~~ (DLUHC, 2023) Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets - Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment, and the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated. - Heritage assets will be protected in a manner appropriate to their significance, including: - scheduled monuments; - listed buildings; - conservation areas; - registered parks and gardens; - registered battlefields; - sites of archaeological importance; and - other locally recognised assets. - Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets that may be affected including their setting, both present and predicted, and the impact of development on them. Where appropriate, this should be informed by the results of technical studies, field evaluation and other evidence. For mineral proposals this should establish the potential for archaeological remains within the overburden and the mineral body itself. - Evidence and results of archaeological excavation, field evaluations, technical studies and other recordings should be made publicly accessible (including depositing the results in a public archive and Historic Environment Record). <u>Designated heritage assets</u> - When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight is given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). - Proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, will be required to set out a clear and convincing justification as to why that harm is considered acceptable on the basis of achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or where all the specific	Reasonable

circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated. 7. Proposals that cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to weigh the level of harm against the public benefits that may be gained by the proposal including securing its optimum viable use. 8. When there is clear and convincing justification that the public benefits of development outweigh the harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, mitigation of that harm, should be secured. <u>Non-designated heritage assets</u> 9. Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be required to set out the significance of the asset and the scale of the direct and indirect effects upon the that significance of the non-designated heritage asset, enabling a balanced judgement to be made. 10. <u>Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, will be considered subject to policies for designated heritage assets.</u> [...] [4.76] 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. Heritage issues that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures <u>before and during development</u>, including methods of working and/or the design of the scheme, which take these into account. Minerals or waste developments will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, taking into account any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology (such as through the preservation of identified remains). [...] [4.79] The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment but can also assist in maintaining or improving the setting of heritage assets (such as a scheduled monument, listed building or designed landscape). This may include circumstances where the setting requires repairing historic landscape character. Also, restoration schemes may include further work linked with the interpretation of finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.	

Policy 8: Water management	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy No existing policy	No existing policy
Option 2: New Policy Approach 1. Minerals and waste development will be permitted where <u>it can be demonstrated</u> proposals do not: a. result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and b. cause significant adverse risk impact to the quantity and quality of water resources; and c. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable adverse impacts on water quantity and quality on: i. adjoining land; ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions; iii. potential groundwater resources; or iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows; or v. natural habitats; and d. fail to comply with nutrient neutrality requirements, where relevant. 2. A Water Framework Directive screening assessment will be required in all cases where there is the potential for impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies.	Reasonable

3. Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a A Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk a hazard, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation. [...] [4.88] Proposals within the Bedhampton Springs to Havant Karstic Zone, as defined by the Source Protection Zone 1 and 1C, will need to undertake specific assessment in relation to water quality and infiltration due to the risks associated with karstic features. This should be undertaken in consultation with Portsmouth Water and the Environment Agency. Consideration will also need to be given to achieving nutrient neutrality where relevant minerals and waste development proposals are located within catchments identified by Natural England, as these may disturb and mobilise nutrients locked within the soil or add to nutrient levels through construction and operational processes. Therefore, development should ensure that impacts of nutrients on designated sites are assessed and avoided/mitigated where appropriate (see <i>Policy 3 (Protecting habitats and species)</i> and section 'Liquid waste and waste-water management').	
Policy 9: Protection of soils	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.92] ⁷⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 17480 (b) (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 9: Protection of soils 1. Minerals and waste development should protect, manage, and use soils to achieve improvements to biodiversity, contribute towards adaptation to or mitigation of, climate change and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. 2. Minerals and waste development should ensure determine the risk to soils through the preparation of a Soil Management Plan and, where relevant, an Agricultural Land Assessment which considers the lifespan of the development. ~~It~~ The protection of soils, through will require appropriate mitigation measures, from unacceptable risk, prioritising the reuse and, when appropriate, enhancement of existing soils. [...] [4.96] Protection and management of soils ~~can~~will also have a key role in the restoration of habitats removed or disturbed during development. Mitigation should must aim to minimise soil disturbance and to retain as many ecosystem services as possible through careful soil management during the construction process and appropriate soil re-use. Careful consideration of the soil profile (including the substrate), the reuse of existing soils, and the potential use of waste products such as silt or clay, particularly where heathland creation is proposed, is critical to successful delivery of restoration objectives (see Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)). Further detail is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.	Reasonable
Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Similar to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [4.98] ⁷⁹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2106 (h) (DLUHC, 2023) [4.100] ⁸⁰ Hampshire Restoration Study Topic Paper [4.101] ⁸¹ Hampshire Restoration Study Topic Paper	Reasonable

[...]

Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments

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

1. Restoration of minerals and waste developments **will be supported, where a restoration scheme can demonstrate all the following** should be in keeping with:
 - a. **consideration of the ecological, historic, and landscape character and setting of the local area;**
 - b. and should **how the proposal** contributes to the delivery of local objectives and, where relevant, strategic priorities for habitats **and species, and** biodiversity **networks, including Local Nature Recovery Strategies;**
 - c. **how opportunities to deliver local objectives for** heritage, or community use where these are consistent with the development plan **can be achieved;**
 - d. **climate change adaptation or mitigation;**
 - e. **how sites will be phased through the life of the development, where relevant;**
and
 - f. **the appropriate mechanism for securing the implementation of the scheme.**

Opportunities for adapting to or mitigating the impacts of climate change through restoration are supported.

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

[4.103] Restoration, aftercare and after-use will usually seek to assure that the land is restored to a level of quality at least equivalent to that which it was prior to development commencing.

Restoration schemes should provide for:

- Net environmental gain through the enhancement of the quality, **connectivity,** and character of the landscape, local environment or the setting of historic assets to the benefit of the local or wider community; and
- Measures to achieve biodiversity net gain in line with national planning policy, **in accordance with relevant legislation, policy, and guidance, and which is for the avoidance of doubt over and above those measures designed to mitigate or compensate for negative effects will be required by a planning application,** whatever the proposed after-use of the site; and
- Opportunities for recovery as set out in the **relevant** Local Nature Recovery Strategies.

[4.104] The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should, alongside the provision of net gains for biodiversity (considered in more detail under *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)*), include at least one of the following aims subject to its financial viability and the suitability and deliverability of the site to incorporate restoration aims:

- improved public access to the natural environment through the creation of enhanced access as well as leisure and amenity opportunities. This may include the creation of green spaces (such as parks, woods, etc), improvements to the Public Rights-of-Way **Highway** network; **including** provision of additional footways 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 habitat connectivity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, or help reverse the breakdown of habitats **and deliver biodiversity gains to help reverse habitat degradation,** as appropriate, taking into account the need for climate resilience measures. **These may include consideration of:**
 - **relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategies;**
 - **the provision of green infrastructure;**
 - **designated site conservation objectives;**
 - **Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);**
 - **Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites);**
and
 - **any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management;**
- contribute to **relevant** local objectives **such as** for:
 - **National Park Management Plans;**
 - **Forest Plans;**
 - **Recreation Management Strategies; and**

○ <u>Species Conservation Strategies.</u> ○ the provision of green infrastructure; ○ designated site conservation objectives; ○ Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs); ○ Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites); and ○ any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management; [...] [4.105] Opportunities for the multiple use of restored sites and cross-cutting benefits will be supported, <u>where the multiple uses do not conflict or reduce the effectiveness of other uses, especially those required to meet legal obligations</u> (such as restoring a site to improve biodiversity whilst simultaneously providing recreational use for the public). [...] [4.108] In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on habitats or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensatory habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats. These should be located either within or close to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. 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 formation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss, <u>and habitats such as heathland which are difficult to create and manage long-term</u>. Provision of compensatory habitats is also considered in the section on 'Habitats and species'. [4.109] Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way network, restoration of minerals and waste sites will need to ensure their protection and take opportunities to enhance the network. This is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. Consideration should also be given to providing alternative space for recreational <u>and</u> where displacement may impact designated sites (see <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> and <i>4 (Protection of the designated landscape</i> <u>Nationally protected landscapes</u>)). [...] [4.116] 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 after use. The length of the aftercare period will normally be at least five years and will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the restoration and after uses agreed for a site. A longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. In some instances, restored sites require long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. Long-term management is expected to be a minimum of 30 years to align with BNG requirements and will usually commence post aftercare. Long-term management plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. There are already examples of former minerals sites which have been restored and managed through long term management plans in Hampshire. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achieved and sustainable in the longer term. <u>Appropriate mechanisms will be required to secure restoration and aftercare. Funding of restoration schemes should principally be addressed by planning conditions, where necessary. Financial guarantees should only be required in exceptional circumstances especially where an operator pays into an established mutual funding scheme, such as the Mineral Products Association Restoration Guarantee Fund or the British Aggregates Association Restoration Guarantee Fund.</u>	

Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts. Minerals and waste development should not: - release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); - have an unacceptable impact on human health; - cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; - have an unacceptable visual impact; - potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;	Reasonable

f. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; g. cause an unacceptable impact on: i. tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants; h. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters; i. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure; j. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach [5.13] ⁸⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 185⁹¹ (DLUHC, 2023) Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being 1. Minerals and waste development <u>will be supported where it can be demonstrated, through a proportionate Health Impact Assessment, that the proposal does</u> should not cause significant adverse impacts on public health, safety, amenity and well-being- <u>taking into consideration:</u> Minerals and waste development should not: a. release ~~of~~ emissions to the atmosphere, land, or water (above appropriate standards); b. ~~have an significant adverse impact on human health or well-being;~~ c. ~~cause significant adverse noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;~~ d. ~~have a significant adverse impact on air quality;~~ e. ~~have a significant adverse visual impact;~~ f. ~~potentially to~~ endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; g. ~~cause a significant adverse impact on public safety safeguarding zones;~~ h. ~~cause a significant adverse impact on:~~ i. tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants; i. ~~cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface, or and groundwaters;~~ j. ~~cause a significant adverse impact on public strategic infrastructure;~~ k. ~~cause a significant adverse impact on the public highway~~ <u>Public Access network</u>, including the public rights of way network; l. ~~cause an significant adverse cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other existing forms of development-;~~ m. <u>opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being including multi-functional benefits.</u> All mineral proposals and, where relevant, waste proposals will need a Health Impact Assessment. Opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being are encouraged including multi-functional benefits. [5.14] Many of the criteria under <i>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</i> will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. <u>Environmental assessments will identify where adverse impacts may occur and how these should be minimised.</u> Appropriate standards for the control of emissions and protecting water resources are also set by other agencies such as the Environment Agency as part of their responsibility for protecting and improving the environment and as the regulatory body for issuing Environmental Permits, as well as local environment health officers at district and borough councils. Often these standards are based on national legislation, policy and guidance, and minerals and waste development should meet these standards. There may be circumstances where public health, safety and amenity matters are covered by the site's Environmental Permit. Water quality is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 8 (Water resources)</i>. [5.15] The Environment Act 2021 seeks to improve local air quality and guidance on Local Air Quality Management is being updated⁸⁶. Transport related air quality issues are addressed under <i>Policy 13 (Managing Traffic)</i>. However, non-transport related emissions can also reduce air quality which can impact human health and ecosystems. This can include mobile machinery and generators but also processes such as anaerobic digestion (AD). Ammonia emissions can be released from the process and digestate of AD and these should be controlled. <u>Transport related noise issues are also addressed under Policy 13 (Managing Traffic).</u> [5.16] 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 <u>and the views therefrom</u>. Judgement on the	Reasonable

severity of impact will be taken by the planning officer and will be informed by the relevant Environmental Assessment. <u>In the case of landscape and visual impact, these will require an assessment in line with the Landscape Institute's GLVIA (3rd edition and recent updates).</u> [...] [5.18] All mineral proposals will need to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Waste proposals that need to include a HIA will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but it is expected that all developments handling bio-wastes <u>(including landfill and composting)</u> and generating energy from waste will require a HIA. The Assessment should <u>be proportional to the proposal, its scale and likely impacts, and</u> consider both potential and perceived <u>health</u> risks (such as silicosis).	

Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should: - not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall; - 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; - have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard; - not increase net surface water run-off; and - if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.	Not a reasonable option. The NPPF now requires that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development and an exception test, if necessary, in relation to flood risk.
Option 2: New Policy Approach [5.30] ⁹⁴ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 162<u>8</u> (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention 1. Minerals and waste development <u>will be supported where it can be demonstrated that</u> should: <u>it has</u> applied the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; <u>it has</u> applied the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and <u>through the preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment that:</u> <u>no increase in flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reduces flood risk overall</u> not result in an increased flood risk overall; <u>ensure the</u> development is safe from flooding for its lifetime, including an assessment of climate change impacts; <u>the incorporation of</u> flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate, <u>suitable</u> to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; <u>include the</u> site drainage systems <u>are</u> designed to manage storm events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1:100 year) storm with an appropriate allowance for climate change; <u>and</u> <u>if appropriate, incorporate the</u> Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements. <u>taken into account the catchment management plans by determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, applied the recommended standards.</u> Catchment Management Plans should be referred to in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards.	Reasonable

Policy 13: Managing traffic	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)

Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Furthermore, highway improvements will be required to mitigate any significant adverse effects on: - highway safety; - pedestrian safety; - highway capacity; and - environment and amenity.	Not a reasonable option as the NPPF now requires that all developments that would generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan, and the application should be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed.
Option 2: New Policy Approach [5.41] ⁹⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 110~~4~~ (DLUHC, 2023) [5.42] Safety of all road and public rights ~~to~~^{of} way users including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse-riders is an issue of paramount importance. National Highways is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on its Strategic Road Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may also include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being'. Policy 13: Managing traffic 1. Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic on communities and the environment through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Use of low emission/more sustainable fuels should be used as suitable options become available. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to <u>demonstrate</u> consider: - the acceptability of routeing to the site – showing which routes have been considered and evidencing which have been selected/rejected and why; and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact; - road and <u>the safety of all users of the Public Highway network</u> public rights of way safety and use of the highway network for all users, following relevant national guidance and standards, and technical guidance notes; and <u>seeking opportunities to enhance the existing network for sustainable modes by having regard to relevant local plans and strategies</u> considering transport plans such as Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans; <u>any increase in traffic through an Air Quality Management Area, or similar;</u> <u>sustainable accessibility;</u> <u>appropriate hours of working including assessing the impact at different times of the day, in different seasons, taking account level of daylight;</u> <u>mitigation as appropriate including consideration of safety for all road users, highway capacity and amenity; and</u> 2. If required by the <u>Planning Authority</u>, applications would also be expected to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement which would include details of <u>demonstrate</u> the site's impact on noise, air quality, and severance <u>and appropriate mitigation</u>. [5.43] 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 and landscape importance. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered. Mitigation should be reviewed through a Transport Assessment or Statement. <u>The decision as to whether a Transport Assessment or Statement is required will be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the size and nature of the application and its anticipated impact on the highway. Relevant Local Plans and strategies that should be considered, may include (but are not limited to):</u> <u>Local Transport Plans.</u> <u>Bus Service Improvement Plans.</u> <u>Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans.</u> <u>Local area strategies and plans.</u> <u>School Travel Plans.</u>	Reasonable

[...] [5.45] All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway improvement works. For example, where the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments are severe but can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer. Other measures may include improving the existing sustainable transport infrastructure e.g. through providing a field-edge walking and cycling routes through the site during or after its use. The funding for such improvements may be secured by section 106 agreement⁹⁷. This is explained in more detail in Section 3. 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'. Alternatively, the improvements may be secured through planning condition or obligation and carried out by the developer under a section 278 agreement⁹⁸. [5.46] Minerals and waste development and associated traffic movements can give rise to air pollutants that adversely impact human health and sensitive environmental receptors. This can include sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon particulates (e.g. PM10). HGV traffic can extend these air quality impacts significantly beyond development sites and into adjacent local authority areas. Local authorities review and assess air quality on a regular basis⁹⁹, against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)¹⁰⁰. Local authorities are required to declare as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)¹⁰¹ where AQOs are exceeded. Hampshire and adjacent authorities have AQMAs delineated for parts of their areas for which Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP) have been prepared. AQAPs are often integrated with Local Transport Plans (LTP). AQMAs will need to be considered when making any decisions on routeing agreements. <u>It is expected that Environmental Assessments would include details on air quality and noise, where relevant (including the presence of Noise Important Areas).</u> Non-transport related air quality <u>and noise</u> impacts are addressed under <i>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</i>.	

Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [5.49] National planning policy states that the 'creation of high-quality, <u>sustainable</u> buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve' and that 'good design is a key aspect of sustainable'¹⁰⁴. All minerals and waste developments in Hampshire should be of the highest quality design, be inclusive and be appropriate to the type and scale of the development. ¹⁰⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 126<u>31</u> (DLUHC, 2023) Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development 1. Minerals and waste development should be designed to not cause a significant adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape. 2. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality, contribute to achieving sustainable development and provide climate change mitigation and adaption <u>measures</u>. [...] [5.53] In order to demonstrate that the key design and operation principles are met, all minerals and waste developments should: • be appropriate in <u>design</u>, scale, and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area (including features of special interest such as designated heritage assets) and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration and take account of any relevant design codes and existing site constraints such as utilities; • <u>seek to ensure proposals respect local landscape character and minimise potential impacts on visual amenity. This is considered in more detail in Section 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Landscape and Countryside'</u>;	Reasonable

[...]

- seek to minimise the disposal of **waste arisings** and maximise recovery and recycling of waste where appropriate as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction, demolition and excavation waste should be managed sustainably and in line with current and appropriate building codes;

[...]

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

Proposals may need to minimise the area being developed as part of the design due to risk of potential impact in that location or because the development results in recreational displacement, which may require areas of alternative green space to be identified. Recreational displacement is a consideration of the Habitats Regulations Assessment which is addressed in more detail in Policy 3 (Protection of Habitats and Species).

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

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

Short List of Policy Options

For policy wording, see long-list of policy options above.

Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Similar to Option 2.																See Option 2 comments, below.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	(This option is similar to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy but includes wording to emphasise that the policies in the Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant policies in the Plan) The policy scores slightly positive for objective 11, 13 and 14 as it actively supports sustainable development relating to minerals and waste and thereby supports economic growth. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	This policy option was allocated a slightly positive score for objective 1 as it seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from minerals and waste development, contribute towards climate change mitigation and reduce climate change vulnerability. As this option references sustainable use of resources, it has also scored slightly positive for objectives 11 and 12.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	This policy option scored very positive for objective 1 as it seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute towards climate change mitigation, reduce climate change vulnerability, imposes a requirement for developer Climate Change Assessments and supports development where it enables the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050. As this option references sustainable use of resources, this option has also scored slightly positive score for objectives 11 and 12. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	+	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	This policy option scores very positive for objective 3 and slightly positive for objectives 2 and 15 as it seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna and ensure at least a 10% biodiversity net benefit is secured through minerals and waste development. It makes specific reference to mitigation in the form of compensation where applicable. Of benefit is that the policy includes local habitats and species as well as those that are internationally and nationally designated. The policy option allows for exceptions for development where the merits of the development outweigh its environmental impact. In this regard, importantly, the policy option makes allowances for mitigation and compensation. It is noted that protecting/restoring habitats and species may have indirect positive effects on a number of the other SA/SEA objectives. For example, it may also protect water quality and enhance amenity. However. The policy option does not include sufficient information to enable this to be scored positively. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Communities	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+	This policy option is similar to policy option 1 but includes reference to tranquillity and dark night skies, to ensure compliance with the NPPF and includes additional wording to emphasise that minerals and waste proposals in National Parks and AONBs must be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan. This policy option also includes reference to the setting of nationally designated landscapes as recommended in the SA/SEA Interim Report, and also complies with the NPPF in this regard. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF, applies a local context and includes reference to tranquillity, dark night skies and setting.

Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to protect the countryside by limiting where development can occur, specifically re-using redundant building and previously developed land or being related to countryside activities, meeting local needs or requiring a countryside or isolated location. It does allow time limited development which could result in a temporary degradation of the countryside but requires that such development is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is similar to policy option 1 but includes 'consideration of the qualities of the landscape' to ensure full compliance with the NPPF and provides greater emphasis to valued landscapes, including an associated new clause 3 and set of criteria and requirement for a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option does not mention preservation of the openness of the Green Belt and does not, therefore, score positive for objective 4. The policy option allows for forms of development not inappropriate to Green Belt, which includes minerals and some waste developments.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is very similar to policy option 1 but benefits from additional text in paragraph one, to ensure compliance with the NPPF, including the requirement to carefully assess the effect of minerals and waste development on the objectives and purposes of the Green Belt. The policy option scores slightly positive for objective 4 as it seeks to conserve the value of the landscape of the Green Belt through preservation of openness. It is possible that protection of the Green Belt may indirectly have a positive impact on habitats and species, public amenity and protection of soils. However, there is insufficient information to enable these SA/SEA objectives to be given a positive score. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 4 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment, including undesignated sites. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 4 as protection of the historic environment would have a positive impact on landscape protection.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is similar to policy option 1, but with additional text to ensure full compliance with the NPPF. This includes reference to the 'special interests' of historic assets, requirement for an evidence-based assessment of the significance of the heritage assets, and mitigation where harm or loss is unavoidable. Greater emphasis is given to non-designated heritage assets, including separation of designated and non-designated heritage assets in the policy. Also includes greater clarity in relation to significance of, and weight given to, heritage assets. The policy scores very positive for objective 4 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of

																	the historic environment, including undesignated sites. The policy option scores slightly positive for objectives 4 as protection of the historic environment would have a positive impact on landscape protection. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 8: Water management

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 7 as it focuses on protecting the water environment, including surface and subsurface water resources. The wording 'unacceptable' risk has been changed to 'significant' risk. Reference also made to nutrient neutrality. Requirement for a Water Framework Directive screening assessment where there is the potential for impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objectives 3 and 8 as protecting water quality in surface water bodies would have a positive effect on biodiversity and the inclusion of criterion c would have a positive effect on reducing flood risk associated with development. The policy option recognises the importance of ecological status of waterbodies. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 9: Protection of soils

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 5 as it is focused on the protection and enhancement of soils and on no net loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 except for the provision of additional text relating to helping to improve local environmental conditions, in order to ensure full compliance with the NPPF and includes reference to improvements to biodiversity and contribution towards adaptation to or mitigation of, climate change from the protection of soils (previous reference was to the 'local environmental conditions'). The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	(This option is similar to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy but also includes reference to 'historic and landscape' character and explicit support given to opportunities for adapting to or mitigating the impacts of climate change through restoration.) This policy option scores positive for objectives 1, 4 and 6 as a result. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objectives 3, 9 and 15 as the policy focuses on contributing to local objectives for biodiversity, which will also benefit communities and green networks. The policy does not provide details for how restoration and aftercare will be enforced i.e. bonds, planning conditions etc; in the absence of this detail, the policy is vulnerable and may not achieve its objectives. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option explicitly states a range of health and safety, and adverse amenity impacts minerals and waste development should not generate. As such, it scores very positive for objective 9 and slightly positive for objectives 2 and 7. It would be beneficial to consider the inclusion of flood risk within the criteria as this a public safety issue, however it is noted that this is addressed in Policy 12. It would be beneficial to make mention of sensitive receptors such as dwelling, schools etc.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is similar to policy option 1 but includes the term 'well-being' in criterion b and introduces a criterion for air quality in d. In addition, there is a change of reference throughout the policy to 'unacceptable impact' to 'significant adverse impact', a requirement for a Health Impact Assessment for minerals and waste proposals, where relevant, and encouragement of opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being. Scoring is identical to that of policy option 1.

																	The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The Policy addresses the requirements of the NPPF and gives clear guidance for determination. It also seeks to address the impacts not specifically dealt with by other development management policies to reduce repetition. The policy includes human well-being in addition to that of health.

Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	The policy has a very positive impact on objective 8 as it ensures minerals and waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding. In addition, there is now requirement that Catchment Management Plans should be referred to in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply recommended standards. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 13: Managing traffic

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	?	0	?	0	0	With its focus on minimising the transport impacts of minerals and waste development and its requirement for a transport assessment or statement, this policy option scores very positive for objective 8. There is also an additional focus on 'communities and the environment' and low emission/more sustainable fuels, public rights of way safety and use of the highway network for all users. Reference to Air Quality Management Areas. With potential associated reductions in aerial emissions and traffic movements, it also scores slightly positive for objectives 1, 2 and 9. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option scores slightly positive for objective 4 as it requires minerals and waste development to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes the need for development to provide climate change mitigation and adaption and therefore also scores slightly positive for objective 1. In addition, 'unacceptable visual impact' has been replaced with 'significant adverse visual impact'. This policy option would benefit from reference to other design considerations such as sustainable drainage, but it is recognised that these are covered by other policies. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Appendix E: Long List and Full Appraisal of Mineral Policy Options

Long List of Mineral Policy Options

New policy approaches for each minerals policy includes Main Modifications (Text inserted is shown **bold and underlined**. Text deleted is shown struck through).

Policy 15: Safeguarding – mineral resources	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.14] ¹⁰⁶ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 ~~9~~ (DLUHC, 2023) ¹⁰⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 ~~6~~ (c) (DLUHC, 2023) Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources Hampshire's sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand), silica sand, and brick-making clay resources are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map. Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if <u>it can be demonstrated in a Mineral Resource Assessment that the following has been considered and met where relevant:</u> a. ~~it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur~~ <u>or has been minimised as much as possible;</u> 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. <u>alternatives have been considered in order to avoid sterilisation;</u> e. the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral. [6.15] The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important role in supplying the local brickworks at Michelmersh. 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) ¹⁰⁸ and other data and information available to the Hampshire Authorities. The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire. More detailed guidance on what minerals and how to implement the policy is contained within the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016) ¹⁰⁹ . It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue. <u>Non-mineral development proposed within the MSA will require a Mineral Resource Assessment which has regard to the SPD and that demonstrates that points a to e outlined in Policy 15 have been addressed. The Mineral Planning Authority will make a judgement as to whether non-minerals development can be supported without prior extraction subject to the information provided.</u> [...] [6.18] ¹¹⁰ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 ~~6~~ (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [6.21] Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. These resources may have the potential for silica sand. There are known viable resources of soft sand (with the potential for silica sand) which have not previously been extracted, located in the Whitehill & Bordon Green Town ¹¹³ . The resources in this location are therefore subject to known development pressure and will be protected from permanent sterilisation unless any non-minerals development proposal can satisfy <u>the relevant</u> criteria (a) to (d) in <i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)</i> .	Reasonable
Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)

Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Similar to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.22] ¹¹⁴ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210~~6~~ (e) (DLUHC, 2023) Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity. A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-mineral use will only be supported <u>where it can be demonstrated</u>: a. the infrastructure is no longer needed <u>(as confirmed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority)</u>; or b. the capacity of the infrastructure can <u>is</u> relocated or <u>re</u>provided <u>within the Plan area</u> elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity <u>must</u> should: i. <u>meet the provision of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and</u> <u>i. be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and should must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing site; and</u> ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or c. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply. Where a non-mineral development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures <u>to ensure there are no significant adverse effects on</u> minimise the effects of the mineral sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', <u>there still remains some risk of constraint to the current or future mineral operations at the safeguarded site</u>, the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect on the safeguarded site. <u>This mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose.</u> Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission. The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. [...] [6.25] Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan, as set out in the Section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' <u>and the latest version will be available online^x.</u> ^x Current safeguarded site list - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire [6.26] ¹¹⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210~~6~~ (e) (DLUHC, 2023) [6.27] ¹¹⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210~~6~~ (e) (DLUHC, 2023)	Reasonable
Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy An adequate and steady supply of aggregates until 2030 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.56mtpa, of which 0.28mtpa will be soft sand. The supply will also be augmented by safeguarding and developing infrastructure capacity so that alternative sources of aggregate could be provided at the following rates: • 1.0mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and • 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and	Not a reasonable option as the existing policy is only to 2030 and provision rates and alternative resource capacity figures have been reviewed and updated.

1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.31] ¹²¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213⁹ (DLUHC, 2023) [...] <u>Table 6.1</u> Correction of Land-won: Soft sand – 2019 figure: 0.23<u>0.32</u> Amended Asterisks next to 'Land-won: Soft sand'* _ Additional Asterisk next to 'Land won: Sub-total'** _ Additional Asterisk next to 'Rail & Sea: Imports: Crushed rock'*** _ Addition of footnote: <u>* The soft sand figures include reserves recorded for Kingsley and Frith End which include a proportion considered to be silica sand.</u> <u>** Figures may contain rounding</u> <u>*** Figures exclude imports of hard rock by road.</u> <u>Source: AM2022 Survey (SEEAWP, 2023)</u> [...] When the Plan was prepared, the 'apportionment' figure of 1.56mtpa was based on an average figure of 10-years land-won aggregate sales. Sales during this period (2001-2010) peaked in 2001 at 2.29mtpa of land-won aggregate but then showed a steady decline. During 2013-2022, land-won aggregates sales peaked in 2018 at 1.18mtpa and have declined since. <u>This period included the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on sales, when many sites temporarily paused operations.</u> [...] Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source A steady and adequate supply of aggregates will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of <u>at least</u> 0.90mtpa, of which <u>at least</u> 0.16mtpa will be soft sand until 2040. [...] [6.38] Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 5.7mtpa. This accounts for approximately 36% above average sales, production and landings of 3.65mtpa over the last 10 years¹²⁷. The extra provision gives Hampshire's aggregate supply significant resilience in the event of failure from any one aggregate source or from any unexpected increase ~~change~~ in aggregate demand. It also enables a diversity of supply, which is essential to meeting the national planning policy requirements of a steady and adequate supply¹²⁸ and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for approximately 16% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources is robust. The matter of delivery is addressed in the sections on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)'. ¹²⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213⁹ (DLUHC, 2023) [...] <u>Table 6.2</u> Imports (tonnes) – Total: 1,062,000,000 Exports (tonnes) – Total: 396,000,000 Net balance (tonnes) – Total: +666,000,000 [...] [6.40] Although unlikely, it is possible that demand for local land-won aggregate could increase above the requirement set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) of 1.15 0.90mtpa. [...]	Reasonable

[6.43] Hampshire has historically received the majority of its limestone imports by rail from Somerset. This trend is expected to continue throughout the Plan period as there is no evidence currently that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset¹³⁸ as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and currently capacity well exceeds current throughput. <u>However, it is recognised that within the Plan period the current permissions of one crushed rock site in Somerset with rail access will expire. Whatley Quarry has a permission end date of 31 December 2030 and Torr Works permission expires 31 December 2040¹³⁹.</u>	
Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.47] Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role in ensuring a balanced supply of aggregate for Hampshire. Recycled and secondary aggregate can be produced when construction, demolition and excavation wastes, spent railway ballast or Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) are recycled. They can also be mixed with other minerals and wastes, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending to form new products. Recycled and secondary aggregates provide an opportunity to recycle and recover inert wastes as well as providing a viable alternative to the extraction and use of land-won or marine-won aggregates, sometimes avoiding some of the potential impacts of land-won extraction on the local environment and communities. However, it is acknowledged that recycled and secondary aggregates cannot fully remove the need for marine and land-won aggregates and cannot be used as a substitute for soft sand. <u>It is expected that waste produced by construction, demolition, and excavation will have been minimised at every step of the process; and that then there is maximisation of the recovery of waste and the production of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates.</u> [...] [6.49] ¹⁴¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2106 (b) (DLUHC, 2023) 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. Development capacity will be supported <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) and</u> to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates. A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.	Reasonable
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates. 1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites: - Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) - Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) - Dibles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) - Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) - Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf) - Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) - Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) - Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) - Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) - Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) - Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the	Not a reasonable option as existing and proposed aggregate wharves and rail depots have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.

development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations' at: i. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 2) ii. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 4) The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the 'Policies Map'. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to: a. have a connection to the road network; and b. have a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.	
Policy Principle Option A: Specific Sites <i>"Designating Specific Sites – where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction"</i>⁶⁷ "Designating Specific Sites in minerals plans provides the necessary certainty on when and where development may take place. The better the quality of data available to mineral planning authorities, the better the prospect of a site being designated as a Specific Site."⁶⁸	A reasonable option to include in relevant policies where suitable sites are identified. Where sites have been promoted through the 'Call for Sites' process and have been assessed as being suitable for development and can be delivered during the Plan period, these should be allocated to give greater certainty to developers as well as communities on where and when development may take place. Development Considerations can also be prepared to guide development proposals to ensure significant impacts do not arise.
Policy Principle Option B: Preferred Areas Where specific suitable sites cannot be identified, the allocation of specific areas identified where sites are most likely to come forward. <i>"Designating Preferred Areas, which are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction" [and/or]</i>⁶⁹	Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 19. Other options are likely to be delivered in the safeguarding areas identified in Policy 34.
Policy Principle Option C: Areas of Search <i>"Designating Areas of Search – areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply."</i>⁷⁰	Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 19. Other options are likely to be delivered in the safeguarding areas identified in Policy 34.

⁶⁷ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

⁶⁸ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 27-009-20140306:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

⁶⁹ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

⁷⁰ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

Option 2: New Policy Approach The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source).</u> 1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites: i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vi. King George V Dock, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vii. Beavois Valley Rail Depot, Southampton (Aggregate rail depot) viii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) ix. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) x. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) xi. Holybourne Rail Depot, Holybourne (Aggregates rail depot) 2. The following site is proposed for <u>use as an</u> rail aggregate <u>rail</u> depots provided the proposals addresses the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'-at: i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 1) – <u>300,000 tonnes</u> The rail depot proposal is illustrated on the 'Policies Map'. 3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if ~~the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to~~ <u>where it can be demonstrated:</u> a. ~~have~~ <u>there is</u> a connection to the road network; and b. ~~have~~ <u>there is</u> a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and c. ~~demonstrate~~<u>the development</u>, in line with the other policies in this Plan, ~~that they do~~ <u>being undertaken will</u> not pose unacceptable harm <u>have a significant adverse impact on</u> to the environment and local communities. [6.57] The rail depot site allocation identified within the Plan includes development considerations. These are set out in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. The site identified for could be developed at any time within the Plan period, depending on market conditions. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place <u>unless the development is permitted under the General Permitted Development Order.</u> In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot site identified within the Plan, the site will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria. The depot at Holybourne and the allocation at Andover are multi-functional and therefore, it is proposed that the site will operate as a rail depot for aggregate but also other forms of freight. Their function as a rail depot may also be time limited to support a specific development proposal. [6.58] The delivery requirements for supply, as set out in <i>Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)</i> will be met by Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity, as identified in <i>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)</i>. <u>The sites covered by this policy are identified in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites.'</u> [...] [6.66] As already indicated in the section on 'Aggregate supply', there is currently no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset¹⁵⁰ as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves ~~that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period~~ and capacity well exceeds current throughput.	Reasonable

Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from: 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) ii. Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) iii. Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)	Not a reasonable option as existing and new sand and gravel sites and provision have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.

iv. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) v. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) vi. Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel) vii. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) viii. Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel) ix. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) x. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) xi. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) xii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) xiii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) 1. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': i. Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) – 0.5 million tonnes ii. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 1) – 1.0 million tonnes 2. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes i. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes iii. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonnes iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes 4. Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1)) will be supported where: a. monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1), (2) or (3) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements and / or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or d. the development is for a specific local requirement. The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.	
Policy Principle Option A: Specific Sites <i>"Designating Specific Sites – where viable resources are known to exist, landowners are supportive of minerals development and the proposal is likely to be acceptable in planning terms. Such sites may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction"</i>⁷¹ "Designating Specific Sites in minerals plans provides the necessary certainty on when and where development may take place. The better the quality of data available to mineral planning authorities, the better the prospect of a site being designated as a Specific Site."⁷²	A reasonable option to include in relevant policies where suitable sites are identified. Where sites have been promoted through the 'Call for Sites' process and have been assessed as being suitable for development and can be delivered during the Plan period, these should be allocated to give greater certainty to developers as well as communities on where and when development may take place. Development Considerations can also be prepared to guide development proposals

⁷¹ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

⁷² Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 27-009-20140306:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

	to ensure significant impacts do not arise.
Policy Principle Option B: Preferred Areas Where specific suitable sites cannot be identified, the allocation of specific areas identified where sites are most likely to come forward. "Designating Preferred Areas, which are areas of known resources where planning permission might reasonably be anticipated. Such areas may also include essential operations associated with mineral extraction" [and/or]⁷³	Soft sand A reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 20 (Local land-won sand and gravel). Soft sand resources are less prevalent in the Plan area, focused in specific areas in the north and south of the Plan area. These areas of resource are known, and it is expected that planning applications will be anticipated in these locations. NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of aggregates with maintenance of a landbank of at least 7-years. The Plan sets an Annual Provision Rate of soft sand of 0.16 mtpa.
	Wharves and rail depots Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 19. Other options are likely to be delivered in the safeguarding areas identified in Policy 34.
	Sharp sand and gravel Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 20 (Local land-won sand and gravel). Preferred Areas may limit future supply options as there are abundant sharp sand and gravel resources in the Plan area, albeit focused to the north and south of the Plan area (with the central belt consisting of mainly chalk). NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of aggregates with maintenance of a landbank of at least 7-

⁷³ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

	years. The Plan sets an Annual Provision Rate of sharp sand and gravel of 0.74 mtpa ⁷⁴ .
	Silica sand Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 21. Known silica sand resources in the Plan area are located in the northeast and southwest. In the northeast, silica sand is found alongside soft sand resources. The NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals the maintenance of at least 10 years of permitted reserves at individual silica sand sites ⁷⁵ . Whilst it can be anticipated that planning applications would reasonably come forward in these locations, their identification as Preferred Areas would duplicate the permitted sites already listed within Policy 21.
	Brick-making clay Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 22. Known brick-making clay resources are located in the central belt in the Plan area. The NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals the maintenance of at least 25 years of permitted

⁷⁴ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 219):

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁷⁵ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 220):

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

	reserves at individual brick-making clay sites⁷⁶. There is only one remaining operational brickworks in the Plan area. Whilst the location of brick-making resources is known and these are focused in specific areas, the brickworks requires a particular specification of clay and therefore, it cannot be reasonably anticipated that planning applications will come forward in these areas.
	Chalk Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 23. Known chalk resources are abundantly located in the central belt in the Plan area. The NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals the maintenance of at least 15 years of permitted reserves at individual chalk sites where the mineral is used as a cement primary⁷⁷. The chalk in the Plan area is used primarily for agricultural purposes and so is only encouraged to a limited extent. Whilst the location of chalk resources is known, the resources are considered abundant relative to demand. Therefore, it cannot be reasonably anticipated that planning applications will come forward in any particular location.
	Oil and gas Not a reasonable option

⁷⁶ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 220):

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁷⁷ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 220):

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

	The framework for decision-making is set out in Policy 24. Existing oil and gas infrastructure is not identified in the Policy. The NPPF does not require the identification of sites or locations of oil and gas but to positive plan for the three phases of development⁷⁸. Onshore licences are issued by the North Sea Transition Authority. Whilst it can be anticipated that planning applications would reasonably come forward in these locations, the resources are considered abundant relative to demand and a duplication of an existing regulatory regime.
Policy Principle Option C: Areas of Search "Designating Areas of Search – areas where knowledge of mineral resources may be less certain but within which planning permission may be granted, particularly if there is a potential shortfall in supply."⁷⁹	Wharves and rail depots Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 19. Other options are likely to be delivered in the safeguarding areas identified in Policy 34. Sharp sand and gravel Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 20 (Local land-won sand and gravel). Whilst it is recognised there is a current potential shortfall in supply, an Area of Search may limit future supply options as there are abundant sharp sand and gravel resources in the Plan area, albeit focused to the north and south of the Plan area (with the central belt consisting of mainly chalk).

⁷⁸ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 221):

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁷⁹ Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

	NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of aggregates with maintenance of a landbank of at least 7-years. The Plan sets an Annual Provision Rate of sharp sand and gravel of 0.74 mtpa.
	Soft sand Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 20 (Local land-won sand and gravel). Soft sand resources are less prevalent in the Plan area, focused in specific areas in the north and south of the Plan area. These areas of resource are known and therefore, Preferred Areas are more suitable to a broader Area of Search. NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of aggregates with maintenance of a landbank of at least 7-years. The Plan sets an Annual Provision Rate of soft sand of 0.16 mtpa.
	Silica sand Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 21. Known silica sand resources in the Plan area are located in the northeast and southwest. In the northeast, silica sand is found alongside soft sand resources. The NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals the maintenance of at least 10 years of permitted reserves at individual silica sand sites⁸⁰. Whilst it can be anticipated that planning applications would

⁸⁰ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 220):
<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

	reasonably come forward in these locations, their identification as Preferred Areas would duplicate the permitted sites already listed within Policy 21.
	Brick-making clay Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 22. Known brick-making clay resources are located in the central belt in the Plan area. The NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals the maintenance of at least 25 years of permitted reserves at individual brick-making clay sites⁸¹. There is only one remaining operational brickworks in the Plan area. Whilst the location of brick-making resources is known and these are focused in specific areas, the brickworks requires a particular specification of clay and therefore, it cannot be reasonably anticipated that planning applications will come forward in these areas.
	Chalk Not a reasonable option Suitable and deliverable sites will be identified through Policy 23. Known chalk resources are abundantly located in the central belt in the Plan area. The NPPF requires a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals the maintenance of at least 15 years of permitted reserves at individual brick-making chalk sites where the mineral is used as a cement

⁸¹ National Planning Policy Framework (December 2023) (Para. 220):
<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20231228093504/https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

	primary. The chalk in the Plan area is used primarily for agricultural purposes and so is only encouraged to a limited extent. Whilst the location of chalk resources is known, the resources are considered abundant relative to demand. Therefore, an Area of Search is not required. Oil and gas Not a reasonable option The framework for decision-making is set out in Policy 24. Existing oil and gas infrastructure is not identified in the Policy. The NPPF does not require the identification of sites or locations of oil and gas but to positive plan for the three phases of development. Onshore licences are issued by the North Sea Transition Authority. Whilst it can be anticipated that planning applications would reasonably come forward in these locations, the resources are considered abundant relative to demand and a duplication of an existing regulatory regime. Therefore, an Area of Search is not required.
Policy Principle Option D: Criteria-based approach "Furthermore, in exceptional circumstances, such as where a local authority area is largely made up of designated areas such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, it may be appropriate for mineral planning authorities to rely largely on policies which set out the general conditions against which applications will be assessed."⁸²	A reasonable option to include criteria for determining unplanned opportunities in relevant policies where a need for supply can be demonstrated. The Plan area includes two National Parks and three National Landscapes which impacts supply of minerals – most notably sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand.

⁸² Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 008 Reference ID: 27-008-20140306:
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-minerals-extraction>

	There is a need for continued supply of sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, silica sand, brick-making clay and chalk. Where unplanned opportunities come forward to help meet the need, these will require criteria to be determined against.
Option 2: New Policy Approach (Specific Sites and criteria-based – Principal Option A & D [Submission Plan Version]) An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from: - the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: - Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) - Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) - Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) - Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) - Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) - Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) - Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) - Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) - Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) - Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) - Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) - new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': - Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) – 1.5 million tonnes - Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 1.50 million tonnes - Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 14) – 4.2 million tonnes - Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 15) – 4.0 million tonnes - Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1)) will be supported where: - the development is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities; and - monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1) or (2) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's aggregate supply requirements or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or - the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or - the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or - the development is for a specific local requirement. The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.	Reasonable
Option 3: New Policy Approach (Specific Sites and criteria-based – Principal Option A & D) [Post-hearing version] Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates An adequate and A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) by and maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from: - the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: - Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) - Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) - Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) - Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) - Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) - Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) - Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)	Reasonable

viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) 2. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations': i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - 1.75 million tonnes ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.750 million tonnes iii. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 4) – 4.2 3.6 million tonnes iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 4.0 million tonnes 3. Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified <u>above</u> in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1)) will be supported where <u>it can be demonstrated</u>: a. the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, ~~the development would~~<u>will</u> not pose <u>have a significant adverse impact on</u> unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities; and b. <u>the site helps deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) and maintain the landbank</u>, monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1) or (2) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's aggregate supply requirements or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or c. the development is for the <u>prior</u> extraction of minerals ~~prior to a planned development resources~~; or d. <u>that the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need</u>, the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or e. the development is for a specific local requirement. The ~~extension and~~ new sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.	
Option 4: New Policy Approach (Specific Sites , Preferred Areas and criteria-based - Principal Option A, B & D) [Post-hearing version] [6.70] ¹⁵¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213<u>9</u> (DLUHC, 2023) [6.70] ¹⁵² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (DLUHC, 2023) [...] [6.73] ¹⁵⁶ 2022 Local Aggregate Assessment ~~(2021)~~ (2023) ~~Table 9~~ Table 3 [...] Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates ~~An adequate and~~ A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)</u> ~~by and maintaining~~ a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from: 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) iii. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)	Reasonable

vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)

vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)

viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)

ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)

x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel)

xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel)

2. the extraction of identified reserves at the following allocated new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':

i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - ~~1.75~~ million tonnes

ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – ~~1.750~~ million tonnes

iii. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 4) – ~~4.2~~ **3.6** million tonnes

iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – ~~4.40~~ million tonnes

3. opportunities for new soft sand extraction sites in the Preferred Areas, where it can be demonstrated that the development, in line with other policies in this Plan, will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities.

3.4. Proposals opportunities for new extraction sites outside in addition to the sites and areas identified above in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the site contains viable mineral resources and development, in line with the other policies in this Plan will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities; and:

~~a. the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities; and~~

~~ba. the development, monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1) or (2) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's aggregate supply requirements or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or~~

~~eb. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development resources prior to a planned development; or~~

~~dc. that the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or~~

~~e. the development is for a specific local requirement.~~

The ~~extension and new~~ **permitted sites, allocated sites, and Preferred Areas** identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.

[6.75] Any development at the sites identified in Policy 20 (~~2~~Local land won aggregate) **would will** be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in 'Appendix A - Site

allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. ~~If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the Policy 20 (2) Local land-won aggregate),~~ **as well as a** more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place.

[6.76] In 2022, Hampshire's existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 10.588 million tonnes (mt) of sharp sand and gravel ~~and of which 1.167mt of was soft sand.~~ **However, it is acknowledged that this reserve figure is a point in time (31st December 2022) and reserves will deplete unless new sites are permitted.** ~~The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that~~ Silica sand is also extracted at **Badminston (Fawley) Quarry, Kingsley Quarry, and Frith End Quarry** ~~quarries alongside soft sand,~~ and this is considered in the section on 'Silica Sand'. The new **site allocations** ~~locations and extensions identified in the Plan~~ **Policy 20 (2)** are expected to provide an **additional** ~~total~~ reserve of **up to 11.42mt** which is expected to last until 2035. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted.

[6.77] It is anticipated that the ~~additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan~~ **new site allocations** will be developed at varying timescales within the Plan period. ~~Reserves from the extension sites are expected to be required as the existing permitted reserves become exhausted. It is anticipated that the sites are likely to be delivered at the following points within the Plan period, subject to planning permission being granted for development:~~

- **Ashley Manor - from 2025+;**
- Hamble Airfield - from 202**5**4+;
- **Midgham Farm - from 2026+;**
- Purple Haze - from 202**8**4+;
- ~~Ashley Manor – from 2024; and,~~
- ~~Midgham Farm – from 2026.~~

[6.78] The exact timings of **new sites allocations** ~~coming on stream~~ **being developed** will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development. **The Purple Haze allocation has a potential total yield of 4.4 million tonnes. However, further investigations are required to determine whether the north of the site can be extracted without hydrological impact on the nearby Ebblake bog. These investigations may identify that extraction may need to be limited or possibly excluded in some areas. Therefore, the yield is specified as 'up to 4.4 million' but it is acknowledged that it could be less depending on the outcome of the investigations.**

[...]

[6.82] As already set out under the supporting text for *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, Hampshire's aggregate sales will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure resource security and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains aggregate supply triggers on this issue. Monitoring through the Local Aggregate Assessment ~~would~~**will** highlight if the sites identified in *Policy 20 (2) and (3) (Local land-won aggregates)* have not come forward and if there is a requirement for further **opportunities for new** sand and gravel ~~development~~**extraction sites are required** to meet demand.

[6.83] Further opportunities for the extraction of local land-won aggregate have not been identified within the Plan as the Hampshire Authorities considered that there were no other deliverable options suitable for allocation at the time of plan preparation^x. However, *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* allows for extraction from other sites outside the sites identified ~~within the policy in~~ **Policy 20 (1) and (2) to deliver the**

Annual Provision Rates (APRs) set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) and to maintain the landbanks for both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand as long as development aligns with all relevant policies in the Plan. meet additional demand, if required. Delivery of the APRs and landbanks are monitored and reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment. In instances where the minimum requirements of the landbanks are being met, consideration will be given to the spatial distribution of existing and permitted sites and any risk of competition stifling supply when determining whether new sites are required to maintain the landbank.

[New para.] Evidence shows that over the last 10 years, a total of 2.552mt¹⁵⁷ of local land-won aggregate came from un-planned unallocated opportunities, meaning historically these opportunities have played an important role in meeting Hampshire's demand for local land-won aggregate and can help to address any shortfall in supply. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 2.75mt¹⁵⁸ over the Plan period, which equates to 0.25mt per year of the Plan.

[New Para.] Opportunities for new soft sand extraction sites are expected to be in the Soft Sand Preferred Areas. Soft Sand is present in limited locations in the Plan area. As only one allocation has been identified as suitable for allocation in the Plan, Soft Sand Preferred Areas have been collated and identified on the Policies Map. These Areas are based on British Geological Survey data for soft sand resources and as identified in the NPPF, exclude the following constraints: National Parks, National Landscapes, International nature conservation designations, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and conversation areas. Built up areas are also excluded as well as historic landfills. Any remaining area that is less than 3ha has been removed as these would not be considered viable.

[New Para.] Opportunities for new extraction sites in addition to those identified in Policy 20 (1-3) will need to demonstrate a viable resource through the provision of supporting information such as borehole data as well as accordance with other policies in this Plan.

[New Para.] ~~Unplanned~~ **New unallocated** opportunities **such as new sand and gravel sites**, may include:

- extensions to permitted local and active mineral extraction sites ~~which are not allocated in Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates) but located in the MSA. This may include the extension of sites where the original permitted workings have not been implemented at the time of Plan preparation;~~ or
- sustainable maximisation of suitable existing plant and / or infrastructure either at or associated with an existing quarry ~~to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements;~~ or
- ~~sites where there is a proven local need for aggregates to meet local demand. This may include when allocated sites have not come forward and there is a need for aggregate in that area, where the mineral would otherwise be sterilised and where development is associated with another beneficial use;~~ or
- sites where prior extraction of minerals is required before other development takes place which may sterilise the resource, **for example**. ~~This may include planned development identified in other Local Plans and sites with planning permission for other non-minerals development;~~ or
- sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the MSA, **for example**. ~~This includes Whitehill & Bordon where mineral resources are specifically safeguarded through as Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources); and~~

[New Para.] Great weight will be given to new opportunities that support a local economic market, or specific end-use. The need for new sites may be justified by outlining:

- **the specific local demand that is not being met by existing or allocated sites; and/or**
- **mineral extraction is required for other the beneficial uses of the development where the primary purpose for its extraction is not for the mineral extraction, but and it takes place to support other non-mineral developments in a given location e.g. creation of agriculture reservoirs, recreational lakes or borrow pits for a specific localised need.**

[New Para.] **The setting of designations is an important consideration but cannot always be mapped. In instances where a development proposal is within the setting of a designation, the policy for that designation will also be considered – for example, *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* in terms of the setting of the National Parks and National Landscapes.**

^x See Minerals & Waste Site Proposal Study [HMWP Partial Update - Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study - October 2023](#)

[6.84] Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the criteria set out in Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates) as well the objectives and policies in this Plan.

Table 6.3 – Local land-won requirement up to 2040

	Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)
Hampshire Provision Rate	0.74 pa	0.16 pa
Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate		
x Plan period of 19 yrs - based on plan period of 2023-2040)	14.06	3.04
Existing reserves	9.42	1.167
Sites in Draft Plan (yield)	7.02	4.49
Unallocated (minimum)	-	-
Total (excluding rates)	16.4262	5.567467

Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.

Yields stated within plan period only
Source: AM2022 Survey

Policy 21: Silica sand development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy - An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from: - Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand) - Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand) - Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where: - the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and - monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and - the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or	Reasonable

d. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.91] Silica sand, with potential for industrial uses, is geologically and geographically sparsely distributed within the United Kingdom. Silica sand has been extracted historically in surrounding mineral planning areas such as Surrey, Kent and Dorset for use in glass making and other non-aggregate uses¹⁶⁰. Soft sand resources in east Hampshire which lie on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation have been shown to include the properties and specifications of silica sand. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through <i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)</i>. The resource located in east Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the recreation and horticultural sectors. The existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and have therefore been shown to extract silica sand as well as soft sand. <u>Recent data received shows industrial sand is also being extracted at Badminton (Fawley) Quarry located in the New Forest National Park from within the Folkestone bed formation and is primarily used for agricultural purposes.</u> These sites are safeguarded through <i>Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)</i> and 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. [6.92] ¹⁶¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21420 (DLUHC, 2023) ¹⁶² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21420 (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [6.93] To meet national planning policy requirements^x, the Hampshire Authorities will aim to ensure that permitted reserves of at least 10 years is maintained at existing quarries where silica sand is considered to be extracted in the Folkestone bed formation in east Hampshire. Reserves information from 2022^x for the <u>shows that Kingsley and Fawley quarries have a permitted reserves above 10 years, with Frith End quarry having less than 10 years of reserves.</u> quarries indicated that the collective reserves for silica sand are sufficient for approximately 19 years based on 3-year average sales¹⁶³ and 48 years based on 2022 sales¹⁶⁴. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses such as for glass making. <u>x National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 220 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</u> <u>x Local Aggregate Assessment (2022)</u> [6.94] The majority of resources which have silica sand properties in Hampshire are found either within or in very close proximity to the <u>New Forest National Park or</u> South Downs National Park. Mineral development should only take place in designated areas, such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and any development should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. Policy 21: Silica sand development 1. A steady and adequate supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from: - Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand) - Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand) <u>Badminton (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley</u> 2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where <u>it can be demonstrated:</u> - the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> are met; - the availability of deposits with <u>have</u> properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and <u>that the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need</u> monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain at least a 10-year supply; and - the proposals <u>development does</u> not have an significant adverse <u>impact on the</u> environmental or amenity impact <u>and local communities</u> either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or - prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development. <u>the development is for the prior extraction of mineral resources prior to a planned development resources.</u> [6.95] Kingsley Quarry extension was permitted in March 2020 and Frith End Quarry extension was permitted in April 2022. It is acknowledged despite these extensions the sites would struggle to achieve the 10-year permitted reserve requirement of at least 10 years¹⁶⁵ based on 3-year collective sales¹⁶⁶. Therefore, if further deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) (Silica sand development). ¹⁶⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21420 (c) (DLUHC, 2023) ¹⁶⁶ Local Aggregate Assessment (20212)	Reasonable

[6.96] It is expected that production of silica sand will primarily be from existing quarries but could require new sites or extensions to existing sites when the need arises <u>to maintain 10 years permitted reserves. Permitted reserves at individual sites are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report^x.</u> Any <u>new</u> proposals <u>will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals. Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market, or specific end-use. Sites proposed within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park</u> would also have to meet the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> including the consideration of alternatives, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan. <u>^x Prior to 2025, permitted reserves were reported in an Appendix of the Local Aggregate Assessment.</u>	

Policy 22: Brick-making clay	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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 25 years of brick-making clay, will be provided from: - the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: - Michelmersh Brickworks - and extension of existing or former brick-making clay extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': - Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7); and - Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6). The sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'. Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh and Selborne should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks. - Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where: - it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in Policy 22 (2) are not deliverable; and - there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or - the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.	Not a reasonable option as brick-making clay extraction sites have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.99] ¹⁶⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 244²⁰ (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 22: Brick-making clay - A supply of locally extracted <u>steady and adequate supply of</u> brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least 25 years of brick-making clay, will be <u>provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 25 years from the Michelmersh Brickworks as shown on the 'Policies Map'.</u> - the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: - Michelmersh Brickworks The site identified above is shown on the 'Policies Map'. Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks. - Clay extraction outside <u>of the area above</u> the sites identified could take place <u>will be supported</u> where <u>it can be demonstrated:</u> - the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would <u>will not pose have a significant adverse impact on</u> harm to the environment and local communities; and <u>the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need</u> there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or - the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry; <u>or</u> <u>the development is for the prior extraction of mineral resources.</u> <u>Clay extraction for other uses will be supported where it can be demonstrated:</u> <u>clay cannot be found from other sources; and</u> <u>there is a need for additional clay for other uses; and / or</u>	Reasonable

c. <u>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.</u> [6.103] <u>It is expected that production of brick-making clay will be from extensions to Michelmersh Brickworks to maintain 25 years permitted reserves. Permitted reserves are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report.</u> There may opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the <u>Any new proposals will be considered against the criteria in Policy 22 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals which could include</u> development of new manufacturing capacity if this would replace older plants or reduce net imports to the region. <u>Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use such as the production of traditional bricks.</u> Support will also be given to local extraction to supply local brickworks over and above the sites identified in the Plan where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan. This may include further extension to the site identified in Policy 22 (Brick-making clay) or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. Favourable consideration will be given to further proposals which will maintain a supply of material to meet the demand for traditional Michelmersh bricks subject to any proposal meeting other appropriate policies in the Plan. [6.106] Hampshire also has other resources of clay which are not suitable for brick-making. There may be some circumstances where clay may be extracted for specific needs and uses. This may include its use for civil engineering, landfill engineering or where extraction is incidental to other forms of mineral extraction, such as sand and gravel extraction in areas of suitable geology. Clay extraction for other uses could be supported when: • clay cannot be found from other sources; and • there is a demonstrated need for additional clay for other uses; and / or • 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.	

Policy 23: Chalk development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 24: Oil and gas development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations. - Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: - 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 - is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and - the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found. - The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: - 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 - a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and - the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.114] Oil is exported directly by road to Hamble Oil Terminal, which also receives oil, by pipeline from the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset. Onshore oil and gas production is relatively small compared to offshore production, but it makes an important contribution to supply. It also has the added advantage of proximity to demand and markets. [...]	Reasonable

6.116 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 **will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan. However,** 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. **Due to the specific nature of oil and gas developments, particular reference may need to also be made to Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation) and Policy 8 (Water management).**

Policy 24: Oil and gas development

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

1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will only be permitted, provided **where it can be demonstrated that** the site and equipment:

- a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; and
- b. is sited at a location ~~where it can be demonstrated~~ that it will not have a significant adverse environmental **or amenity** impact; and
- c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found; and
- d. is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ) (including confined Zone 1 (SPZ1C)).

Outside Source Protection Zone 1, developments will only be supported **permitted** where there are no **hazards** unacceptable risks to groundwater.

2. The commercial production of oil and gas will only be permitted, provided **where it can be demonstrated that** the site and equipment:

- a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; and
- b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and
- c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors; and
- d. is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ) (including confined Zone 1 (SPZ1C)).

Outside Source Protection Zone 1, developments will only be supported **permitted** where there are no **hazards** unacceptable risks to groundwater.

3. Gas storage will only be permitted provided **where it can be demonstrated that:**

- a. the site is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met;
- b. the capacity and integrity of the geological structure has been proven to be suitable; and
- c. **the development** ~~proposals demonstrate that there would be no~~ **will not have** significant adverse impacts on the environmental **or amenity impact** as a consequence, particularly, of the:
 - i. proposed location of the wellhead and facilities;
 - ii. location and scale of associated surface development, which should be the minimum required; and
 - iii. pipelines for gas transfer and their routeing.

[6.117] A key environmental consideration that applies to oil and gas development will be the contribution that fossil fuels make to climate change and the impacts of climate change. Hydrocarbons are used in a number of applications and carbon emissions that arise from any one of these uses would differ greatly, ~~dependent upon the efficiency of that user and the carbon capture solutions employed.~~ It is expected that these potential downstream environmental impacts of the development are fully assessed, either separately or as part of an Environmental Assessment.

[6.118] The existing oil and gas sites and infrastructure may offer opportunities in the future to help deliver and contribute to **the transition to** a net zero carbon future. Existing operators and the trade association are working with downstream companies to see how existing sites and infrastructure may be used to meet this target – whilst at the current time assisting in delivering hydrocarbons required as part of a dependable energy mix during this transition period. How minerals and waste development can contribute to the vision of being carbon neutral and resilient, **and what proposals need to demonstrate,** is further considered in the section on 'Climate change'.

[6.119] ¹⁷³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 245**21** (b) (DLUHC, 2023)

[...]

6.121 [...] Other issues to consider for oil and gas production are the timing and method of gas flaring, vehicular access, the direction of vehicles leaving the site, noise emissions, pollution prevention of spillages, the disposal of unwanted gas and the transportation of the end product

from the well site or gathering station. Some of these issues will be handled by other relevant government agencies, for example through the need to obtain environmental permits from the Environment Agency regarding any potential for pollution or to adhere to guidance on flaring from the North Sea Transition Authority^x.

^x North Sea Transition Authority, Consolidate Guidance, 2018 - <https://www.nstauthority.co.uk/regulatory-information/exploration-and-production/onshore/>

Short List of Minerals Policy Options

For policy wording, see long-list of policy options above.

Policy 15: Safeguarding – mineral resources

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 with its focus on safeguarding minerals resources and slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to ensure a sustainable supply of minerals to support economic growth. The policy specifically states when non-minerals development will be permitted within a safeguarding minerals area. The criteria are clear and transparent. The inclusion of maximising extraction makes the policy more robust. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards mineral infrastructure. It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide infrastructure to provide mineral capacity to support economic growth. Further clarification on the relationship between non-minerals development and safeguarded sites, including in relation to mitigation and 'agent of change'. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	This new policy option determines the rate of sand and gravel supply based on an average of 10-year sales (and other factors), as outlined by the NPPF. The inclusion of targets over a set time frame makes the policy robust and measurable. Revision of capacity figures and reference to 2040 target date, and reference to Local Aggregate Assessment. The policy scores very positive for objective 13 and slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which also supports economic growth. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy option reflects the change in Plan period and updated aggregate supply figures.

Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	This policy option scores very positive for Objectives 11, 12 and 13 as it seeks to encourage investments into recycling and secondary aggregate industry. It does not, however, provide detail regarding how this will be delivered.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	This policy is the same as Option 1 but adds additional wording on support for development capacity for CD&E waste and encouraging production of high quality recycled/secondary aggregates. A minimum capacity is also included. Scoring is identical to Option 1. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy encourages aggregate recycling and proposes further increase in capacity.

Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option makes reference to existing aggregate wharf and rail depot infrastructure, proposed infrastructure and supports new development where there is good road connectivity, access to rail and water transportation and does not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities in line with the other policies in the Plan. As such, the policy scores very positive for objective 10 and slightly positive for objective 2. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach (Specific Sites and criteria-based – Principle Option A & D) <i>[Submission Plan Version]</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	This policy option makes specific reference to existing aggregate sites, new proposed extensions, new sites and future potential sites to ensure that at least 7 years supply is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth. The inserted requirement that development is in line with the other policies in this Plan and would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities for it to be supported, was recommended in the SA/SEA Interim Report.
Option 3: New Policy Approach (Specific Sites and criteria-based – Principle Option A & D) <i>[Post-hearing version]</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	This policy option makes specific reference to existing aggregate sites, new proposed extensions, new sites, and future potential sites through a criteria based approach, to ensure that at least 7 years supply is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth.

																	The inserted requirement that development is in line with the other policies in this Plan and would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities for it to be supported, was recommended in the SA/SEA Interim Report. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications.
Option 4: New Policy Approach (Specific Sites , Preferred Areas and criteria-based - Principle Option A, B & D) [Post-hearing version]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0		This policy option makes specific reference to existing aggregate sites, new proposed extensions, new sites, preferred areas for soft sand, and future potential sites through a criteria based approach, to ensure that at least 7 years supply is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth. The inserted requirement that development is in line with the other policies in this Plan and would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities for it to be supported, was recommended in the SA/SEA Interim Report. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF by seeking to maintain a landbank through permissions, particularly with the addition of preferred areas for soft sand. The policy does not seek to replicate ‘development management’ issues as these are addressed by the draft DM policies.

Policy 21: Silica sand development

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	This policy option makes specific reference to existing silica sand sites and future potential sites within the Folkestone bed formation to ensure at least 10-year supply is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of silica sand which supports economic growth.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	This policy option is similar to policy option 1 but includes an additional criterion (2a) that makes a link with Policy 4: Protection of designated landscapes. The scoring is the same as for policy option 1. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF by seeking to maintain a landbank through permissions. The policy does not seek to replicate 'development management' issues as these are addressed by the draft DM policies.

Policy 22: Brick-making clay

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	This policy option makes specific reference to existing brick-making clay sites and future potential sites to ensure at least 25-year supply of brick-making clay is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of brick-making clay which supports economic growth. The inserted requirement that development is in line with the other policies in this Plan and would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities for it to be supported, was recommended in the SA/SEA Interim Report. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF by seeking to maintain a landbank through permissions. The policy does not seek to replicate 'development management' issues as these are addressed by the draft DM policies.

Policy 23: Chalk development

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy) The policy option scores slightly positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it supports the small scale extraction of chalk for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire, which also supports some economic growth. The policy is clear that the extraction of chalk for other uses, such as aggregate, a fill material or for engineering will not be supported. It would be beneficial if the policy option could be explicit that new chalk extraction sites should demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 24: Oil and gas development

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	-	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	This policy option explicitly supports oil and gas exploration and commercial production developments subject to environmental and amenity considerations and not within the National Parks. The policy option scores slightly positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it supports local oil and gas exploration, which also supports economic growth, but negative for Objective 1.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	-	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	(This option is almost identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy, except for the insertion of reference to Policy 4 in criteria 1a and 2a) Its score is identical to Option 1. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context and has been updated with the insertion of the link to Policy 4.

Appendix F: Long List and Full Appraisal of Waste Policy Options

Long List of Policy Options

New policy approaches for each waste policy includes Main Modifications (Text inserted is shown **bold and underlined**. Text deleted is shown struck through).

Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should: - encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and - reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and - be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or - maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites. The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, and where it would not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development. Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of achieving by 2020 at least: 60% recycling; and 95% diversion from landfill.	Not a reasonable option as the figures and timescale for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should: - Demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and - reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and - be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or - maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites. The co-location of activities with existing operations will be supported, where appropriate, if commensurate with the operational life of the site, and where it would not result in intensification of uses that would cause significant adverse harm to the environment or communities in a local area (including access routes or regeneration plans), or prolong any significant adverse impacts associated with the existing development. Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of delivering at least: 65% recycling; and 95% diversion from landfill.	Reasonable
Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Similar to Option 2	Reasonable
Option2: New Policy Approach [6.151] ¹⁹³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 187<u>93</u> (DLUHC, 2023) [...] Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure	Reasonable

1. Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity.

2. A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-waste use will only be supported if **where it can be demonstrated:**

- a. the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed **(as conformed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority)**; or
- b. the waste management capacity can be **is** relocated or **re**provided elsewhere and delivered; In such instances, alternative capacity should:
 - i. ~~meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable~~ **must be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing**; and
 - ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and
 - iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or
- ac.** the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.

b-3. Where a non-waste development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the effects of the waste sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', there still remain some risk of constraint to the **current or future** waste operation, the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect **where suitable mitigation can be provided to ensure there are no significant adverse effects** on the safeguarded site. **This mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose.**

[...]

[6.154] Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Plan and are set out in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan: **and the latest version will be available online***.

* **Current live safeguarded sites list -**

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire>

[6.155] New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they **fulfil certain conditions. This will not include waste operations that are permitted through a CLU, as this will not have allowed for any potential impacts to be appropriately considered and mitigated. The conditions to safeguard sites are:**

- provide individual capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) or are part of a network of similar facilities¹⁹⁴; or
- provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or
- provide a specialist waste management function (including waste-water treatment, **where appropriate**); or
- are of regional or national waste management significance.

[...]

[6.156] ¹⁹⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210**6** (c) (DLUHC, 2023)

[...]

[6.157] If there are strong overriding reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, including through change of use, it is important that appropriate replacement provision is made elsewhere where needed. **This will need to be demonstrated in most cases. However, waste-water treatment sites would not because they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different regime.** This may include locations where there are strong regeneration needs for the redevelopment of waste management sites.

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2030 of: • 2.62mtpa of non-hazardous waste; • 2.49mtpa of inert waste; • 0.16mtpa of hazardous waste. The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated	Not a reasonable option as the policy is only to 2030 and capacity figures for waste management development have been reviewed and updated

to be required: • 0.29mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and • 0.39mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and • 1.4mt of non-hazardous landfill void. Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through: a. the use of existing waste management sites; or b. extensions to suitable sites: i. that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and ii. which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or d. new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).	since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach Table 6.5 Estimated arisings in 2021(mpta) – Total: ~~5.81~~5.38 Estimated capacity in 2021(mpta) – Total: ~~5.29~~4.94 Estimated arisings in 2040 (mpta) – Total: ~~7.4~~5.87 [...] Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development 1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of: ~~a.~~ 3.0mtpa of non-hazardous waste; ~~b.~~ 2.6mtpa of inert waste; ~~c.~~ 0.28mtpa of hazardous waste. 2. The following amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required: ~~a.~~ At least 0.11mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and ~~b.~~ Up to 0.37mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and ~~c.~~ Up to 2.3mt of non-hazardous landfill void; and d. At least 0.4mtpa inert recycling capacity; and e. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa); and f. 0.157mtpa of hazardous waste capacity. 3. Where it is demonstrated by monitoring, through a Plan Review, that the capacity gap estimate needs to be revised, provision will be judged against the capacity gap established in the Monitoring Report until the Plan is updated. 4. Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through: ~~a.~~ the use of existing waste management sites; or b. extensions to suitable sites: e 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 e ii. which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or ~~c.~~ extensions of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would ~~not~~ result in inappropriate development; or ~~d.~~ ~~appropriate~~ new sites to provide additional capacity (see in line with Policy 28 (Locations and sites for waste management)). [6.177] Appropriate developments would be those that accord with the relevant policies in 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	Reasonable

several developments in the same locality. Applicants will also be required to indicate how proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill. [6.178] Proposals to extend existing waste sites will only be supported where there is a good past performance of the existing operations. Where substantiated issues have been raised about the operation of an existing or previous development site, how the operator or applicant has responded, particularly where there is evidence of any significant adverse effects, will need to be taken into consideration in decision-making on minerals or waste applications submitted by the same applicant or operator. This information may be used to request additional information, apply an appropriate condition to address issues or to tip the balance in determining an application. [...] [6.182] 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, or capacity is lost, provision of additional capacity in line with the principle of net self-sufficiency will be supported. This is considered in 'Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan Section '7 Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review''.	

Policy 28: Energy recovery development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Energy recovery development should: - be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and - wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power. As a minimum requirement the scheme should recover energy through electricity production and the plant should be designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future; and - provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Option <i>Policy 28 and all associated supporting text to be swapped with Policy 29.</i> [...] Policy 298: Energy recovery development Energy recovery development should be used to divert residual waste from landfill and will only be permitted <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</u>, where: <u>it has been demonstrated that</u> other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible; and - the development provides for uses of both heat and power; and - the development maximises the use of and provides sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility. [...] <u>[New Para.] Energy recovery development sits beneath recycling in the Waste Hierarchy and is now a key driver of GHG emission in the waste sector. It will be essential to demonstrate that any energy recovery development will only be dealing with materials where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible. Therefore, it is likely that all proposed energy recovery development will need to be accompanied by a comprehensive Waste Hierarchy Assessment, as considered in more detail in Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management).</u>	Reasonable

Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:	Reasonable

i. Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire; ii. Areas along the strategic road corridors; and iii. Areas of major new or planned development. 2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it: i. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or ii. has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or iii. is previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or iv. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and v. is of a scale compatible with the setting. 3. Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that: a. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and b. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified	
Policy Principle Option A: Specific Sites and/or Areas "Waste planning authorities should identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations."⁸³ "The Local Plan relating to waste should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of an area for the management of waste, aiming to drive waste management up the Waste Hierarchy. It should ensure that suitable sites and areas for the provision of waste management facilities are identified in appropriate locations."⁸⁴	A reasonable option to include in relevant policies where suitable sites or areas are identified. Where sites or areas have been promoted through the 'Call for Sites' process and have been assessed as being suitable for development and can be delivered during the Plan period, these should be allocated to give greater certainty to developers as well as communities on where and when development may take place. Development Considerations can also be prepared to guide development proposals to ensure significant impacts do not arise. Policy 29 sets out the areas where site proposals are expected to come forward e.g. urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and/or suitable areas with good transport connections to urban areas. Where sites are not proposed through the plan-making process, there is little evidence as to where specifically sites would come forward, so assumptions about

⁸³ National Planning Policy for Waste (Paragraph 4):

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf

⁸⁴ Planning Policy Guidance (Waste - Paragraph: 011 Reference ID: 28-011-20141016):

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/waste#preparing-local-plans>

[6.195] The Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate all the individual sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, this Plan identifies broad locations within Hampshire where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the 'Key Diagram'. This approach recognises the 'spatial' needs of different types of waste facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the location of some facility types. <u>adopts a criteria-led approach, which has been shown to deliver sufficient waste capacity in the past.</u> [...] [6.197] All waste management has transport implications and transport/amenity impacts, and these should be minimised by prioritising sites with good transport connections (i.e. sites which can connect to primary routes without passing through quiet residential areas), The development of waste facilities in areas with access to roads most suitable to accommodate large vehicles may provide opportunities to maximise the transport of waste, minimising potential impacts on local roads and the distance to the market. Opportunities should also be sought where possible to transport materials by rail or water <u>and efforts for developments to be demonstrably accessible to rail or sea freight will be considered will be supported.</u> Transport impacts are addressed under <i>Policy 13 (Managing traffic)</i>. [...] [6.206] Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor MRF, <u>ATF</u>, or WTS, wharves and rail sidings for waste transshipment and/or storage. In most cases, the co-location of waste management facilities or processes to increase the recycling and recovery of waste is supported, particularly when the feedstock or outputs are well related.	

Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Where there is a beneficial outcome from the use of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste in developments, such as the restoration of mineral workings, landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, the use will be supported provided that as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling. Development to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste to produce at least 1mtpa of high quality recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.	Not a reasonable option as the lifespan of the HMWP Update is now to 2040 and up to date figures for CD&E waste development capacity are now represented in the new policy approach.
Option 2: New Policy Approach [6.212] The objective in Hampshire is to <u>reduce</u>, reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.6 million tonnes (mt) of construction, demolition, and excavation (CDE) waste that will be generated in Hampshire each year. CDE waste is mostly made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils. Approximately 4% of CDE arisings are non-inert wastes such as wood and plastics that can be separated out and then dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities²¹⁸. Policy 30: Construction, demolition, and excavation waste development 1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of: -2.6mtpa of inert waste; The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required: i. _____ Additional inert recycling capacity of <u>at least 0.4mtpa</u>; and ii. _____ Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa). <u>Developments to deliver the inert waste requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development) will be supported.</u> 2. The use of inert construction, demolition, and excavation waste in developments will be supported where, as far as reasonably practicable, all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling and there is a beneficial outcome such as: a. Restoration of mineral workings; b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects; c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation. [6.223] It is to be expected that Local Plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practises <u>and waste prevention measures</u> and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the	Reasonable

Hampshire Authorities long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.	

Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste-water or sewage treatment plants where: - 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 - they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; and - where possible (subject to relevant regulations), they make provision for the beneficial co-treatment of sewage with other wastes and biogas is recovered for use as an energy source in accordance with <i>Policy 28 (Energy recovery development)</i>; and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants: - they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable.	Reasonable

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order: - the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: - Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood - Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey - Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch - proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': - Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8) - in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area, provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': - Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12) - proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where: - 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 - there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and - the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and - the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and - through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and - the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.	Not a reasonable option as the lifespan of this policy is limited to 2030 and non-hazardous landfill capacity (sites and figures) have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste will be supported.	Reasonable

Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following, in priority order: 1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood 2. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where: a. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (providing for up to 2.33 million tonnes void space and/or regionally needed capacity); and b. where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and c. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and d. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and e. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and f. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and g. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery. Proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted in appropriate locations where the proposals would result in beneficial use of the land and of the material being extracted; and, where appropriate, the landfill by-products. [6.245] The existing landfill site identified in <i>Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)</i> is shown on the 'Policies Map'. <u>This is the Blue Haze landfill site which, as of the end of 2020, had an estimated remaining capacity of 5 years, though this has been extended by a later planning application for a reprofiling scheme</u> ^{xxx}. ^{xxx} <u>Waste Background Study</u>	

Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, subject to: a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or b. in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy and; c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with ~~deliver the~~ hazardous ~~waste (including and Low Level Radioactive Waste)~~ <u>requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</u> will be supported, ~~aiming to provide an additional 157,000 tpa capacity,~~ subject to: a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or b. in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy; and c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).	Reasonable

Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy This option is almost identical to policy Option 2: New Policy Approach, except that 'Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre)' is now referred to as 'Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway)' in Option 2.	Not a reasonable option as the name of some of the infrastructure quoted in this policy has changed

	since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach The following areas are safeguarded, so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals or waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses: i. land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and ii. land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and iii. Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and iv. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and v. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked including Basingstoke Sidings, Brockenhurst Sidings, Fratton Sidings, Micheldever Sidings and Totton Sidings; and vi. existing and former wharves and land that could operate as a wharf, subject to available infrastructure and depth including Dibles Wharf, Fareham Wharf and Supermarine Wharf. The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.	Reasonable

Short List of Policy Options

For policy wording, see long-list of policy options above.

Policy 25: Sustainable waste management

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	This policy option scores very positive for objectives 12 and 13 due to its focus on waste self-sufficiency and moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. Locating waste near to sources, or markets for its use, has a positive effect on transport movements and thereby air quality and, as a result, the policy option scores slightly positive for objective 2 and 10. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth. It is noted, however, that often the sources of waste are in densely populated areas under land pressure and as such there may be conflict between waste sites and amenity and need for housing. This policy option sets specific targets for recycling rates and diversion from landfill to be achieved by 2040.

																	The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy) The policy scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards waste infrastructure. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide facilities to support levels created by economic growth. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. It is recognised that by safeguarding only 'strategic' facilities, it is possible that capacity could reduce if other sites are not safeguarded. This policy option includes additional criteria in relation to support given to non-waste development on safeguarded sites, and a new paragraph in relation to mitigation and 'agent of change principle'. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	+	0	This policy option provides the minimum level of capacity required for the plan to be sustainable and the minimum levels of additional capacity required to achieve this by 2040. As such, it scores very positive for objective 13. As it also supports the waste hierarchy, it scores slightly positive for objective 12. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide capacity to deal with levels of waste created by economic growth. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 28: Energy recovery development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	With the provision of energy recovery facilities and the management of waste created by economic growth (diverting from landfill), this policy option scores slightly positive for both objectives 13 and 14.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	This policy option is very similar to policy option 1, except that 'wherever practicable' has been removed from the provision of combined heat and power and the policy made more succinct. This policy option is scored the same as policy option 1 for the same reasons. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	In view of this policy option's aim to provide locations/sites for waste management and provide facilities for waste management further up the waste hierarchy, it scores very positive for both objectives 12 and 13. The inserted requirement that development is in line with the other policies in this Plan and would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities for it to be supported, was recommended in the SA/SEA Interim Report. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	This policy option is very similar to policy option 1, with some non-substantive changes for clarity, the addition of criterion 3c and the addition of section 4 providing sites of strategic importance that have been assessed as suitable and are allocated. The policy option has been scored the same as policy option 1 It would be beneficial if the policy option could be explicit that new future sites should demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do

																	not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	This policy option provides the minimum level of capacity required for the plan to be sustainable and the minimum levels of additional capacity required to achieve this by 2040. As such, it scores very positive for objective 13. In view of the provision of recycled and recovered aggregates from construction, demolition and excavation waste, the policy option scores very positive for objective 11. As it also supports the waste hierarchy, it scores very positive for objective 12. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide capacity to support economic growth. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy) In view of the policy option's intent to create facilities to treat and dispose of waste-water / sewage and other liquid wastes, it scores very positive for objective 13. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 7 in seeking treatment facility capacity that would have benefits relating to waste water discharge to water courses. It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide additional capacity to deal with levels of liquid wastes created by economic growth. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	-	+	0	0	In view of the policy option's support of landfill development to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste, it scores very negative for objective 12. It also scores slightly positive for objective 13, by providing waste management capacity in the Plan area. It would be beneficial if it is explicit in that proposals for the re-working of landfill sites will only be permitted if it can be demonstrated, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that it does not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	+	0	This policy option scores very positively for objective 13 for supporting additional developments that provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste. It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide additional capacity to deal with levels of with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste created by economic growth. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	+	0	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1, except for the insertion of a figure for increased capacity. As such, scoring is identical to policy option 1. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

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

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	(This option is similar to policy option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy, except 'Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre)' is now referred to as 'Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway)') This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure. It also scores slightly positive for objective 10 in safeguarding sustainable transport infrastructure. The policy option scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide sustainable transport infrastructure for material that will support, or is derived from, economic growth. The policy wording and scoring reflect policy improvements made post-hearing, assessed as part of the SA/SEA of Main Modifications. *Preferred Policy Approach* The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.

Appendix G: Long List and Full Appraisal of Sites

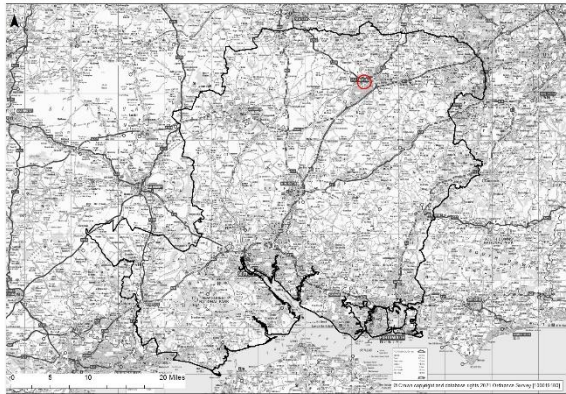
The following site assessment tables include all sites that were originally assessed in the SA/SEA Interim Report and incorporate changes/improvements to site information, performance criteria, and scoring made following consideration of Regulation 18 and 19 Consultation responses and EiP hearings. An 'at a glance' summary table for those sites taken forward in the Submission Plan can be found in Section 3.8 of this report.

It is not for the SA/SEA to decide which sites will be included within the HMWP, but rather to provide sufficient information on the relative environmental performance (based on the SA/SEA objectives) of each site, making the decision-making process on the inclusion of sites more transparent.

Sites are assessed without the benefit of mitigation, development considerations or other measures.

Minerals Sites

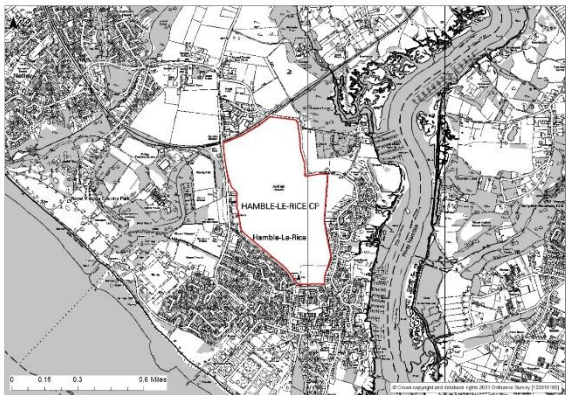
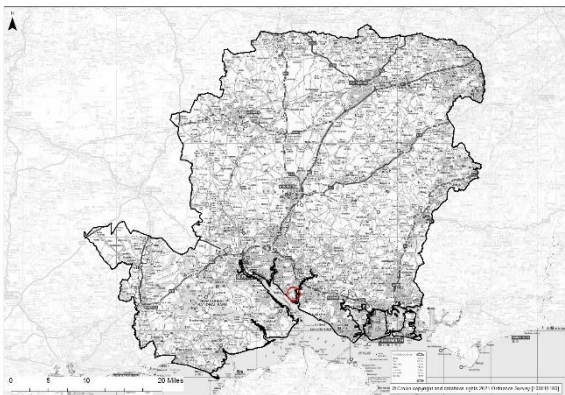
- Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)
- Hamble Airfield (EAL02)
- Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)
- Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)
- Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)
- Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)
- Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)
- Yeatton Farm (NFD02)
- Purple Haze (NFD03)
- Midgham Farm (NFD04)
- Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)
- Copley Wood (NFD06)
- Totton Sidings (NFD08)
- Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)
- Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)
- Land at the Triangle (TSV07)
- Andover Sidings (TSV09)
- Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)
- Cutty Brow (TSV08)
- Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)

Site name: Basingstoke Sidings		Site ID: BSK01
Grid reference: SU 627 524		Area (ha): 2.4
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council		
		
Site category: Rail Depot		
Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land		
Proposal: Primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May have some potential for waste uses.		
Restoration: Permanent development		
Proposal nominated by: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Currently allocated in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Flood Zone:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 2 context:		
Aggregate rail depot proposal. Proposed site within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>5km	
Objective 2 context:		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites:	>5km	

Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites: South View Cemetery SINC	0.46km east	
Objective 3 context: Ecological Statement states – ‘The mature boundary to the north and to a lesser degree the scrub/grassland probably contributes biodiversity interest in an area that is relatively free from interest. The proposal should try and accommodate these features into the design to ensure no net loss. On-site biodiversity net gain will be difficult to achieve.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘The landscape of this site comprises railway sidings with scrub growing along the northern boundary of the site, its condition is Poor. The site is industrial in nature and adjacent to an existing Industrial Estate and has a Low sensitivity. The likely landscape effect of the proposals should only be slight adverse. The site is not visible except from the railway line and from the windows of flats that have been built to the south east of the site adjacent to the south side of the railway. The visual sensitivity is low and the likely visual effect is negligible providing the development is appropriately designed.’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Existing railway land	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Brownfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Existing rail sidings and railway land.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets:		
Scheduled Monument		
Holy Ghost Chapel	0.54km east	
Historic Park	N/A	
Listed Buildings		
5 No.	Within 500m	
Closest = Boundary walls to Church of the Holy Ghost (Grade II)		
Conservation Areas (unnamed)	0.46km north east 0.19km south, 0.43km east and 0.47km south east	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	On site	
Objective 6 context: Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no HER records at this location. The existing development on site, which includes considerable levelling to accommodate the rail line and siding, will have severely compromised the archaeological potential at the site. No archaeological constraint is anticipated although some industrial heritage might be associated with the site in terms of the old railway lines. The base geology is chalk and no Palaeolithic potential is associated. The majority of the surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to these buildings or their settings. The locally listed Eli Lilly building will overlook the proposed site; however its setting is limited and should not be significantly altered by the proposals for the allocation site. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
SPZ Zone I	Majority of site within.	
SPZ Zone II	Eastern portion of site within.	
Public Water Supply	75m south	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Proposed site is within an SPZ, less than 250 m of a public water supply and over chalk aquifer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Flood Zone:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Proposed site within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	Outside safeguarding zones	
Proximity to residential dwellings	41m south	
Proximity to schools	0.69km north west	
Proximity to hospitals	1.07km north	
Other amenities: Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	0.22km west <30m south >5km 1.46km south west	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Close proximity of residential development. Transport route through NIA on A390 North. However, based on the intended use of the proposed site and the land adjacent being an existing railway, significant impact on nearby residential properties and amenity site, is not considered likely.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A340 and A3010	0.14km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M3	2.55km southeast	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Objective 10 context: Site is adjacent to existing rail network, with intended use as aggregates rail depot and close proximity to significant road junctions. Strategic Transport Statement states: ‘The site is a narrow strip of land, adjacent to the rail line serving Basingstoke rail station. The proposals are for use as an aggregate rail depot, although it may also have potential for waste uses. Existing access would remain from the road network serving the adjacent Houndmills Business Park and which connects with the A339 Ringway North. The roads are suitable for HGV traffic and impact of additional HGV movements could be accommodated on the local road network.’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	

Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Unknown	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent rail depot	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The site is likely to generate permanent employment and the intended activity will support economic growth. The level of job creation is not known at this stage.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 24 adjacent to western end of site	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: Footpath is linked to the railway underpass and is separate from the site entrance road		
Net Effect:		0

Site name: Hamble Airfield		Site ID: EAL02
Grid reference: SU 477 078		Area (ha): 62
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Eastleigh Borough Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Scrub vegetation and rough grazing		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
Restoration: Importation of approximately 1.9 million tonnes of inert material to restore to current site levels. Restoration to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.		
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is allocated within the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	Yes	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m	
Objective 2 context: Transport route within an Air Quality Management Area. Within 2 km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site with inert backfill.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

Solent Maritime SAC	0.3km	
Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	0.3km	
Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	0.3km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u>		
Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI	0.3km east	
Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI	0.32km northeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
<u>Local sites:</u>		
Mercury Marshes LNR	0.32km east	
Hook with Warsash LNR	0.55km east	
Hackett's Marsh LNR	0.78km north east	
Holly Hill Woodland Park LNR	0.94km	
Badnum Copse SINC 1A/1Cii/4A	40m north east	
Mercury Marine Saltmarsh SINC 4A/6A	307m east	
Mercury Marsh South SINC 4A	250m east	
Hamble Common North 2A SINC	600m south	
Hamble Common West 3Bii/5B SINC	520m south	
Netley to Hamble Shore 4A SINC	900m south & west	
West Wood (Royal Victoria Country Park)		
1A/1Cii/5B SINC	170m west	
Netley Lodge 1A/1Cii/5B SINC	810m west	
Spear Pond Gully 1B SINC	700m northwest	
St. Mary's Road Wood 1D SINC	810m northwest	
Priors Hill Copse/ Hound Grove 1A SINC	840m northwest	
Mallards Moor 1A/Cii SINC	300m north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ' <i>Site likely to support some ecological interest, especially with the array of protected species that the scrubby habitats and proximity to very important international sites will give rise to. On-site habitats likely common and widespread but magnified by the vast amount of habitat that is currently on site. Finding biodiversity net gain here will be difficult as site likely already to provide an array of habitats. Early habitat creation will be required.</i> ' Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>		
New Forest National Park	3.3km south	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ' <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape:</i> <i>The soils in this character area are extremely fertile and have traditionally supported a thriving market gardening economy. Mineral extraction can permanently affect the quality of soils on restoration. The sensitivity of this landscape is considered to be high in this residential area and development would have a Moderate adverse effect.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Retain all vegetation around the boundaries and leave significant buffers between the proposed extraction areas and houses. The access should not result in the loss of mature trees in particular Oak trees. Restoration should be to open space, with a variety of habitats designed into the scheme.'</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 1, with areas of Grade 2 and 3a on site.	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	

Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield and Grade 1, 2 and 3 soils are present on site. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to protection of soils. No heathland/peat soils.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: St. Andrews Castle Historic Park: Royal Victoria Country Park Listed buildings: Former Airfield Building (Unknown Grade) 37 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Old Bursledon Conservation Area Hamble Conservation Area Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	0.75km south 0.17km southwest 0.15km south Within 500m of site 56m east 89m southeast N/A On-site	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The HER records a small number of archaeological observations suggesting that the site does have some archaeological potential. But the archaeological potential is not well understood. There is nothing currently to suggest that an overriding archaeological issue will arise, but it is likely that archaeological survey and archaeological recording will need to be addressed. The archaeological evidence relating to the airfield includes a record of a well-preserved Battle HG on the western margin. It is possible that this merits preservation and if so, will constrain the western margin to a small degree. The geological deposit is terrace 3, MIS6 (no hominids) and has only a moderate potential for derived artefacts. HER 65753 geo arch report A concentration of historic buildings is located within the historic core of Hamble-le-Rice, approximately 500m to the south-east of the proposed site. This area, focused on the High Street and Satchell Lane comprises approximately 40 Grade II listed residential buildings and the Grade II* church of St. Andrew. This area is buffered from the proposal site by the mass of development to the north of the high street and a tree line, breaking any visual link. However, any increased industrial traffic, during the lifespan of the extraction site, travelling along the High Street would likely have a negative impact on the setting of these historic buildings. A second, more dispersed, group of historic buildings is located to the west of the proposed site, in the area now occupied by the Royal Victoria Country Park. The majority of these buildings, represented by Grade II, II* and unlisted buildings, relate to the former Victoria Hospital (largely demolished in 1966) that was once located in what is now the country park. This area is visually separated from the proposed site by areas of development and tree lines and does not share a direct historical link to the site. There is nothing to suggest that Historic Buildings would represent an overriding concern. The proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on any historic buildings or their settings, however consideration should be given to the temporary effects that might be caused by change in traffic on the historic core of the settlement.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, within 250m of a public water supply, within the 8m buffer of a watercourse or over a chalk principal aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0

Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1 and is water compatible development.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	0.26km northwest of Southampton Airport (within safeguarding zone).	
Proximity to residential dwellings	Adjacent west, east and south	
Proximity to colleges/schools	0.03km north; 0.67km east	
Proximity to health facilities	0.38km north	
Other		
Recreation Pitch/ Sports Pitch	0.03km 0.11km east	
Sea Scouts	0.15km west	
Allotments	0.25km northwest	
Stables	0.73km northwest	
Golf Course	5.62km east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: The site's red line boundary is in close proximity to residential dwellings, other amenity facilities and Southampton Airport, and the transport route runs through an NIA on Hamble Lane. Careful consideration will need to be given to screening any development from residential dwellings and amenities to minimise visual intrusion and noise. Careful consideration will also need to be given the issue of birdstrike in development operations and restoration proposals. See also Objective 10, below, for transport considerations.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3025	1.82km north	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	2.28km northeast	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Objective 10 context: There is uncertainty regarding the capacity of the local roads/lanes to accommodate predicted HGV traffic, the degree to which additional HGV traffic would conflict with pedestrians and other road users and the potential for necessary local road repair and maintenance. The Strategic Transport Assessment states – ' <i>Transport Assessment Summary: The site promoter has suggested a possible HGV routeing via Hamble Lane (B3397) to the Windhover Roundabout where onwards journeys on the A3024 and M27 could be made.</i> <i>As the site is not currently in use, there are no baseline traffic flows to include in the net assessment of additional movements.</i> <i>The proposals suggest up to 154 daily HGV movements during years 2-7 when extraction and infill occur together, plus 20 daily movements associated with staff vehicles.</i> <i>The applicant proposes a new access is proposed onto Hamble Lane. This would need to be supported by a future Transport Assessment or Statement.</i> <i>Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.'</i>		

Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walk and cycle in the carriageway (due to the lack of pavements or separate cycle facilities) on Satchell Lane. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment/Statement.

Net Effect: -

Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply

Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.

Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	

Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	

Objective 11 context:

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 1.9Mt of inert material (recovery).

Net Effect: 0

Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy

Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.

Landfilled	N/A	

Recycled	N/A	

Composted	N/A	

Recovered	Inert backfill	

Objective 12 context:

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 1.9Mt of inert material (recovery).

Net Effect: +

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency

Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.

Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	

Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	

Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	No	

Objective 13 context:

Minerals extraction.

Net Effect: +

Objective 14: Economic

Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.

Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?

Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	

Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	

Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	

Objective 14 context:

The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs that would be created (which would be relatively limited in number) is currently unknown. Due to the location of the proposed site allocation, however, close to the coast and various boating facilities/enterprises, there is a significant risk that the proposal would have a significant detrimental effect on tourism and associated hospitality and supply-chain related businesses.

Net Effect: -

Objective 15: Green networks

Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	1 no. footpath on site (route no. 103/1/1)	

Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	

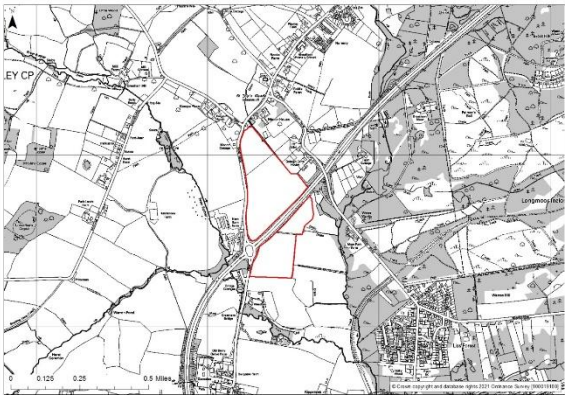
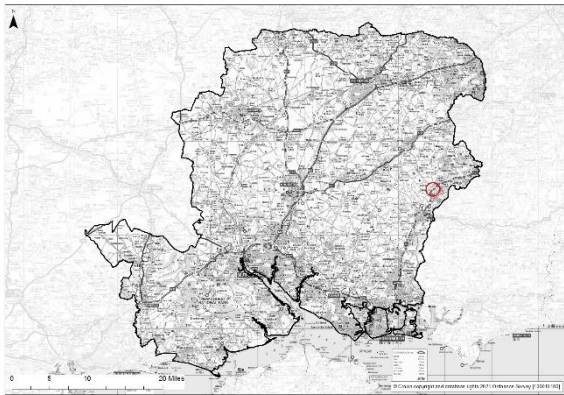
Objective 15 context:

The statutory footpath that crosses the site will potentially be impacted by the proposed development of this proposed site allocation. However, restoration is to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland and the PRoW will need to be protected or diverted. There is

no other formal permissive access across the site and the site is used informally and according to the applicant for the recent planning application, in an unauthorised capacity.

Net Effect:

+

Site name: Land at Goleigh Farm		Site ID: ESH01
Grid reference: SU 774 297		Area (ha): 20
MWPA / LPA: South Downs National Park Authority / East Hampshire District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.7 million tonnes of building and silica sand		
Restoration: Wetland and conservation		
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 1 context:		
Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1, with transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	280m	
Objective 2 context:		
Site or transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. 280m from closest air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site with inert backfill.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		
Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	0.26km	

East Hampshire Hangers SAC	1.34km	
Woolmer Forest SAC	1.85km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Woolmer Forest SSSI Upper Greensand Hangers SSSI Noar Hill SSSI Wealden Edge Hangers SSSI	0.28km east 1.34km west 2.7km west 3.22km west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Liss Riverside Railway Walk LNR Wealdon Edge Hangers LNR River Rother 5A SINCE Hay Meadow, Snailing Lane 2A SINCE Little Wood, Greatham 1A SINC Church Lane Meadow 2D SINC Old Moor (Lower Groves Copse) 1Cii SINC Greatham Moor (North) 1Cii/3Bi/6A SINC Flashmere, Woolmer Forest 1Cii/2B/5B SINC Moor Park Farm Woodland (North & South of Railway Line) 1CII SINC Moor Park Farm Meadow 1 2B SINC Moor Park Farm Meadow 2 5B/6A SINC Liss Railway (disused) 1B/1Cii/2B/5B/6A SINC Liss Forest Site 1135 1Cii SINC	0.42km southeast 3.62km southwest 70m south & west 700m west 920m north 900m north 1km north 650m northeast 140m east 150m east 330m east 330m east 430m east 550m southeast	
Objective 3 context: Ecological Statement states – ‘Site unlikely to be of significant ecological interest – interest lies in landscape context for SPA/SAC, ancient woodland, and meadows. SINC/SSSI/SPA to the east of the site of most significance. Possible mature hedgerow/scattered trees on boundaries of the site. Impacts will arise from lighting, noise, dust and vibration, with potential hydrological issues should the groundwater/aquifer connection be likely. Some compensation/mitigation for loss of foraging would be welcome.’ Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	Within	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘The proposed site is within the South Downs National Park. The proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The current landscape condition is Good given that the site comprises well managed farmland with a structure of mature hedgerows characteristic of the area. The site has a low-moderate visual sensitivity due to the low-lying level landscape and the mature hedgerows which limit intervisibility. The visual impact will be greatest on properties on the north-east boundary. Views of the site may be possible from the Greensand ridge near Hawkley and from the ridge near Rake but these will be long distance. The likely visual effect is moderately adverse. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of farmland and potential loss of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees which contribute to the enclosed, wooded character of the area. The		

sensitivity of the site is moderate due to the proximity of the ecological designations, Conservation Area and Listed buildings. However, this is a disturbed landscape with the noise from the A3 and B3006 adjacent, impinging on the setting. The effect of the proposal is likely to be moderately adverse. Opportunities for enhancement: Protect boundary hedgerows with their distinctive statuesque hedgerow trees allowing generous exclusion zones enforced prior to commencement. Buffer zones adjacent the residential properties on the north-east boundary should include noise attenuation and planting. Consider further noise attenuation and planting to reduce the aural and visual impact of the A3 on the surrounding landscape. Replant internal field hedgerows that may have to be removed. Consider restoration to neutral grassland.'

Net Effect:

-

Objective 5: Soils

Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context:

Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 and therefore consideration should be given to protection of soil quality. No heathland/peat soils.

Net Effect:

0

Objective 6: Historic environment

Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.

<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Yellow Alert Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Three Disc Barrows Historic Park: Listed buildings: 4 Listed Buildings Grade II 13 Listed Buildings Total Conservation Areas: Greatham West Liss Registered Battlefield:	Across northern boundary 2.16km northeast N/A Within 250m Within 500m Adjacent north 0.56km south N/A	

Objective 6 context:

The Heritage Statement states – 'The HER records a small number of archaeological observations within the vicinity although the only record within the site, ridge and furrow evidence of medieval field systems, has been lost, presumably to ploughing. The site's location between two streams does suggest that the site does have some archaeological potential particularly for earlier prehistoric evidence, but archaeological survey results in the wider area do not suggest that it is likely to be an archaeologically rich area. The ridge and furrow and the nature of the historic landscape character suggest that this area was farmed and settled in the medieval period at least. Although the archaeological potential is not well understood it is not suggested as high and there is nothing currently to suggest that an overriding archaeological issue will arise, but it is likely that archaeological survey and archaeological recording will need to be addressed.

Largely on a base geology, with some Lynch Hill gravel in the south east margin, which has a high potential for derived artefacts.

Immediately to the east of the proposed allocation site, lies two grade II listed buildings; Goleigh Farmhouse (17th century) and an associated granary (18th century). These buildings share both visual and historic links to the proposed site. Although temporary, the proposed allocation has the potential to negatively affect the settings of these buildings. Although the impact on Historic Buildings would not necessarily be an overriding constraint, it is likely that work to minimize harm will be required, presenting some level of constraint.'

Net Effect:

0

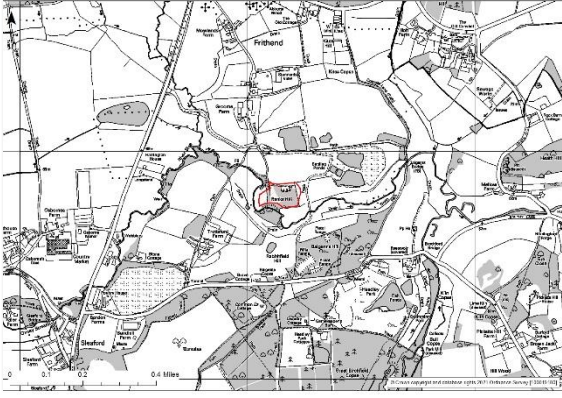
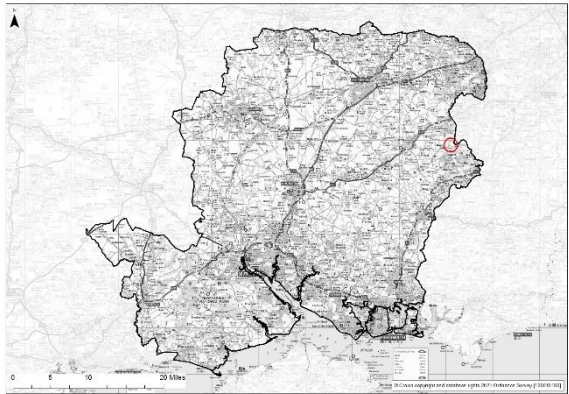
Objective 7: Water resources

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	Within Zones 1, 2 and 3	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No, 3 PWS abstractions 260-430m east	

8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Within Zones 1,2 and 3 of groundwater source protection zone (SPZ). Not within 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	>10km	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	28m west	
Proximity to schools?	0.53km north	
Proximity to hospitals?	5.17km northeast	
Other: Recreation ground/ sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	0.54km north 0.67km north 2.8km northwest 3.99km northeast	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: The site could potentially have impacts for residents from noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts could be mitigated.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3 & B3008	Immediately west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)?	Site either side of A3 and adj. to roundabout access	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – “The site promoter has suggested that the site would generate up to 40 HGV and 10 staff vehicle movements per day. The site is located in very close proximity to the A3 via the B3006. New site accesses would be required north and south of the A3. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.” National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: “This is a new site adjacent to the A3 on both sides. There are four potential access points onto a nearby B road leading to an A3 junction within 400m. Would generate up to 40 HGV and 10 staff vehicle movements per day. This would be a 1.05% increase in the number of HGVs using the A3 at this point.”		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Net Effect:		0

Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unlikely, wetland restoration	?
Objective 12 context: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	?	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration to wetland and conservation.		
Net Effect:		+

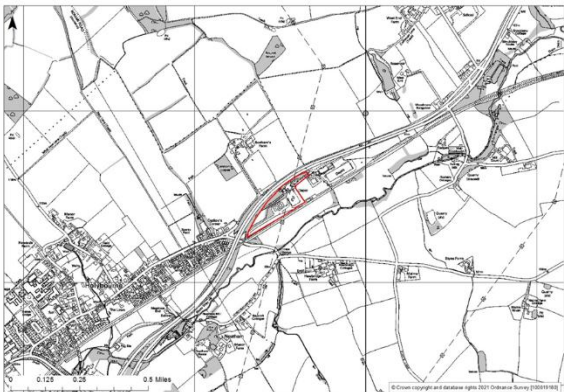
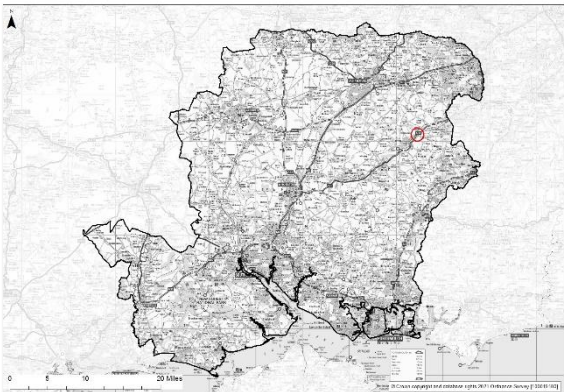
Site name: Frith End Quarry Extension		Site ID: ESH02
Grid reference: SU 811 388		Area (ha): 1.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / East Hampshire District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral Extraction		
Current use: Active quarry – Extension area is open grassland and woodland		
Proposal: Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of up to 150,000 tonnes of soft sand and silica sand		
Restoration: Restoration to grassland and woodland		
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Parent site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Mostly Flood Zone 1 (1.32% in FZ2 and 0.66% in FZ3).	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 1 context: The site is proposed for minerals extraction mostly within Flood Zone 1 (very small portion within Flood Zones 2 and 3), with transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m	
Objective 2 context: Site or transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

<u>International sites:</u> Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA East Hampshire Hangers SAC Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA Shortheath Common SAC	0.32km 2.86km 3.13km 3.13km 3.29km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Broxhead & Kingsley Commons SSSI Thursday, Hankley & Frenshaw Commons SSSI	0.34km south 3.09km northeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Broxhead Kingsley Common LNR Grooms Farm Sand Pit, Frithend Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) Mellow Farm Meadows SINC River Wey & Adjacent Wood on Headley Wood Estate SINC Heath Hill SINC Bordon Sandpit SINC	0.34km south On site 100m east 430m southeast 430m east 500m southwest	
Objective 3 context: Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>Site has potential for significant ecological interest, including Great Crested Newts and sand martins that surveys have not ruled out.</i> ’ Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	0.81km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. Landscape Assessment Summary: The proposal site is in a moderately good condition. The disturbance already experienced to its north and east faces, reduces its quality. Due to the limited amount of intervisibility from a limited number of receptors, the site has a relatively low visual sensitivity and the proposals are likely to have a slight adverse visual effect.</i> ’ <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Extraction requires the complete removal of the Hill and its associated vegetation. The visual horizon for users of adjacent PRow and nearby scattered properties will be extended. The landscape setting is secluded, well wooded and generally has a high perception of “naturalness”. The proposal site is relatively self-contained within the undulating landform of the Slea Valley. The landscape sensitivity is moderate and the likely landscape effect is moderately adverse.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Existing boundary mature trees and hedgerows must be protected by substantial construction exclusion zones. Additional native hedge planting adjacent FP 26 should be delivered at an early date. Inclusion of locally native species woodland and grassland seed mixes compatible with the surrounding habitats, should be included in the restoration plan. The aim of restoration should be to maintain and connect the existing rich biodiversity of woodland, heath and</i>		

<i>grassland habitats. Native planting alongside the River Slea boundary would aid melding of the new landform into the valley landscape.'</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality. No heathland/peat soils.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u>		
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer	0.11km south & immediately north	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	0.19km south	
Scheduled Monument: Alice Holt Forest	0.76km north	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings: 4 Listed Buildings within 500m (closest = Trottsford Farmhouse (Grade II)		
Conservation Areas:	0.28km southwest	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
	N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘ <i>The existing quarry has been subject to ongoing archaeological monitoring and has encountered a wide range of archaeological material, most notably Iron Age material and Mesolithic material. The area has a high archaeological potential – potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains. Despite the high archaeological potential there is nothing currently to suggest that an overriding archaeological issue will arise, but it is likely that archaeological survey and archaeological recording will need to be addressed.</i> <i>There is not understood to be any palaeolithic potential within these sands.</i> <i>Within 500m of the site there are two clusters of Grade II listed buildings; Grooms Farm and Trottsford Farm. Direct visual links between these buildings and the site are almost completely obscured and the proposed extension would add no significant additional effect to the current impact on these buildings’ settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within the 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Mostly Flood Zone 1 (1.32% in FZ2 and 0.66% in FZ3).	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 8 context:		

Flood Zone 1 (very small portion within Flood Zones 2 and 3).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Farnborough Airfield Safeguarding Zone	0.53km north	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.8km southwest	
Proximity to schools?	2.36km southeast	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.24km southwest	
Other: Proximity to Recreation ground/ sports pitch? Proximity to Allotments? Proximity to Stables? Proximity to Golf course?	2.13km west 1.5km west 0.99km northwest 2.09km northwest	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: No residential or amenity facilities within 250m of the site. Transport route would pass through small NIA northbound or southbound on A325		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A325 & B3004	0.9km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	6.44km northwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction operations, this would be equivalent to approximately 40 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 10 two-way car movements from staff. Presently the site generates 8 two-way movements per hour, which translated to 48 two-way movements per day and 10 two-way staff movements. The extension is not expected to generate additional movements. It is proposed by the applicant that the Site would use the existing access directly onto the A325, to serve a local market. As the existing access to the A325 from Frith End Quarry will be used, it is unlikely that any access works will be required. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	Yes	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is an extension to a minerals extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown, backfill required	?
Objective 12 context: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		
Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is an extension to a mineral extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic		
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	No	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks		
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration to grassland and woodland.		
Net Effect:		+

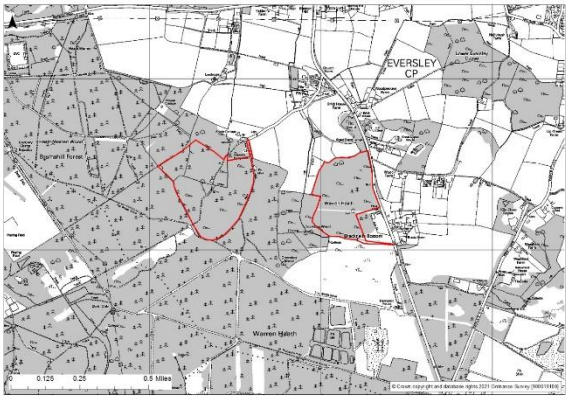
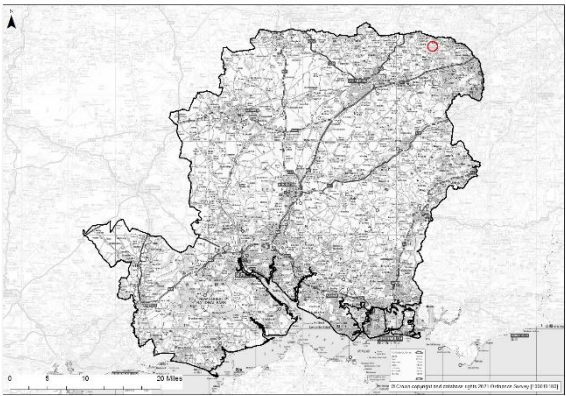
Site name: Holybourne Rail Terminal		Site ID: ESH03
Grid reference: SU 746 415		Area (ha): 4.2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / East Hampshire District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral processing and Rail depot		
Current use: Existing Oil and Gas development		
Proposal: Redevelopment of the existing oil and gas site to reduce the working area of the existing site and develop a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with an extension to the existing railhead to serve the site		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Igas Energy PLC		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Development of a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with an extension to the existing railhead to serve the site on an existing oil and gas site, within Flood Zone 1. Materials transportation by rail.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>2km	
Objective 2 context: Site or transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Materials transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		

Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> East Hampshire Hangers SAC	2.71km southeast	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites:</u> Upper Greensand Hangers SSSI	2.92km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t).		
<u>Local sites:</u> Round Wood 1A SINC	610m north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states - 'Mature woodland habitats within the site will be difficult to replace should removal be scoped in. Retain if possible, otherwise Biodiversity Net Gain will be difficult. Rural nature means that lighting will be an issue, and if possible, any existing spills could be improved if the whole site is to be developed. Noise, vibration and dust will be ongoing issue for rail head, and increased traffic associated with industrial units will exacerbate any landscape level air quality impacts.'		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	1.41km southeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – 'Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The site is currently partially used for industrial purposes with large Oil container tanks which are not attractive and this part of the site is in poor / moderate condition. The wooded part of the site is in good condition, and it provides an important visual buffer to the less attractive elements on the site. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Potential loss of vegetation opening up views of the site from A31. Increased size of railway sidings. Increased industrialisation of an essentially rural setting. Increased development on this site could have a negative impact on the surrounding rural landscape. Any tree loss should be limited to retain the sites visual containment. The sensitivity of this site is moderate, and additional development would require careful mitigation. Opportunities for enhancement: Retain existing vegetation around and within the site. Keep a 20m buffer of planting within the site along the boundary with the A31. Provide additional screening around the southern boundary of the site, planting native species. Restrict the height of any new buildings / structures to 10m or below.'		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part previously developed land	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Part previously developed land with no agricultural land or heathland/peat soils.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Yellow Alert Buffer: Archaeology Red Alert Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Cuckoo's Corner Roman Settlement Historic Park:	Immediately west Immediately southwest 0.17km NW & SW N/A	

Listed buildings: Bonhams Milestone (Grade II Listed) Total 2 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Holybourne Conservation Area Registered Battlefield:	61m north Within 500m of site 0.56km west N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site is an existing rail depot. Mapped and LiDAR evidence suggest that the site will have been heavily impacted by existing development which will have compromised the survival of archaeological remains. There is a northern section which appears not to have been impacted. For the most part, it is unlikely that redevelopment of developed part of the site will have archaeological implications, however development of the undeveloped part of the site may have some archaeological implications due to the putative presence of the line of the Roman road. The site is on Lynch Hill gravel which has a high potential for derived artefacts. Within 500m of the site there are two recorded historic buildings a Grade II milestone, on the northern boundary of the A31 and the Grade II* listed Bonham’s Farm, 320m to the north of the A31. The setting of the milestone can be considered to be limited whereas the setting of the Farmhouse can be considered to be much wider. However, the creation of the A31 interrupted the setting of the farmhouse, creating a visual barrier and altering any historic landscape connection. Therefore, the proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on any historic buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within the 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Odiham Airfield/ RAF Odiham Farnborough Airfield Safeguarding Zone Farnborough Airfield	7.04km north Within 14.77km northeast	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.12km west	
Proximity to schools?	1.18km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.58km southwest	
Other Proximity to Recreation round/ sports pitch Proximity to Allotments Proximity to Stables Proximity to Golf Course	0.27km west 2.77km southwest 3.24km east 2.98km northwest	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context:		

Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through a small NIA north or southbound on the A31. As an existing industrial activity and being located between the A31 dual carriage way and the railway, increase in visual intrusion and noise on the nearby residential area would not be significant, particularly as the residential area is located on the opposite side of the A31.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction?	0.89km east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A31	Immediately North	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘ <i>The applicant suggests a number of new uses at this site, but at this time, the mix is not known and estimates of trips are not provided. The applicant suggests that minerals, waste an existing oil and gas outputs could utilise the rail route for transport. However, additional uses, including waste processing, and employment, would generate different types of levels of trips. Nevertheless, the direct proximity to the A31 means that these trips would likely have a relatively low impact on the operation of the A31.</i> <i>The applicant proposes an extension to the existing railhead. The existing road access onto the A31 Is Very likely to be suitable for the movements from future alternative uses given that the site is co-located with an existing waste processing plant. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.</i> National Highways’ Reg 18 responses states: ‘ <i>Adjacent to the A31 with direct access in the form of an entry-exit slip road in the southbound direction only. The site currently has temporary consent for oil and gas development until 2025. The proposal is to redevelop the site to make it permanent. Exact land use and therefore trip generation is currently not know, however 100% of trips will use the A31 as the only access.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	?	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Materials handled at the site uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Unknown	?
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown	?
Objective 12 context: Materials handled at the site uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Unknown	
Objective 13 context:		

Materials handles at the site uncertain.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW affected. Permanent development		
Net Effect:		0

Site name: Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East		Site ID: HAR01
Grid reference: SU 774 602 (West) & SU 782 603 (East)		Area (ha): 19.2 ha (west) & 14.6 ha (east)
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Managed woodland		
Proposal: Extraction of 2.196 million tonnes of sand and gravel from Warren Heath West and 0.69 million tonnes of sand and gravel from Warren Heath East		
Restoration: Warren Heath East to be returned to native woodland with a sloping landform, similar to existing, descending to the west. Warren Heath West to be restored to surrounding levels with a mixture of native woodland around the edges and heathland in the central area extending westward		
Proposal nominated by: R Collard Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context:		
Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1 and with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	Zero/within	
Objective 2 context:		
Site or transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Adjacent to or within an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		--
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

<u>International sites:</u> Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Zero / within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Bramshill SSSI Castle Bottom SSSI Castle Bottom NNR	Zero/ Adjacent to south of site 0.22km southeast 0.60km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Warren Heath C 3Bi SINC Coombes Wood 1B SINC Great Copse, Eversley 1A/1B SINC Lower Eversley Copse 1A/1Cii SINC Kiln Close Copse Meadow 2A SINC Playing Field Heath Track 6A SINC	Onsite Adjacent 140m east 520m northeast 710m east 655m west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>Proposed development site is potentially within internationally, nationally and locally important sites for nature conservation. The site is given a moderate to high level of importance due to its proximity to the adjacent SPA/SSSI, and the contribution of the onsite habitats (rotational felling) to supporting the interest of these sites.</i>’ Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		--
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The Sites comprise a mix of conifer plantation, deciduous woodland and regenerating heathland. Used by commercial leisure enterprises, parts of both the West and East Sites have experienced a degree of wear and tear with facilities installed to support this use. This notwithstanding, the overall landscape condition of both Sites is Good.</i> <u>Western Site:</u> <i>Long distance views to/ from the area are constrained by surrounding woodland/plantations. But the northern boundary is sensitive due to the 3 properties that are in close proximity. Almost half the site’s boundary is highly visually sensitive due to the well-used PRowWs that run immediately alongside. Visual sensitivity is high. The proposals are likely to have a high adverse effect.</i> <u>Eastern Site:</u> <i>The northern boundary is highly sensitive due to the open character of the high-quality Church Farm Conservation Area adjacent. The eastern boundary is sensitive due to being immediately adjacent the public highway and the presence of a number of nearby properties. Visual sensitivity is high. The proposals are likely to have a high adverse effect.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Proposed sand and gravel extraction will:</i> • remove areas of plantation, regenerating heathland and woodland; • disturb the adjacent internationally important Thames Basin SPA, the locally designated Coombes Wood SINC & Ancient Woodland, and remove the entirety of the Warren Heath SINC; • introduce visual and aural intrusion for users of the adjacent public rights of way; • remove part of an historic “ride”, designated under the Grade 1 Bramshill Park listing;		

- potentially affect the setting of the Eversley Church Farm Conservation area and adjacent listed buildings;
- further suburbanise the character of the A327, alongside the Eastern site.

Western Site: Although self-contained within the plantation landscape, the proposal would see the removal of a SINC and part of a designated Grade 1 listed park. It would also affect the setting, the tranquillity and sense of remoteness, of two well used PRow and three residential properties 100m to the north. Landscape sensitivity is Medium-high. The proposals are likely to have a large adverse landscape effect.

Eastern site: Also contained by surrounding woodland, this site is exposed to the A327 on the eastern boundary, and the open farmland to the north where it is bounded by and provides the setting for a Conservation Area. Landscape sensitivity is Medium-high. The proposals are likely to have a large adverse landscape effect.

Opportunities for enhancement:

Western Site:

- retain at least 100m woodland buffer zone along the northern boundary between the proposed quarry and Arletts Bungalow
- retain Warren Heath SINC
- retain at least a 10m strip of regenerative vegetation alongside Three Castles Path
- retain the historic Bramshill Park "ride"
- any bunding around the proposed site should be set back from the adjacent PRow with a vegetated buffer strip between.

Eastern Site:

- Retain a woodland buffer zone on the north facing slope along the northern boundary between proposed quarry and CA.
- Set back any bunding around the proposed site, from the adjacent A-road with a vegetated buffer strip between.'

Net Effect:

0

Objective 5: Soils

Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 Present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	Yes	

Objective 5 context:

Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 and heathland soils are present and therefore consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.

Net Effect:

-

Objective 6: Historic environment

Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.

Heritage Assets:

Archaeology Alert Green Buffer

Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer

Scheduled Monument:

Historic Park:

Bramshill Park

Warbrook House

Listed buildings:

2 Listed Buildings

(Closest = Arletts Cottage (Grade II)

8 Listed Buildings

Conservation Areas:

Eversley Church Farm Conservation Area

Registered Battlefield:

Registered Park and Garden:

Bramshill Park

Adjacent to east

0.28km north

On western parcel

0.78km north

Within 250m

45m northwest

Within 500m

Immediately north

N/A

0.78km north of western parcel

Objective 6 context:

The Heritage Statement states – 'There are no archaeological sites currently recorded. Archaeological survey in the vicinity has suggested some, but limited, archaeological potential. It is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding, but it is likely that some archaeological mitigation will be required during the progress of the application or development.'

The Boyn Hill Gravel and the Silchester gravel have only a moderate potential for derived palaeolithic artefacts.

The proposed allocation is formed of two parcels of land, west and east. The eastern parcel lies close to a group of six historic buildings centred on the Grade I listed St. Mary's Church, approximately 500m to the north of this area (these are comprised of one Grade I listed building, one grade II* listed buildings and four grade II listed buildings). Although some visual link may be possible between these buildings and the eastern allocation, the allocation area is not an important part of the setting of these buildings. If effective screening is incorporated into the design any harm could be minimised to the point that there would be no significant constrain to the allocation of the eastern area.

Immediately to the north of the western allocation lies Arletts Cottage, a Grade II listed dwelling. The allocation plan appears to show that access to the western allocation area will be created either in front of or through the entrance to Arletts Cottage. The setting of Arletts Cottage is likely to include the approach to the house, which passes through a set of whitewashed, wrought iron, gates (which, depending on the circumstances of the listing, could be treated as a part of the listed building, as it falls within the curtilage of the property). As such, access arrangements in this area have the potential to harm the setting of Arletts Cottage. It is possible that considerate design might be able to minimise the negative impact or, through effective screening and management, enhance the setting of the heritage asset. Otherwise, this may add a specific constraint on allocation.

The western allocation area lies close to the nationally important, Grade I listed, Bramshill House. The Bramshill House estate includes nine historic buildings (including the house itself), five Grade I listed, three Grade II listed and one unlisted. In addition to this, the historic park and garden is also covered by a Grade 1 listing. The modern day setting of Bramshill House is defined by the historic park and garden, the extent of which covers a significant area. Owing to this historic context, the setting of Bramshill House should not be narrowly defined through visual link but through the historic extent of its gardens (as defined by the historic park and gardens listing). The proposed western allocation includes an area covered by the Bramshill House garden extent and as such directly impacts the setting of the Grade I Listed House. Owing to the historic context of the garden in relation to the house, even if screening is affected that blocks the view of the western allocation area from Bramshill House the impact will remain which might cause substantial harm to Bramshill House. As such, this is likely to represent a significant constraint on allocation.'

Net Effect:

-

Objective 7: Water resources

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	

Objective 7 context:

Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.

Net Effect:

0

Objective 8: Flood risk

Reduce the risk of flooding.

Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	

Objective 8 context:

Within a Flood Zone 1 and water compatible development.

Net Effect:

+

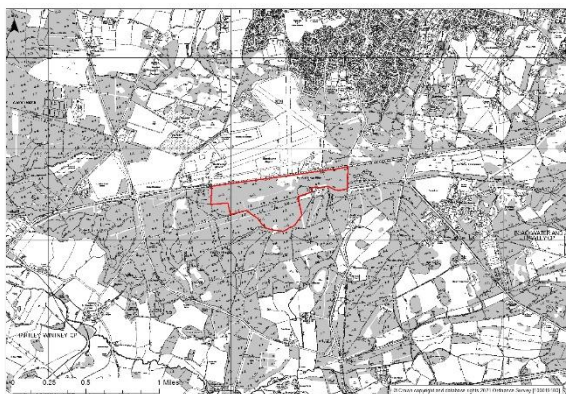
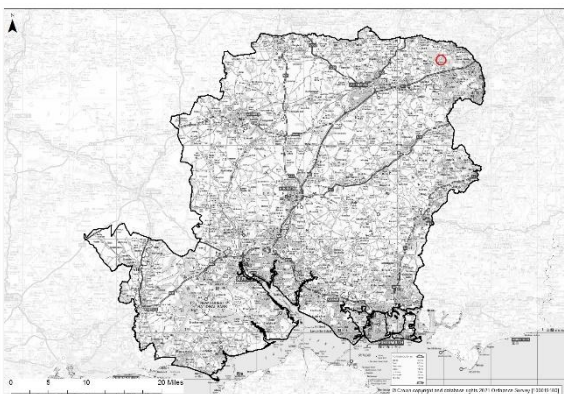
Objective 9: Communities

Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.

Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	8.94 km southeast, site lies within Safeguarding Zone	
Farnborough Airport		
Proximity to residential dwellings?	50m east	
Proximity to schools?	0.97 km north	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.83 km southwest	
Other:		

Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)	0.76 km southwest	
Allotments (distance)	2.27 km northeast	
Stables (distance)	1.17km west	
Golf course (distance)	2.44km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through small NIA on A327. The site could potentially have impacts for residents of nearby properties from noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts could be mitigated.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A327 & A30	1.62km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M3	4.44km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states - ‘The applicant suggests that at an extraction rate of 215,000tpa (the current extraction rate) equates to 31 two-way HGV trips daily. They suggest that staff vehicle numbers are likely to be fewer than 10, suggesting a maximum of a further 10 two-way trips. Following extraction, and during the restoration of the sites, the applicant suggests that approximately 117,500 tpa of inert material would be brought in, over four years. The applicant suggests this would equate to 18 daily two-way HGV trips and a further 10 two-way staff trips. The Site exits directly onto an A road, the A327, and the shortest route to the wider network is via the A30 towards junction 4a of the M3. An improved access onto the A327 would be required. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential, Unknown fill material	?
Objective 12 context: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	

Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Bridleway 080/11/1 adjacent to southern boundary of western parcel. Footpath 080/10/1 adjacent to eastern boundary of western parcel.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Similar to existing	
Objective 15 context: Impact of proposed development on PRoW and users' needs to be considered. Restoration to native woodland with a sloping landform, similar to existing, descending to the west		
Net Effect:		0

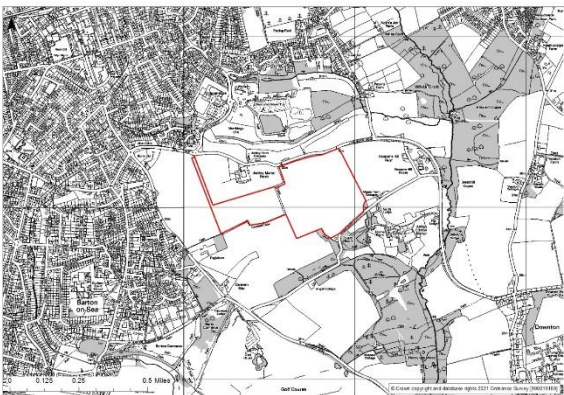
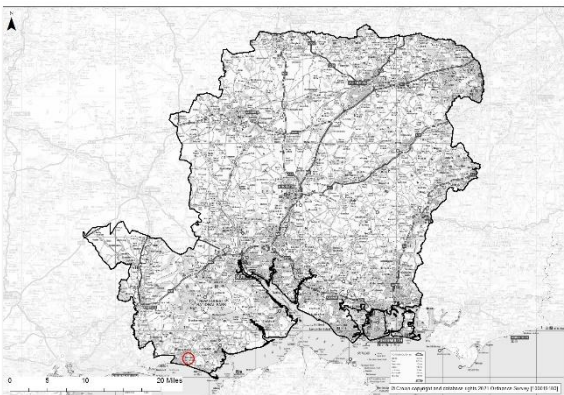
Site name: Bramshill Quarry Extension		Site ID: HAR03	
Grid reference: SU 805 585		Area (ha): 52	
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council			
			
Site category: Mineral extraction			
Current use: Commercial forestry and open heathland			
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, as an extension to the existing Bramshill Quarry, located immediately west of the site.			
Restoration: Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits.			
Proposal nominated by: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)			
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Current allocation in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)			
Additional information:			
Receptor / Sustainability Issue		Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change			
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.			
Generates energy/heat production?		N/A	
Supports renewables?		N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?		Road	
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3		Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)		Yes	
Objective 1 context:			
Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.			
Net Effect:			0
Objective 2: Air Quality			
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.			
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?		No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?		Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)		Within	
Objective 2 context:			
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (International and national sites).			
Net Effect:			---
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity			
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.			
International sites:			
Thames Basin Heaths SPA		Within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?		Yes	

<u>National sites:</u> Castle Bottom to Yateley & Hawley Commons SSSI Castle Bottom LNR		Within 0.77km north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A			
<u>Local sites:</u> Blackbushe Airfield Vido Lane Heath SINC		20m north 0.34km northeast	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>The site supports a significant element of lowland heathland. Being within the SPA and SSSI for which this area is significant, these valuable habitats and the species that they support will make it difficult to assess the proposal against the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. The significant temporal lag in achieving restoration, especially of lowland heathland will contribute to the significance of the harm to the integrity of the SPA. Would need to ensure that much of the existing site is restored before these habitats are lost.</i> Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.			
Net Effect:			--
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.			
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>		>5km	
Green Belt		>10km	
TPO		None on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>The Sites comprises scrub, heath, plantation and woodland. The condition is moderately good. Well screened to the south, and partially screened along Blackbushes Road, the site is intermittently visible from the busy A30. Residential caravans immediately to the east may be screened by the existing woodland. Hartbridgeford Flats Access Land is set within the site and would be adversely affected by this proposal. The visual sensitivity is high. The likely effect of the proposal in the long term is beneficial. The site is found on the NE Hampshire plantation/heathland plateau. A landscape contained by its surrounding plantations and woodland, the area has ecological sensitivities but has been significantly affected by mineral workings, commercial forestry, military and commercial development. The landscape sensitivity is high. The proposed restoration has the potential for a beneficial effect in the long term.</i>			
Net Effect:			0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.			
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade		Grades 1,2, and 3 not present.	
Contaminated / brownfield land		Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?		Yes	
Objective 5 context: Heathland soils present. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.			
Net Effect:			-
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.			
<u>Heritage Assets:</u>			
Archaeology Alert Red Buffer:		56m west	
Scheduled Monument:			
Festaen Dic		100m west	
Historic Park:			
Minley Manor		Adjacent southeast	
Bramshill Park		1.18km northwest	
Elvetham Hall		1.84km southwest	
Listed buildings:			
Milestone 34		Adjacent north within 250m	
2 Listed Buildings		Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:		N/A	
Registered Battlefield:		N/A	

Registered Park and Garden:	N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘A number of archaeological sites were recorded during the implementation of permission to extract on the adjacent land to the west. Immediately adjacent to the site to the west is a Scheduled Monument, Festaen Dic. The current allocation allows 100 metres buffer. This needs to be checked with Historic England and any increase in that buffer will constrain the extent of the allocation (any such constraint is likely to be marginal). However, restoration should seek to return the setting of that monument to a suitable landscape, and this will constrain the nature of restoration in that part of the site. The nature of the archaeological sites encountered to the east suggest that it is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding. However archaeological sites will be encountered. The dispersal areas for the Second World War airfield lie within this part of the woodland, and earthworks of more ancient origin have been noted beyond that. In addition, Mesolithic and Bronze Age potential exist. Archaeological mitigation will be needed. The Boyn Hill Gravel and the Silchester Gravel have only a moderate potential for derived palaeolithic artefacts. The majority of the surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to these buildings or their settings. However, on the edge of the site is a Grade II listed milestone. Whilst the setting of this monument, defined by its relationship to the road, is unlikely to be significantly altered by the proposal, any physical impact on the monument will need to be avoided. The milestone is a relatively small monument and could potentially be overlooked or mis-identified. Steps should be taken within any scheme to identify and protect the listed milestone.’ The site is immediately adjacent to Minley Manor Registered Park and Garden (RPG) (GII), which also includes Minley Manor (GII*). The Registered Park and Garden sits around the Listed Manor and comprises views south, an avenue north west. The gardens and formal layouts are screened by the park’s thick woodland fringe west and north. This woodland screens the designed and garden elements as well as the house from the allocation. Consideration of the proximity of the allocation to this woodland screen should be addressed through restoration. Trig points are not generally considered to be archaeological monuments. An argument can be made that they tend to enjoy local affection and can have some heritage value. The position close to the quarry edge may enable preservation, or returning the trig point after restoration may be possible.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 8 context: Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Farnborough Airport	6.6km southeast, lies within Safeguarding Zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	60m east	
Proximity to schools?	1.18km north	
Proximity to hospitals?	5.35km southwest	

Other		
Proximity to Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch	2.18km northeast	
Proximity to Allotments	3.02km northeast	
Proximity to Stables	2.75km west	
Proximity to Golf Course	2.16km southwest	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport route would pass through NIA on the M3 and potentially on A327 Minley Road depending on routing. Consideration needs to be given to potential impacts of the proposal on the residents of the former caravan park from noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts could be mitigated.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A30 & A327	0.85km west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	Adjacent	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Assessment states – ‘The Transport Statement 2013 had assumed 150 two-way movements with peak hour movements assumed to remain constant at 7% of daily flows. The site runs an average of 64 HGV movements per day on average over the course of the year. The current site is accessed via the A327 and The Welsh Drive. The time extension does not increase the number of vehicles to the site. However, routing for this site is likely to be from the A30 Eastwards onto the A331 then onto the M3 at junction 4. Or Yately Drive off Blackbushes road. Ensure access rights are retained and users not impacted as there is a footpath and bridleway less than 30metres north. Unlikely to require mitigation works of using the same site.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	Yes	
Objective 11 context: Extension to existing minerals extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential, Unknown fill material	?
Objective 12 context: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	

Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is an extension to an mineral extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or >50m?	Footpath 260/47/2 – 22m north Bridleway 260/17/4 – 41m northeast	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: Although, both the statutory footpath and bridleway are within 50m of the proposed site, they terminate on the opposite side of the A30 and would not be significantly impacted by the proposal. Restoration to forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits.		
Net Effect:		+

Site name: Ashley Manor Farm		Site ID: NFD01
Grid reference: SZ 253 940		Area (ha): 26.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of approximately 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
Restoration: Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.		
Proposal nominated by: Land & Mineral Management on behalf of New Milton Sand and Ballast Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA The New Forest SAC	1.26km 3.85km	

Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	3.87km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.99km	
Solent Maritime SAC	4.29km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI	1.26km	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Barton Common North 1B SINC Barton Common 3A SINC Barton-on-Sea Golf Course South 3A/4A/5B SINC Lymington Road Open Space 2A SINC Carrick Way Woodland 1A SINC Ashley Meadows 2A/5B SINC Breakhill Copse 1B/1Cii/5A/5B SINC Breakhill Heath 3Bi SINC Cluster of 5 REVs in the neighbourhood (A337 Lymington Road, Barton-on-Sea; U426 Newton Road, Barton-on-Sea; U426 Green Lane, Barton-on-Sea; U426 Ashmore Avenue, Barton-on-Sea; U426 Fenleigh Close, Barton-on-Sea).	225m south-west 390m south-west 850m south-west 700m east 400m north 300m north 470m north east 830m north east 290 – 650m east	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Site is relatively constraint free, though hydrological linkage to watercourses will need to be managed, as well as dust/emissions to the woodland and water courses to the south east. Significant hedgerow should be retained and enhanced prior to commencement. Restoration proposals will need to feed into the overall design of the phasing to ensure that as much early establishment of good quality habitats can be undertaken during the life of the development rather than leaving it to the restoration phase. Design should fit in with wider landscape, especially the core non-stat ecological network to the east and south of the site.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	1.29km north	
Green Belt	Within South West Hampshire Green Belt	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘Potential temporary minerals development. Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale and design. The condition of this landscape is good, and typical of the character area with a flat open landscape and linear woodlands encroaching on the boundaries. This open area of landscape forms an important part of the green belt keeping the rural landscape intact between the heavily populated communities along Hampshire’s south coast. Crooked Lane running through the site forms an important landscape feature with double hedgerows along part of the route. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Mineral extraction in the west of the character area would risk further loss of the historic field pattern. Loss of open character of the Green Belt, affecting views across the open landscape. Loss of the character of the rights of way. Development within the valley floor which is considered to be out of scale with the valley diminishing its expansiveness and definition. The impact on the visual envelope has been reduced by the forward planting within the site reducing views. However, this is a large-scale development in the Green Belt and		

it will have a negative effect on this part of the character area. The effect on the sensitivity of the landscape is considered to be Moderate adverse.

The site has been subject to a planning inquiry in the past and the appeal was dismissed, part of the inspectors report described the visual impact as follows:-

"It seems to me that the development would be seen to encroach significantly on the countryside immediately adjacent to the built up area throughout the entire period of working by changing its character from open countryside to a working mineral and waste site of quasi-industrial aspect"

Recent screen planting has been carried out around the site, which will, given time, surround the site, but this is a relatively open landscape and this planting does not reflect the landscape character.

Opportunities for enhancement: Restoration to agriculture at existing ground levels. Restoration of Crooked Lane including replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Replacement of hedgerows, particularly along the eastern boundary of the site which is an arbitrary line and very open. Managing the new planting around the site to allow the planting to reach maturity.'

Net Effect:	0

Objective 5: Soils

Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context:

Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.

Net Effect:	0

Objective 6: Historic environment

Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.

Heritage Assets		
Scheduled Monument	N/A	
Historic Park	N/A	
Listed buildings		
3No. listed buildings within 250 m of the site, closest 2 Cottages W of Samson Cottage (Grade II)	<20m south	
Conservation Areas:		
Old Milton Green	1.12km west	
Registered Battlefield	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer	0.29km north east	

Objective 6 context:

The Heritage Statement states – ‘Ashley Manor Farm has been subject to a geophysical survey. This identified a substantive archaeological site which now lies outside the red line of the current proposed allocation. No substantive archaeological sites were identified by the geophysical survey within the allocation area. There are no archaeological sites currently recorded but prehistoric worked flint has been recovered suggesting some archaeological potential for sites without substantive components, such as unenclosed settlement. It is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding, but it is likely that some archaeological mitigation will be required during the progress the application or development.

The Old Milton Gravel has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.

There are three main clusters of historic buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation. Ashley Manor Farmhouse (one grade II listed farmhouse and one unlisted farm building), Sampson Cottage (one grade II listed cottage) and Hoopers Hills (one grade II listed farmhouse and two unlisted farm buildings).

The settings of the buildings at Ashley Manor Farm House and Hoopers Hill can be defined by the agricultural setting of open farm land and light industrial, agricultural yards and buildings. Although the proposal will cause some harm to this setting (interrupting the open agricultural area), the harm will be temporary (eventual restoration to agricultural land) and can be minimised by maintain an appropriate buffer of open farmland between these buildings and the proposed allocation (as is indicated in the plan). As such, these two clusters of farm buildings would not present a constraint that would preclude allocation.

The setting of Sampson Cottage similarly includes open farmland; however, the historic context of the buildings is less reliant on this agricultural context than the farms. The cottages currently have views of open farmland to the north and east. The plan indicates that the red line allocation boundary will extend

as far south as the northern property boundary for the cottages. If the allocation boundary is to extend to the property boundary, this would cause significant harm to the setting of the heritage asset. This harm could be minimised through considerate design, including screening and a buffer zone of agricultural land between the allocation and the cottages. This will likely provide a small constraint to the proposed area (such as altering the red line boundary away from the cottages and angel lane) but would not preclude allocation.'

Net Effect: -

Objective 7: Water resources

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	

Objective 7 context:

The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.

Net Effect: 0

Objective 8: Flood risk

Reduce the risk of flooding.

Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	

Objective 8 context:

The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1 and is water compatible development.

Net Effect: +

Objective 9: Communities

Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.

Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	Site is just within the Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (13.48 km north west of airport)	
Proximity to residential dwellings	20m south	
Proximity to schools	0.96km west	
Proximity to hospitals	0.76km south-west	
Other:		
Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)	0.89km north-east	
Allotments (distance)	0.21km north west	
Stables (distance)	2.66km south-east	
Golf course (distance)	0.52km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	

Objective 9 context:

As a minerals site and due to its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Transport would pass through NIA on the A337. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings and other community amenities to minimise visual intrusion and noise.

Net Effect: -

Objective 10: Transport

Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.

Proximity of significant road junction? A337	0.34km west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	13.21km northwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	

Objective 10 context:

The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the current application, a maximum of 150 two-way HGV movements per day are projected (to operate under the existing permitted cap for Downton Manor Farm). On top of this, the application form suggests there will be a maximum of 4 two-way car movements from staff. This is based on observations from similar operations at the Downton Manor Farm Quarry.

A new access to the proposed allocated site is proposed to be from the A337 via a new roundabout. Routing of HGV traffic will therefore be limited to Caird Avenue between the roundabout and the New Milton Sand & Ballast plant.

The A337 does not form part of HCC’s Major Road Network (MRN) but provides strategic access to the South Hampshire areas, with the nearest point of access to the MRN being with the A338 in Bournemouth, Dorset some 9 miles to the west. For the purpose of these assessments, impacts have therefore been based on access to the A337.

Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’

Net Effect:	0

Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply

Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.

Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	

Objective 11 context:

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery).

Net Effect:	0

Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy

Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.

Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, backfill material unknown	

Objective 12 context:

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.

Net Effect:	+

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency

Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.

Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	

Objective 13 context:

The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.

Net Effect:	+

Objective 14: Economic

Support the Plan area’s economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.

Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 10	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	

Objective 14 context:

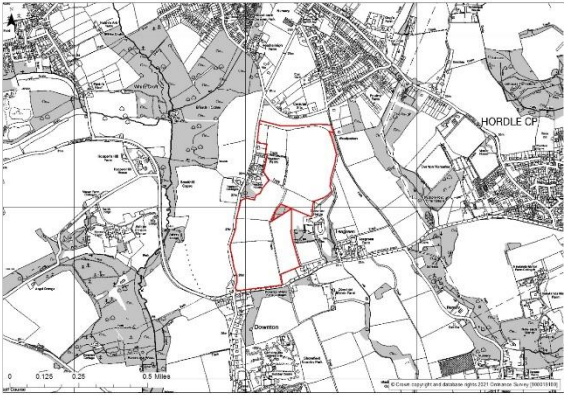
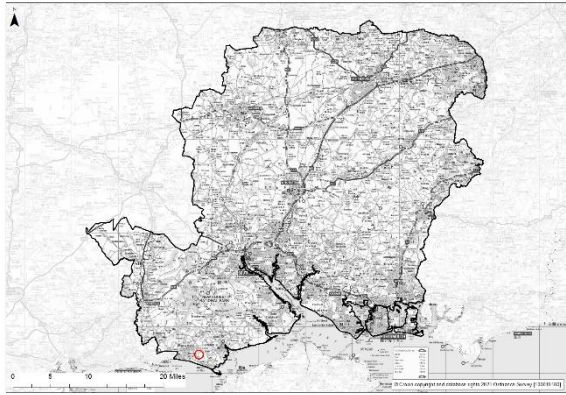
The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.

Net Effect:	+

Objective 15: Green networks

Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Statutory Right of Way within and on boundary of site	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: Consideration needs to be given to the impact on the statutory footpath bordering and crossing the site. Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.		
Net Effect:		0

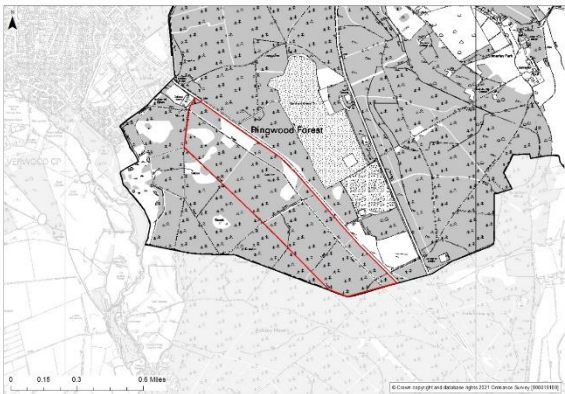
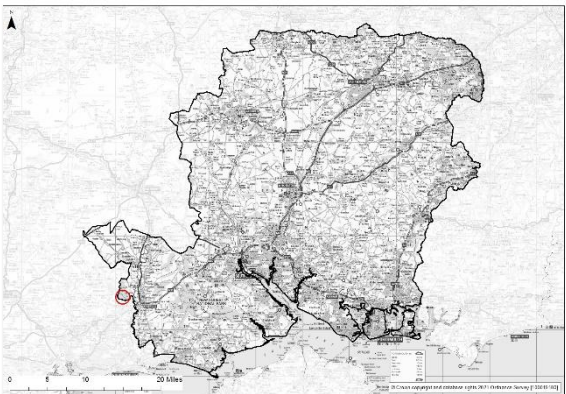
Site name: Yeatton Farm		Site ID: NFD02
Grid reference: SZ 272 941		Area (ha): 32.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of approximately 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
Restoration: Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture		
Proposal nominated by: Land & Mineral Management on behalf of New Milton Sand and Ballast Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA The New Forest SAC Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	1.4km 2.38km 2.69km	

Solent Maritime SAC	3.12km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.98km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI	1.39km south	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Milford on Sea LNR	1.28km south	
Meadow South of Sky End Lane, Hordle 5B/6A SINC is very close, Breakhill Copse 1B/1Cii/5A/5B SINC Breakhill Heath 3Bi SINC Hordle Wood 1Cii SINC Ice House Plantation 1B SINC Newlands Wood 1A SINC Blackbush Copse 1A/1Cii SINC	within 10m of the NE corner of site 190m north-west 320m north-west 530m north 990m north-east 590m east 440m south-east	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>Site has avoided the most significant constraints in the area, although it is very close to priority woodland and woodland designated as SINC. The main issue within the site is the hedgerows which are important in respect of connectivity in the wider landscape to important areas of woodland. It is likely that these will be lost as a result of the development.</i>’ Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	1.47km north and east	
Green Belt	Within South West Hampshire Green Belt	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The proposed site is within the South West Hampshire Green Belt and within the setting of the New Forest National Park.</i> <i>Potential temporary minerals development. Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park and the Green Belt due to scale and design. The landscape condition is Good. The landscape is a combination of smaller fields laid to pasture and medium sized fields used for growing arable crops, surrounded by strong growing hedgerows with trees. The site is not particularly visible from the public roads surrounding the site, but it can be seen from rights of way and private properties.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Mineral extraction in the west of the character area would risk further loss of the historic field pattern. Loss of the historic field pattern and its hedgerows and trees and visually intrusive for near-by properties and users of public rights of way.</i> <i>The proposal would have a Large adverse effect on the landscape, with the loss of an intimate landscape, defined by its small fields and tranquil nature, particularly at the northern end of the site. Many landscape elements would be lost as a result of removing mature hedgerows and trees across the site.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Restoration to existing levels and agricultural land. All hedgerows restored with trees. Properties around the site screened from visual intrusion noise and dust.</i>		
Net Effect:		0

Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3a on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: 5No. listed buildings (closest is Barn Cottage (Grade II) Conservation Area: Archaeological Alert Green Buffer	N/A N/A Within 250m N/A 0.1km south	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded within the allocation, but given the complex archaeological sites revealed by survey ahead of extraction to the south at Downton Farm the allocation has a high archaeological potential. It is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding, but it is likely that some archaeological mitigation will be required during the progress the application or development. The Old Milton Gravel has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. Within the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation site there are twelve historic buildings (11 grade II buildings and one unlisted), two located on Hordle Lane and ten located on Christchurch Road (including a cluster of six buildings at Leagreen Farm). The cluster of buildings at Leagreen Farm have a setting that is defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland and light industrial, agricultural yards and buildings. The allocation plan indicates that this setting will be preserved with some screening from Downton Fields and open agricultural land to the north and east. The two buildings on Hordle Lane (Barn Cottage and Yeatton Cottage) are separated from the proposal area by the road and a planted verge, on the eastern side of the road, providing a screen. On the basis that this screening is maintained and preserved, any potential harm to the setting of these buildings will be significantly minimised. The remaining buildings on Christchurch Road (Lea Green Cottage, Orchard Cottage and Downton Fields Cottage) are likely farm worker cottages with a semi agricultural setting. The proposed allocation has the potential to impact the setting of these buildings, however some screening already exists through Downton Fields. Any residual harm can be minimised through design, possibly through the creation of screening and buffers. On the basis of some consideration to the setting of buildings on Christchurch Road and Hordle Lane, there should be no constraint that precludes allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply, within an 8m watercourse buffer or over a Principal Chalk Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk		

Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 8 context: Although the site is within Flood Zone 1, there are concern about the effects of the site on the local networks of watercourses/ditches.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	Outside Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings	<30m	
Proximity to schools	0.67km north	
Proximity to hospitals	2.30km south-west	
Other		
Recreation ground / sports pitch	0.50km north	
Allotments	0.56km north	
Stables	1.38km south	
Golf course	0.98km south-west	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Transport route would pass through NIA on A337. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A337	Adjacent south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	14km north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the current application, a maximum of 150 two-way HGV movements per day are projected (to operate under the existing permitted cap for Downton Manor Farm). On top of this, the application form suggests there will be a maximum of 4 two-way car movements from staff. This is based on observations from similar operations at the Downton Manor Farm Access to the New Milton Sand & Ballast processing plant would route HGV traffic west onto the A337 from the new access for up to 2 miles before travelling up onto Caird Avenue. The A337 does not form part of HCC’s Major Road Network (MRN) but provides strategic access to the South Hampshire areas, with the nearest point of access to the MRN being with the A338 in Bournemouth, Dorset some 9 miles to the west. For the purpose of these assessments, impacts have therefore been based on access to the A337. The A337 routes through Downton but only has limited direct accesses. No sensitive land uses are located in this part of the village. Caird Avenue however appears to suffer from congestions at peak times and serves a residential area as well as the Tesco superstore and a number of pedestrians have been observed using the footway provided. The receptor sensitivity of the route is therefore considered to be low. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’ Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walking, cycling and running use the carriage way (due to lack of footpath) on Hordle Lane (A337). Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment/Statement.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		

Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown	?
Objective 12 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpaths to west and north of site and byway open to all traffic (BOAT) to east of site, all within 50m of boundary.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: Consideration needs to be given to the minimising the impact of the proposed use of the site on the nearby statutory footpaths and BOAT. Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture		
Net Effect:		+

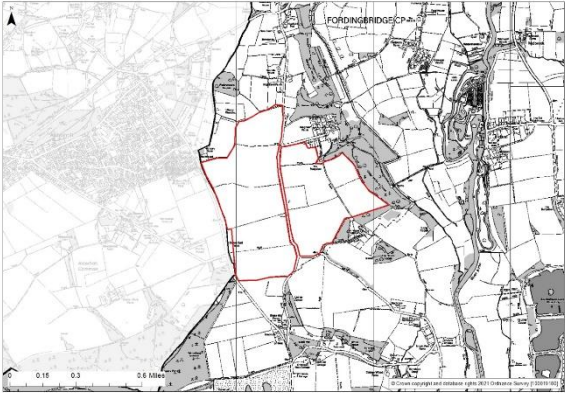
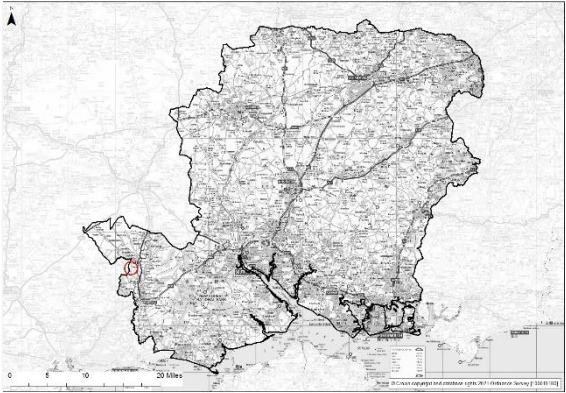
Site name: Purple Haze		Site ID: NFD03
Grid reference: SU 115 069		Area (ha): 70
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Coniferous plantation.		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (a maximum of 4.0 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period).		
Restoration: Restoration to heathland, deciduous woodland and nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space.		
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is allocated in the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 1 context:		
Within Flood Zone 1 and minerals extraction proposal with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m	
Objective 2 context:		
Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Proposed mineral extraction development. Just over 200m from air quality sensitive sites (international and national sites) and located on habitat important to the nearby international sites.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

<u>International sites:</u> Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA River Avon SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.21km 0.21km 1.26km 1.33km 4.20km 4.23km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Ebblake Bog SSSI, Moors River System SSSI, Holt and West Moors Heaths SSSI, Verwood Heaths SSSI, Avon Valley (Bickton to Christchurch) and River Avon System SSSI, west Bugden's Copse SSSI, Cranbourne Common, New Forest SSSI.	0.21km west 0.7km west 1.02km 1.31km north 1.31km east 2.25km north 2.44km north 4.24km north-east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Ringwood Forest & Home Wood 1A/3Bi/3Bii/6A SINC, Somerley Closed Landfill 2B/3A/6A SINC Potterne Hill LNR, Stephens Castle LNR, Bugden's Copse LNR, Dewlands Common LNR	Within Adjacent 1.63km 2.21km north-west 2.22km north-west 3.03km north-west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – '<i>Ecological interest at the site is significant, despite the relatively poor condition of the lowland heathland. The varied microclimates and proximity to much better habitat significantly increases its value. The viability of the site is dependent on the resolution of significant ecological issues which can only be achieved with suitable avoidance, mitigation and compensation packages.</i>' Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		--
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	3.91km east 5.61km west	
Green Belt	2.07km south-east	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – '<i>Proposed site is sufficiently distant from the National Park and there are no relevant TPOs.</i> <i>The proposal would have a Moderate Adverse effect. Elongated plan shape may make mitigation impacts from the road difficult.</i> <i>The site is predominantly coniferous forest, which is well maintained, but the landscape lacks diversity and visual interest. The condition is moderate.</i> <i>Proposals would have a Slight Adverse effect on visual receptors.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Restoration should include large areas of heathland. Areas of new deciduous woodland to be located around the edges of the site. Restore recreational access across the</i>		

site. Restore the ground levels to shallow side slopes and an undulating landform. Any water features /ponds should be shallow scrapes not deep-water bodies.'		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	Yes	
Objective 5 context: Not best and most versatile agricultural land but careful consideration needs to be given to heathland/woodland soils for site restoration.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Two Bowl Barrows, Bowl Barrow, Bowl Barrow, Bowl Barrow and Bowl Barrow on Ashley Heath Scheduled Monuments. Historic Park: Listed buildings: Duncombe Lodge (Grade II) listed building. Conservation Areas: Ringwood Conservation Area Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffers on site Archaeology Alert Red Buffers	0.18km south-west 0.23km south-west 0.27km north 0.32km south-west 0.47km south-east N/A 0.27km north-east 2.13km south-east N/A On site 0.13 and 0.18km south-west and 0.22km north.	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The proposed allocation site lies within a landscape of sparsely located, later prehistoric funerary activity. Within 1km of the site there are 16 burial mounds recorded within the HER. Two of these were recorded within the allocation site itself. As a part of a current planning submission, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to investigate these two burial mounds. One proved not to be extant, while the second proved to be a human-made mound but lacked any firm dating. Owing to the known archaeological remains within the site and wider archaeological potential of the site, a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required, however this will not present an overriding concern. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation. The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. There are no historic buildings, or settings of historic buildings, which will be affected by this allocation. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		

Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 8 context Although the site is within Flood Zone 1, there are uncertainties in relation to groundwater problems on the plateau above the Avon Valley.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	Site is located within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (airport 7.73km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	40m north-west	
Proximity to schools?	2.99km south-east	
Proximity to hospitals?	7.71km north	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	0.99km west 1.30km west 1.82km north-east 1.23km north-east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: As a minerals site and due to its distance from Bournemouth Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. The main transport route runs through an NIA on the A31, although the increase in traffic associated with the allocation on this road would be negligible. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3081 and A31	1.91km south east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	1.91km south east	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Assessment states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction operations, this would be equivalent to approximately 45 HGVs or 90 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 10 staff on site. As a worst case, a further 90 two-way HGV daily movements could be generated for processed material. Routing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including potential backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
Net Effect:		0

Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential, backfill material unknown	?
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including potential backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals importation from outside the Plan area.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Bridleway adjacent to north-west boundary	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: Consideration needs to be given to the impact on the bridleway adjacent to the north-west boundary of the site. Restoration to heathland, deciduous woodland and nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space.		
Net Effect:		+

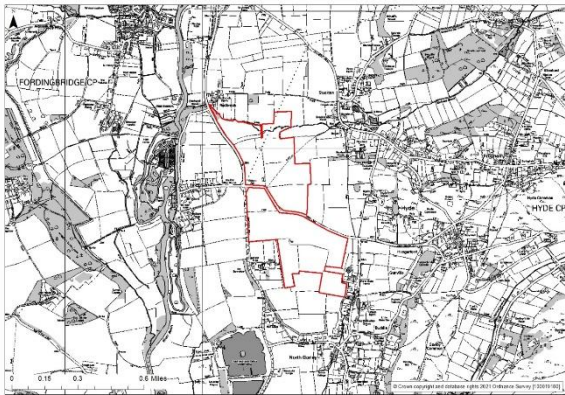
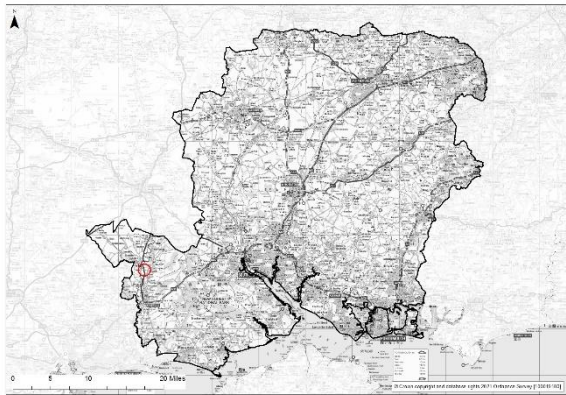
Site name: Midgham Farm		Site ID: NFD04
Grid reference: SU 133 122		Area (ha): 89.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 4.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from two areas east and west of Lomer Lane		
Restoration: Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.		
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Proposed mineral extraction and inert backfill. 0.53km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (international and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

<u>International sites:</u> Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar River Avon SAC Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.53km 0.53km 1.79km 1.79km 1.95km 1.95km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Avon Valley (Bickton to Christchurch SSSI and River Avon System SSSI, Dorset Heathlands SSSI, New Forest SSSI	0.55km east 1.80km west 1.94km south east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Midgham Long Copse 1A/1B SINC Midgham Wood 1B/1A SINC Ringwood Forest & Home Wood 1A/3Bi/3Bii/6A SINC Lomer Copse 1A SINC Sedgemoor 1A/5B SINC Stephens Castle LNR	Adjacent 45m north-east 20m south-west 30m south 0.80km north-east 4.25km south-west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>Ecological interest of the site lies in its proximity to the River Avon floodplain complex of habitats to the east and Ringwood Forest to the west. The site may provide supporting habitat to the SPA if birds are using it for high tide/roosting etc and loss of habitat will need to take this into consideration backed up by adequate data. The southern margin needs to be protected and enhanced to maintain a strong connection between these two important areas of ecological interest.</i> ’ Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	1.93km east 2.15km north-west	
Green Belt	6.46km south	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The landscape condition is medium /good, except in the area which is over grazed by horses close to Midgham Farm. It is a farmed valley landscape, mainly pastoral, with a traditional field pattern surrounded by hedgerows with trees. Some areas to the east of Lomer Lane are used for horse grazing at all times and have become downgraded, where the land is divided into smaller paddocks with fencing. The proposed site is consistent with the key characteristics of the landscape type. There would be a loss of some hedgerows with trees, particularly on the land to the west of Lomer Lane. Opening it up to extensive views. Loss of the tranquil pastoral landscape.</i> ’ <i>The proposal would have a Moderate / Low Adverse effect to the east of Lomer Lane, Moderate Adverse to the west of Lomer Lane with a small area of High Adverse effects in the north west corner close to Alderholt Village. The character of large parts of the Avon valley has been changed by the extraction of sands and gravel and the sites being restored to open water bodies rather than meadow land. The</i>		

landscape value of the remaining parts of the valley that are still intact is becoming a more important and this is considered to be a highly sensitive area. Potential impact of development on the landscape: The proposed site is consistent with the key characteristics of the landscape type. There would be a loss of some hedgerows with trees, particularly on the land to the west of Lomer Lane. Opening it up to extensive views. Loss of the tranquil pastoral landscape. Opportunities for enhancement: The site area should be reduced so that the north west corner does not extend up to the edge of Alderholt Village. Restoration to existing ground levels and to agricultural land use. Replacement of hedgerows with trees and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. No open water bodies.'		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3a and 3b across parts of the site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: ALC Grade 3a and 3b present on site. Not on heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality during extraction and restoration.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Deer Park Bank and Ditch Historic Park: Listed buildings: Conservation Areas: Bickton Conservation Area Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green and Yellow Buffers Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	1.1km north-west N/A N/A 0.75km east N/A On site 0.14km east	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site was subject to some extensive field walking and test pitting in the 1990s which identified that a wide range of archaeological material existed within the site, including Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman and medieval remains. Subsequently aerial photograph review has revealed a complex range of archaeology including a substantive enclosure and what appears to be a settlement, likely to be of Roman or medieval date. Archaeological issues are likely to be significant at this site. The substantive settlement site might (on balance of archaeological merit or on balance of value of deposits compared to cost of mitigation) require preservation. This would reduce the capacity of the allocation in worst case scenario by 10 to 15%. This is dependent on archaeological survey and depth of winnable deposits. The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. There are two small clusters of historic buildings in the general vicinity of the proposed allocation site. One cluster to the south, surrounding Fern Hill Copse, and a second cluster to the east at Bickton. However, both of these clusters are sufficiently separated from the proposed allocation site, that their settings are unlikely to be impacted by the proposal. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’ Preliminary evaluation of the areas of highest archaeological potential are currently being undertaken by the operator. The results will be provided to the Hampshire Authorities.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	

Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 8 context: Within flood zone 1 and water compatible development.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	Site is located within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (airport 13.60 km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	<15m east; 35m west	
Proximity to schools?	2.74km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.95km north east	
Other: Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	0.29km west 0.34km north-west 0.15km north-east 3.36km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Close proximity to residential dwellings. The main transport route runs through an NIA on the A31, although the increase in traffic associated with the allocation on this road would be negligible. Consideration will need to be given to providing a buffer and screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3081/A31	6.7km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	6.7km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – “Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials, this would be equivalent to approximately 55 HGVs or 110 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 10 staff on site (or 20 car movements per day). Routing to the SRN (A31) will be south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining briefly the B3081 to its junction with the A31. Both Harbridge Drove and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.” “Items for Further Consideration		

<i>Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walking, cycling and horse riding use the carriage way (due to lack of footpath) on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment/Statement."</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert material (recovery).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, inert backfill	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert material (recovery).		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Statutory footpath (Footpath 090) crosses the north, east and south parts of the site.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: Consideration needs to be given to the impact of site allocation on the statutory footpath crossing the site. Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.		
Net Effect:		+

Site name: Hyde Farm, Bickton		Site ID: NFD05
Grid reference: SU 154 129		Area (ha): 54.3
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 3.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from two parcels, north and south of Hern Lane		
Restoration: Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels using approximately 4 million tonnes of inert fill material, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.		
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Mostly FZ1 (0.40% FZ2; 5.86% FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1 (northern edge of the site is within Flood Zone 2 and 3), with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	60m	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 60m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		

Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar River Avon SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	0.06km 0.08km 0.16km 0.60km 4.24km 4.24km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> New Forest SSSI River Avon System SSSI Avon Valley (Bickton to Christchurch) SSSI	0.06km south-east 0.17km west 0.61Km west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Hungerford Copse 1A SINC Midgham Long Copse 1A/1B SINC Newfoundland/Broadhill Wood 1A/1B/1Cii SINC	0.50km east 0.91km west 0.87km north-east.	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The interest of the site lies in its proximity to the New Forest to the east and the River Avon to the west. Species are likely to be using the site to move between these areas of significant interest. This could include bird species which would mean that the site is supporting habitat to the SPAs. The watercourse running along the northern margin provide potentially significant interest. The habitats within the site are common and widespread, but still may support protected species. The proximity of the site to the core statutory and non-statutory ecological networks 25m to the east of the site means that the upfront enhancements and restoration design will be key in contributing towards this requirement.</i> Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape		
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	Adjacent east	
Green Belt	6.92km south	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The proposed site is contiguous with the boundary of the National Park and is, therefore, within the setting of the designated landscape. Consideration needs to be given to the potential impact of the intended use of the site on the primary purposes of the National Park.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: The proposed site is consistent with the key characteristics of the landscape type. There would be a loss of the intimate field pattern, hedgerows and treed nature of the valley. Opening it up to extensive views. Loss of the pastoral landscape.</i> <i>The character of large parts of the Avon valley has been changed by the extraction of sands and gravel and the sites being restored to open water bodies rather than meadow land. The landscape value of the remaining parts of the valley that are still intact is becoming a more important and this is considered to be a highly sensitive area.</i> <i>Extraction in this area would have a Large adverse effect on the landscape.</i>		

<i>Opportunities for enhancement: Restore to existing ground levels and back to agriculture. Replant all hedgerows with trees. Reduce the area of the proposed site in the southern section to keep works away from properties in North Gorley. No ponds or lakes to form part of the restoration.'</i>		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Area of Grade 2 across southern part of site. Grade 3a on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield, with ALC Grade 2 and 3a present on site. Not on heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality during extraction and restoration.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
5No. listed buildings	<250m	
(closest = Grade II Royal Oak Public House)	45m south-east	
22No. listed buildings	250m – 500m	
Conservation Areas:		
New Forest (Western Escarpment) and	Immediately east	
Bickton Conservation Areas	0.14km west	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	47m east; 0.18km south-west	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘Despite the large size of the allocation there are few existing archaeological records. Some field walking suggests prehistoric and Roman occupation evidence will be encountered and evidence close by suggests prehistoric burial sites will be encountered. However, survey and archaeological excavation ahead of similar extraction to the south in the same topographic area of the Avon Valley indicates that a wide range of archaeological sites are likely to be present. There is currently nothing to suggest that these may emerge as overriding but any extraction proposal will have significant archaeological mitigation to achieve. The historic landscape character does suggest that a prehistoric settled landscape did previously exist. The lower river gravel has a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. There are three clusters of historic buildings within the general vicinity of the proposed allocation site: to the west of the site at Bickton, to the east of the site at Hyde Farm and to the south of the site along Ringwood Road and Lawrence Lane. The historic buildings at Bickton are split between three residential buildings and four agricultural buildings. The three residential buildings are grade II listed and located on the main Bickton road. These buildings can be defined by their rural residential setting, opening on to farmland and surrounded by other residential and agricultural buildings. The agricultural buildings comprise Bickton Manor Farm (Grade II* farmhouse and two grade II barns) and the unlisted water mill. Bickton Manor Farm’s setting is defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland. The setting of the mill is defined by the rural and riverine landscape that it sits in. The proposal will not encroach on the settings of any of these buildings to a significant extent, with open farmland remaining in the immediate vicinity of these buildings and with the proposed allocation site being separated by the A338. Hyde Farm comprises a group of seven buildings; Hyde Farmhouse (Grade II listed), two unlisted boundary walls (likely covered by curtilage listing), three agricultural buildings (grade II listed) and one cottage (grade II listed). These buildings have a setting that is defined by the agricultural setting of open farmland and light industrial, agricultural yards and buildings. Hyde Farmhouse, in particular, has a significant visual link to the proposed site over open farmland. However, this setting will largely be preserved by a buffer of at least three open fields which are not included within the allocation. Any slight harm (that would be temporary in nature) that remains from the visual link could be minimised through appropriate design and screening.		

The buildings to the south of the site share a similar agricultural setting. Hern Gate Farmhouse and barn, and the Royal Oak Public House (all grade II listed buildings), will have their setting to the east significantly impacted. However visual links to the east are already broken by plantation and if appropriate screening is maintained any harm will be minimised. Owing to the temporary nature of any potential harm and on the basis that appropriate design measures are put in place (i.e. screening and buffer areas of farmland), there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.'

Net Effect: 0

Objective 7: Water resources

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	

Objective 7 context:

The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone or 250m of a public water supply but is within the 8m buffer of a watercourse (the Ditchend Brook crosses the site).

Net Effect: -

Objective 8: Flood risk

Reduce the risk of flooding.

Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Mostly FZ1 (0.40% FZ2; 5.86% FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	

Objective 8 context:

Mineral deposits have to be worked where they are found. Sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development'. Sequential working and restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation. However, consideration needs to be given to regular surface water flooding on Hern Lane near the A338 and the Ditchend Brook, which is subject to 'rapid runoff' and subsequent risk of increased flooding in Stuckton village.

Net Effect: 0

Objective 9: Communities

Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.

Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	Southern portion of site within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (12.33km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	30m east	
Proximity to schools?	0.82km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.36km north-west	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Golf course Water Park	0.50km north; 0.72km east 1.32km north-west 4.22km south-west 0.41km south-west	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	

Objective 9 context:

As a minerals site and due to its distance from Bournemouth Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Transport route would pass through NIA on A338. The red line boundary is very close to residential properties. Careful consideration will need to be given to providing an off-set and screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.

Net Effect: -

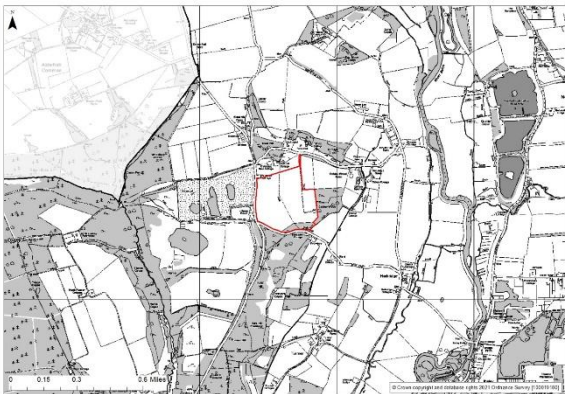
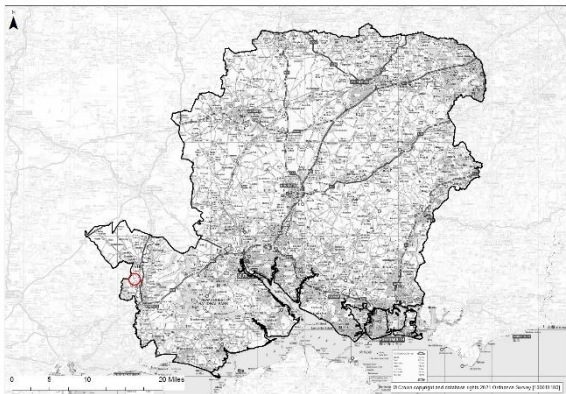
Objective 10: Transport

Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.

Proximity of significant road junction?		

Hern Land and A338	Immediately west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)?	6.33km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials, this would be equivalent to approximately 55 HGVs or 110 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 10 staff on site (or 20 car movements per day). Routing to the Major Road Network (MRN) (A338) will be along Hern lane to its junction with the A338 and onward connection with the A31, both of which are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. A new priority junction will be required from Hern Lane. This may need to be a cross-road arrangement if the use of conveyor to link both parcels is not feasible. Given that HGV routing will be to and from the south, consideration to the provision of a right turning lane at the A338/Hern Lane junction should form part of any assessment. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 4Mt of inert material (recovery).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, proposal for approximately 4Mt of inert backfill	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 4Mt of inert material (recovery).		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals importation from outside the Plan area.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area’s economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	

Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 125 criss-crosses the site.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: The statutory footpath that cross-crosses the site will be impacted by the proposed development of this site. Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels using approximately 4 million tonnes of inert fill material, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.		
Net Effect:		+

Site name: Cobley Wood		Site ID: NFD06
Grid reference: SU 136 107		Area (ha): 14.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
Restoration: Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included.		
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: The site is proposed to be processed as an extension to Hamer Warren Quarry, with a conveyor either over or under Harbridge Drive.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context:		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	790m	
Objective 2 context:		
Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 0.79km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		
Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	0.79km	

River Avon SAC	0.80km	
Dorset Heaths SAC	2.09km	
Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	2.09km	
The New Forest SAC	2.28km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	2.28km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> River Avon SSSI and Avon Valley SSSI Cranborne Common SSSI New Forest SSSI, Verwood Heaths SSSI	0.81km east 2.07km west 2.35km south east 3.54km south west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Ringwood Forest & Home Wood 1A/3Bi/3Bii/6A SINC, and Cobley Copse (Cobley Wood) 1A SINC. Lomer Copse 1A SINC Lomer Meadow 2B/5B SINC Hamer Copse 1A SINC Midgham Long Copse 1A/1B SINC Stephens Castle LNR	Adjacent Adjacent 0.30km north 0.14km north 0.87km south-west 0.94km north-east 4.26km south-west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘The main feature of interest of the site is the woodland to the south. Given the proximity of this to the SINC, it is likely that this should be retained, and adequate buffer provided. The hedgerow to the west provides some connectivity to the wider landscape for this species and bats and birds, and retention, enhancement and buffering will be required. The woodland is sensitive to airborne pollutants. Assessment of the site to determine ecological connectivity either through hydrology or the behaviour of SPA birds will need to be established.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	2.05km south-east 3.93km north-west	
Green Belt	5.28km south	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The landscape condition is considered to be good. It is laid to pasture and although open without and field boundaries other than around the site boundaries, it is an attractive and relatively tranquil area. Old mapping appears to show there was a former gravel pit in the north eastern corner of the site. Potential impact of development on the landscape: The proposed site is found on the western edge of the character area, and it is not typical of the key characteristics. The site is located on a hilltop with extensive long distant views out to the western side of the Avon Valley and the New Forest National Park. The site is generally one large open field with two properties to the north and further properties at Cobley Wood Farm. The lack of landscape features within this site make it less sensitive to the proposed extraction. It is considered that extraction would have a Low adverse effect on the landscape.		

Opportunities for enhancement: Screening will be required for properties to the north of the site. Access should be off Harbridge Drove and not the access road to Cobley Wood Farm. Additional screen planting should be carried out along Harbridge Drove. Screening for long distant views across the valley needs to be considered along with the careful siting of any plant. The mature woodland found along part of the eastern boundary should be used as a screen.'

Net Effect: 0

Objective 5: Soils

Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3a on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context:

Land is greenfield, with ALC Grade 3a present on site. Not on heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality during extraction and restoration.

Net Effect: 0

Objective 6: Historic environment

Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.

Heritage Assets		
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
2No. listed buildings	<250m	
Closest = Primrose Cottage (Grade II)	<30m east	
4No. listed buildings	250m – 500m	
Conservation Areas:		
Harbridge conservation area	0.14km south-east; 0.19km east	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	0.61km south-east	

Objective 6 context:

The Heritage Statement states – ‘Little is currently recorded at this location but archaeological investigation at neighbouring quarries ahead of extraction consistently encountered a low level of archaeological activity. There is no evidence to suggest that archaeological matters may emerge as overriding to the allocation, but some archaeological mitigation would be needed in due course. The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. There are four historic buildings within the immediate vicinity of the site, however only one of these is not sufficiently separated or screened from the proposed allocation site to protect it from any potential harm. Primrose Cottage (Grade II listed buildings) is located on the north-west corner of the proposed allocation site. Its setting is defined by a remote rural landscape, with views overlooking open farmland. The setting currently includes the allocation site as well as a portion of farmland to outside of the allocation to the north. The allocation will temporarily encroach upon the setting of the cottage but will not completely remove it. The proposed restoration plan will restore the original setting of the building. The harm caused by the proposal could be minimised by creating a buffer of farmland between the proposed allocation and the cottage, as well as the inclusion of suitable screening. If appropriate design measures are introduced, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’

Net Effect: 0

Objective 7: Water resources

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	

Objective 7 context:

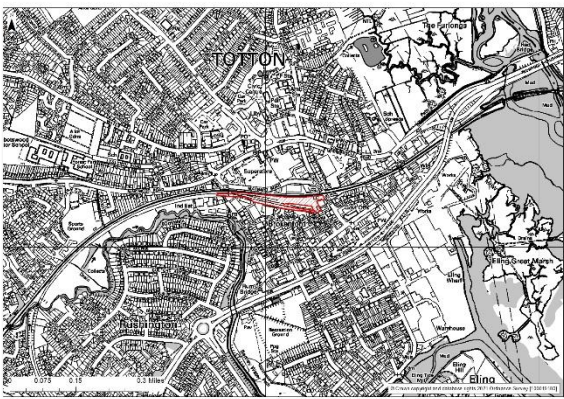
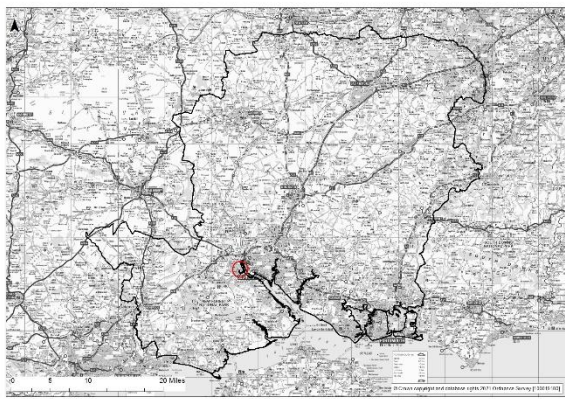
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.

Net Effect: 0

Objective 8: Flood risk

Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is in Flood Zone 1 and sand and gravel extraction is considered 'water compatible development'.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	The site within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (11.50km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings	<30m north	
Proximity to schools	2.08km north-west	
Proximity to hospitals	3.69km north-east	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance) Allotments (distance) Golf course (distance)	1.37km north-west 3.91km north-east 2.18km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: As a minerals site and due to its distance from Bournemouth Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Transport route would pass through NIA on the A31. Consideration will need to be given to providing an off-set and screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A31 and B3081	5.54km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	5.54km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ' <i>Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials, this would be equivalent to approximately 55 HGVs or 110 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 10 staff on site (or 20 car movements per day). These were the same number of HGV movements for Hammer Warren at the time of the planning application for the extension of the Hamer warren site period.</i> <i>Routing to the SRN (A31) will be south along Harbridge Drove for connection with the B3081 at its junction with the A31, both of which are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 4.7 miles south from the site. The same routing management will need to be followed.</i> <i>The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows.</i> <i>Works associated with the installation of a conveyor belt over the public highway (Harbridge Drove) will be required.</i> <i>Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.'</i> <i>Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared people walking, cycling, horse riding and jogging use the carriage way (due to the lack of pavements) on Harbridge Drove and the B3078. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment/Statement.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		

Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction – restoration to agriculture, nature conservation and woodland, with the potential for inert waste backfill.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential for use of inert waste for backfill	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction – restoration to agriculture, nature conservation and woodland, with the potential for inert waste backfill.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals importation from outside the Plan area.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 078 crosses the site.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: The statutory footpath that crosses the site will be impacted by the proposed development of this site. Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included.		
Net Effect:		+

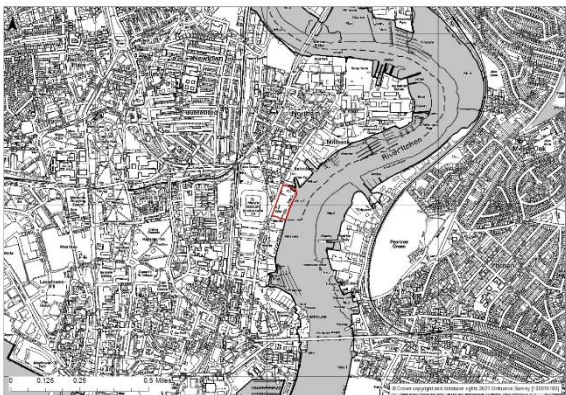
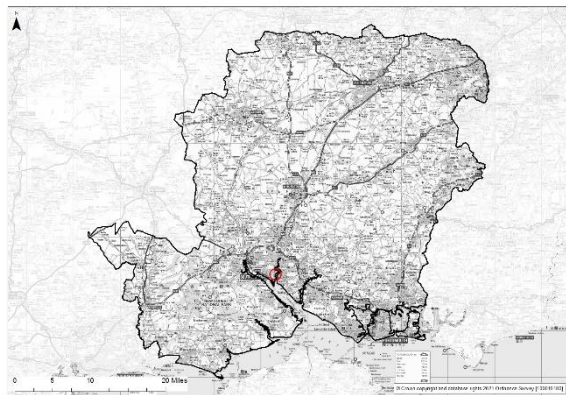
Site name: Totton Sidings		Site ID: NFD08
Grid reference: SU 36108 13163		Area (ha): 1.12
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Rail Depot		
Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land		
Proposal: Creation of a rail depot		
Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)		
Proposal nominated by: Network Rail Ltd		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: The site at Totton is one of Network Rail's Strategic Rail Freight Site listings (SFSS). The site is currently occupied by Network Rail, but future plans for the site involve the relocation of existing operations to a site at Eastleigh. There has been some customer interest for aggregate services at the site. The site already benefits from rail paths needed for movement of aggregates on the lines. Totton sidings has been nominated as a potential aggregate depot in the Minerals and Waste Plan given the strategic nature of the site. Site is in proximity to residential housing, so any future operation would need to consider this development constraint.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Mostly in Flood Zone 1 (0.83% in FZ2 and 0.42% in FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Rail and road	
Objective 1 context: Rail depot proposal surrounded by built infrastructure and rail corridor.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Rail and road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. 350m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, proposed rail depot surrounded by built development.		

Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):</u> Solent & Southampton Water SPA Solent and Dorset Coast SPA Solent & Southampton Water Ramsar Solent Maritime SAC New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar	0.35km east 0.66km east 0.35km east 0.35km east 3.31km south west	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites (SSSI/NNR):</u> Lower Test Valley SSSI: Eling and Bury Marshes SSSI River Test SSSI;	0.35km east 0.46km east 1.28km north	
SSSI Impact Zone Issues: Any transport proposal including rail.		
<u>Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves):</u> Redbridge Mud Flats SINC 4A Redbridge Wharf SINC 4A Eling Hill Mudflats SINC, 4A Eling Hill Salt Marsh SINC 4A/6A Bartley Water Meadow South SINC 4A Bartley Water Meadow (North) SINC 4A A326 Roadside Woodland and Little Copse 1A/4A SINC Bartley Park Meadows SINC 2B/7A	0.76km east 0.94km east 0.61km east 0.68km south 0.54km south 0.58km south 0.93km southwest	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>There is limited interest on site, though the mature tree line does contribute over and above its face value due to the sparseness of this habitat in the local landscape.</i> ’ Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	1.54km south west	
Green Belt:	>10km	
TPO:	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Statement states – ‘ <i>The condition of this landscape is urban and industrial. The landscape is not sensitive to change.</i> <i>The sensitivity of this landscape is considered to be moderate /low in this area, the adjacent residential areas increase the sensitivity, particularly if the development would result in down grading their outlook. The development would have a Moderate adverse effect, without mitigation to protect the adjacent housing areas.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: The townscape assessment does not detail the effects of the railway or the railway corridor in any detail, other than addressing the constraints it imposes on north south movements through the town.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Retain and enhance all vegetation along the southern boundary and improve the buffer for the adjacent housing areas.</i> <i>Increased heavy goods vehicle movements along Junction Road, could further degrade the Urban character, street scene improvements will need to be introduced to offset the impact.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:	Brownfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context: Brownfield site with no agricultural, heathland or peat soils.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u>		
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
The Cross Keys Public House (Grade II)	180m north	
Conservation Areas:		
Eling Conservation Area	410m south	
Registered Battlefield:		
Archaeological Alert Yellow Buffer:	182m south east	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location. The site has been impacted by past land use, though the development of the railway siding and prior to that it was subject to gravel extraction. Any archaeological potential has been lost or at the least severely compromised. There is a residual possibility of individual historic features related to historic railway, but nothing of that nature is currently recorded on our data base. Previous gravel extraction at this site suggests no residual archaeological potential related to underlying deposits. All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
Within 8m buffer of watercourses	No	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: Not within an SPZ, 250m of a PWS abstraction point, over a Chalk Principal Aquifer or within 8m of a watercourse.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Mostly in Flood Zone 1 (0.83% in FZ2 and 0.42% in FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Site surrounded by built infrastructure and rail corridor.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding): Southampton Airport	Airport 9.27km north east: site within safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings:	10m south	
Proximity to schools:	325m north east	
Proximity to hospitals:	2.85km north west	
Other:		
Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)	295m south	
Allotments (distance)	461m north west	
Stables (distance)	N/A	

Golf course (distance)	N/A	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Transport route would pass through NIA on the A35. Despite existing industrial and rail activity, careful consideration needs to be given to mitigating potential impacts on local residents.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:	A36 and A336 roundabout – 175m north	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):	M27 – 3.1km north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Rail and Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Although, there are no details of existing and proposed traffic generation, as an existing rail siding, the site will already generate a significant number of staff (cars and vans) and HGV movements. It is expected that this would be replaced by similar traffic levels once the existing site operations relocate to Eastleigh and the site is developed as an aggregate depot in future. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows. No highway works will be required. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	No	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	No	
Objective 11 context: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	?	
Objective 13 context: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		

Job creation / Ha:	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality:	Decile 4	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Permanent development	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown and the site is not within a deprived area. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m?	Footbridge over western tip of site.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: The footbridge would be unaffected by the proposed development and the site would be permanent.		
Net Effect:		0

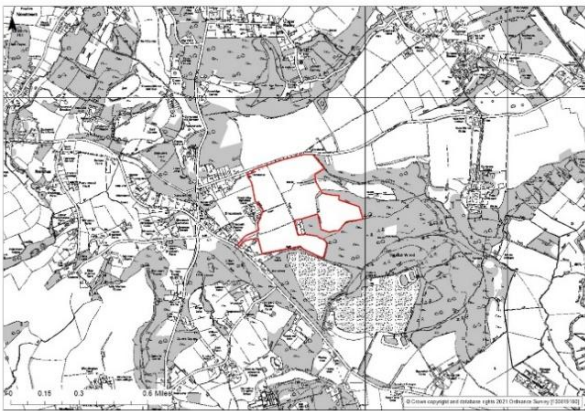
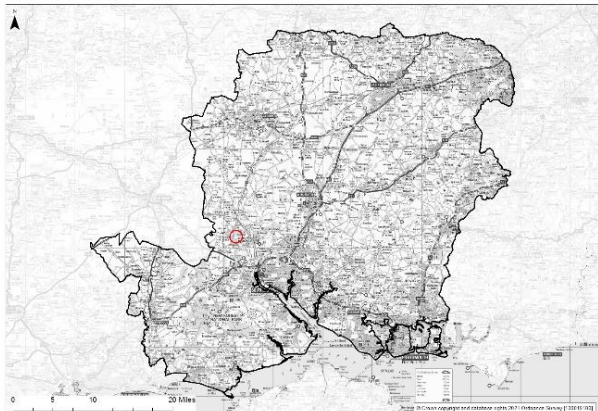
Site name: Leamouth Wharf		Site ID: SOU01
Grid reference: SU 431 120		Area (ha): 16
MWPA / LPA: Southampton City Council		
		
Site category: Mineral wharf		
Current use: Existing mineral wharf		
Proposal: Modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted HMWP.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Water	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1, 2 and 3	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 1 context:		
Proposed modernisation of existing minerals wharf.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	Yes (potential for transport route to be within AQMA)	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Water	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	<200m (adjacent/within)	
Objective 2 context:		
Potential for transport route to be within an Air Quality Management Area. Adjacent to air quality sensitive ecological receptors. Materials transportation by water. However, proposal is for the modernisation of the existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Adjacent/within	
Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	0.17km	

River Itchen SAC	3.20km	
Solent Maritime SAC	4.30km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI	0.17km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Saxon Wharf/Shamrock Quay 4A SINC Itchen Bridge Mudflat 4A SINC Peartree Green 2B/2D/6A/7A SINC Braeside Road Woodland 1A/7A SINC River Itchen Mudland 4A SINC	0.24km north-east 0.30km south 0.53km east 0.80km north-east 0.77km north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>The site is adjacent to very sensitive and important habitats though much of this stretch of the river/coast is already developed into wharves and boatyards. There are no habitats within the site, though building may support birds and bats. The proposal will need to be supported by a HRA that addressed any potential impacts to the integrity of the SPA. Assessment of the potential impacts to the adjacent intertidal mud areas on the opposite bank will need to be undertaken. Air quality assessment will also be required.</i> Close proximity to International sites. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units are addressed in greater detail in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	3.53km south west	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	None within HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>The site is all heavy industry and a working wharf with no soft landscape features. The landscape condition is low. The site is clearly visible from the immediate surrounding areas, but it is not an unexpected view in the industrial and waterside context in which it sits.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Very limited impact as the proposal does not aim to change the use of the site, just to rearrange it. The site is not sensitive, but account needs to be taken of the important ecological designations along the River Itchen.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Seek to encourage good design in replacement buildings fronting Marine Parade/Belvidere Road which have a more dynamic and active relationship with the roadside. Seek to maximise views/glimpses across the water wherever possible. Improve site fencing and consider roadside trees.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Greenfield / brownfield land	Brownfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Existing mineral wharf.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Historic Park:		

Central Parks Listed buildings: 4No. listed buildings Closest – Quay Wall, American Wharf (G.II) Conservation Areas: Canute Place Cranbury Place Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer	0.59km west Within 500m 0.39km south 0.76km south west 1km north west N/a 0.67km south west	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site is in Local Area of Archaeological Potential 8 (City Centre and Itchen Ferry), as defined in the Southampton Local Plan and Core Strategy. It lies on land reclaimed piecemeal from the Itchen Estuary from about 1800 onwards, and into the 20 th century. Prehistoric peat and ancient alluvial deposits are present below land reclamation along the Itchen. Such deposits contain important information about past landscapes and environments in the periods following the end of the last Ice Age. Peat deposits may survive at depth on the Leamouth Wharf site. Pre-19 th century waterfront structures and vessels may survive in the former intertidal mud below the land reclamation. All such remains are non-designated heritage assets under the National Planning Policy Framework, as are remains associated with 19 th and some 20 th century land reclamation and land use. The site contains no historic buildings. The proposed modernisation of existing activities within the proposed site should cause no new impact to the setting of any historic buildings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone or within 250m of a public water supply but is within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1,2 and 3	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Modernisation of existing mineral wharf		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	Within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.26km west	
Proximity to schools?	0.23km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	0.76km north west	
Other Southampton FC Stadium Allotments Golf course	<30m west 0.51km north west 4.22km north east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Modernisation of existing mineral wharf. Transport would pass through NIA on way to M27.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport		

Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3038 and A3024	0.27km north west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	4.22km north east	
Method of materials transportation?	Water	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The site is already operating as an aggregate wharf and no details have been provided in relation to existing levels of HGV movements. No assessment of the likely impacts has therefore been undertaken but the proposals are unlikely to significantly affect the level of HGV traffic or routing on the local roads. The site use is not proposed to change and the proposals for internal modifications to the layout are unlikely to affect existing HGV routing. HGV routing will be along urban corridors within Southampton, which are congested and serve a number of sensitive receptors such as schools, residential areas with footways, etc. The overall sensitivity receptor is therefore considered to be high. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	?	
Objective 13 context: Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 1	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Objective 14 context: Although in an area of relative deprivation, the proposal is a modernisation of an existing facility. The proposal is likely to create/maintain permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		

Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks		
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context:		
No PRoW affected. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

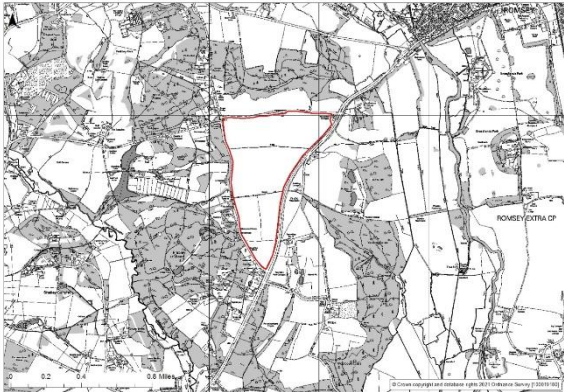
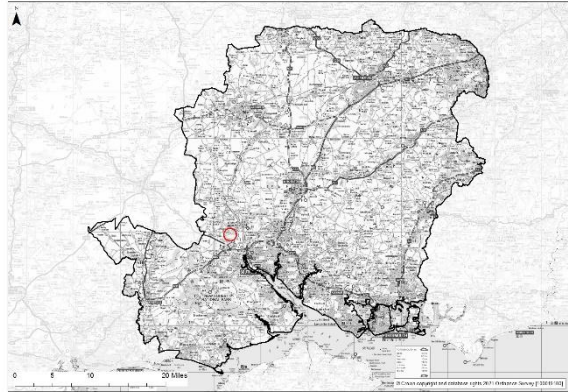
Site name: Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm)		Site ID: TSV06
Grid reference: SU 3244 2229		Area (ha): 32.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry		
Restoration: Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material.		
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: N/A		
Additional information: Scoping Opinion application was made, SCO/2020/0566, in 2020. Decided on 02/12/2020.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 1.34km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

Mottisfont Bats SAC	4.01km	
The New Forest SAC	4.04km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.42km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI	1.34km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Tadburn Meadows LNR Dunwood Manor – Woodland J (Baldwins Copse) 1A/1B SINC Squabb Wood 1A/1B SINC South-west of Squabb Wood 6A SINC Shootash Copse 1A SINC Palmer's/Bull's Copse 1A/1B SINC Squabb Wood Meadow 2A SINC Hall Copse (North) 1B SINC All Saints, Awbridge 2A/6A SINC Ellis's Copse 1A SINC 900m W	3.77km south east 0.37km west 0.25km south east 0.30km south east 0.49km west 0.07km east 0.88km south east 0.84km south 0.84km north 0.90km west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>Ecological Assessment Summary: Removal of hedgerows will be a huge loss in the landscape – they are particularly mature and provide an important link to the wider landscape. Habitats to mitigate this impact will need to be provided upfront, and as soon as practically possible as each phase is restored.</i> Potential impacts on the Mottisfont Bats SAC will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	4.12km south	
Green Belt	23.24km south	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The landscape condition is Good. Increased development on this site could have a negative impact on the surrounding rural landscape, with the loss of the gentle undulations in the local topography and loss of the small scale fields and hedgerow boundaries. The sensitivity of this site is moderate / high, and additional development would require careful mitigation.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of small scale field pattern and loss of boundary hedgerows. Potential loss of topographical undulations and diversity due to simplified restoration levels and soil settlement. Loss of tranquillity along the rural lanes and associated properties.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: The site should be restored to existing levels; the hedgerows replaced and include trees. Management of the adjacent woodland to increase biodiversity.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context		

Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3. Not on heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Dunwood Camp Registered Park and Garden: Awbridge Danes Embley Park Listed buildings: Longdown cottage Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	0.98km N/a 0.22km north 0.26km south 47m south N/a N/a	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘It would appear from archaeological monitoring on the adjacent quarry of which this is the extension, that the site has some archaeological potential that can be addressed by mitigation but is very unlikely to emerge as an overriding issue. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation response. Monitoring of the gravel faces of the adjacent quarry of which this is the extension found no artefact rich geological contexts nor any context where in-situ deposits may have survived. It is proposed that continued monitoring of the geological context should take place but that the potential does not appear to be overriding. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation response. There are two historic buildings within the vicinity of the proposed allocation, that might be impacted by the proposed mineral extraction. The Round House (Grade II listed dwelling to the north-west of the proposed allocation) and Longdown Cottage (Grade II listed dwelling to the south-west of the proposed allocation). Other historic buildings are present in the general area surrounding the allocation but are unlikely to be impacted. Longdown Cottage sits directly on the edge of the proposed allocation area. Its setting can be defined by a remote, forested, rural landscape. Although the application boundary borders the property boundary, there is only a limited visual link as the northern boundary of Longdown Cottage is planted. Any harm to the listed building can be minimised by maintaining and enhancing screening. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	13.11km south east – Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone is 0.52km east of site	

Proximity to residential dwellings?	<50m west (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm); 1.65km north, 2.17 and 2.38km east	
Proximity to schools?	0.98km south; 1.68km north	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.46km south east (Romsey Hospital)	
Other: Recreation ground / sports pitch Golf course	1.30km 0.67km north west and 1.34km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: The site could potentially have impacts for residents due to noise, highway movements, dust etc. Careful consideration should be given to how these impacts could be mitigated. Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm is within 50m of the site but is part of the proposed site ownership. Transport would pass through NIA on A27.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A27 and A3090	2.44 Km southeast	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	5.43 Km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials, this would be equivalent to a total of approximately 100 HGVs or 200 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 8 staff and visitor car movements per day. As no information on existing movements from the recently closed Raymond Brown Roke Manor Quarry have been provided, which would in effect potentially be replaced by traffic from the proposed extension, the above estimates have been taken as net to the local network as a worst case. Routing to the SRN (A36) will be south-east along the A27 Salisbury Road to the junction with the A3090 Romsey Road before accessing the A36. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes (import of inert waste backfill)	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		
Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic		
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes, no timeframe provided	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks		
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 010/747/1 terminates 14m from the site on the opposite side of Old Salisbury lane	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	No	
Objective 15 context: As the footpath terminates on the opposite side of Old Salisbury Lane, the proposal would not have a significant impact on the footpath or its users. Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material.		
Net Effect:		0

Site name: Land at The Triangle		Site ID: TSV07
Grid reference: SU 335 195		Area (ha): 68
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 2.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
Restoration: Restoration of existing levels for use as agriculture with enhanced environmental and ecological benefits, using up to 2.0 million tonnes of inert waste material.		
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Not currently allocated, however, previously identified as 'Preferred Area No. 4 for mineral extraction and waste disposal in the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan Dec 1998'		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Site 1.03km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: The New Forest SAC	2.87km	

New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.35km	
Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	3.96km	
Solent Maritime SAC	4.49km	
Emer Bog SAC	4.97km	
Mottisfont Bats SAC ⁸⁵	6.70km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u>		
River Test SSSI	1.03km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
<u>Local sites:</u>		
Tadburn Meadows LNR	2.9km north east	
Kentford Lake Wood (2 Sites) 1A/1B SINC	0.01km west	
Burnt Grove 1A/1B SINC	0.11km north	
Embley Wood & Bog 1D/3A/3Bi/5A/5B/6C SINC	0.17km west	
Yew Tree Copse/Ridge Copse/Moorcourt Copse 1A/1B SINC	0.18km east	
Town Copse 1A/1B SINC	0.35km east	
Grandmother's Meadow 2A SINC	0.58km south	
Romsey Common Farm Field 3 2A/5B SINC	0.66km south west	
Greenhill Meadow 2A/5B/6A SINC	0.74km north	
Hall Copse (North) 1B SINC	0.76km north west	
Embley Wood Nursery 2A SINC	0.81km south west	
Embley Wood Alders 1A SINC	0.86km south west	
Yew Tree Copse Meadow 2A SINC	0.96km south east	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The hydrological connection to the River Test and the River Blackwater a likely constraining issue at this site; area to the east of the site is rife with a network of streams as the land falls away from the site. The site is important in the landscape connectivity due to the maturity of the treelines and hedgerows that cross the site. These will support an array of protected species, and the site would need to accommodate retention of connectivity throughout the phasing of the development, with the inclusion of up front pre-commencement planting that forms the framework for restoration proposals. It does appear that the majority of the hedgerows will possibly be retained, but adequate buffering, enhancement and long-term management will be required.</i> Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>		
New Forest National Park	1.6km south	
Green Belt	21.9km	
TPO	None on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The site is currently a series of agricultural fields divided by mature hedgerows and trees, used for growing arable crops. The condition is good.</i>		

<i>Proposal would have a Moderate / High Adverse impact if the whole site was developed and the tree lined hedgerows / tree belt across the site removed.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Potential loss of significant mature Oak trees within the hedgerows across the site. Impacts on the character of the lanes around the site as a result of additional HGV movements.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: If the whole of this site was developed there would be a very significant loss of mature trees that cross the site from east to west. The middle belt is a particularly wide belt typical of a double hedgerow with trees. These tree belts are within hedgerows and they should be retained, loss of these ancient trees would be unacceptable.</i> <i>The southern end of the site is divided into smaller fields with hedgerows that also contain some mature trees. The southern-most field, is a small triangular field, currently used for growing asparagus. It should also be removed from the site area to retain the northern treed hedgerow.'</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3. Not on heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u>		
Scheduled Monument:	1.95km south	
Historic Park:		
Embley Park	35m west	
Broadlands Park	0.79m east	
Listed buildings:		
Milestone	33m east	
Cutters Barn	0.64km east	
6 others	<250m	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:		
Deserted Settlement: Pauncefoot House	0.15km	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded within the site. However, the large area does have some archaeological potential that will need to be reviewed and explored but is very unlikely to represent an overriding archaeological issue. A number of historic buildings lies on the eastern side of the A3090, including the Grade II* Ranvilles Farm. However, the A3090 provides both a visual and physical barrier between the buildings and the proposed allocation site. This interrupts any historical setting of the buildings that might have included the allocation site. As such, the proposals are unlikely to harm the setting of these buildings and there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation. The woodland block that is part of the Embley Park Registered Park (GII) to the south east acts as a screen between the designed elements of the park and the allocation. As noted in the Register description; “South-east of the House the site is largely woodland, established progressively from the early to mid C19 and now containing a mixture of deciduous and coniferous plantations including coppice. The eastern boundary strip is occupied by private properties with gardens, largely dating from the mid C20”. The road front of the park facing the allocation is already significantly eroded by 20th century development. Consideration of the proximity of the Registered Park should be acknowledged. Broadlands Registered Park and Garden sits in the valley and is for the most part screened from the allocation by a belt of trees. At the northern end this might afford some glimpses through. At planning consideration some additional screening and consideration of restoration will address the temporary glimpses.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply, over a Chalk Principal Aquifer or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	Site is just within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone (11.86km west of airport)	
Proximity to residential dwellings	<50m	
Proximity to schools	1.50km – north east	
Proximity to hospitals	2.76km north east (Romsey Hospital)	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Golf course	1.28km north east; 1.76km east 2.10km east 1.03km west (Wellow Golf Course)	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: As a minerals site and due to its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Transport route would pass through NIA on A3090. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A36 and A3090	1.47km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	2.1km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials (progressive restoration), this would be equivalent to a total of approximately 125 HGVs or 250 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 8 staff and visitor car movements per day. Routing to the SRN (A36) will be south-east via the junction with the A3090 Romsey Road before accessing the A36.		

The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows.

A new access would be required. Gardeners Lane or Ryedown Lane are considered suitable options to explore, although it is noted that HCC as the Highway Authority considers that Gardeners Lane is unlikely to be suitable. A direct access onto the A3090 may contravene policy in the forthcoming Local Transport Plan 4, which seeks to avoid direct access onto A-roads, but HCC as the HA has suggested a compromise situation, with appropriate acceleration/deceleration lanes, subject to a future transport assessment.

Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.'

Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walking, cycling and horse riding use the carriage way (due to the narrowness of the pavements) on Ryedown Lane and Gardiners Lane to access Romsey and the New Forest. In addition, golf players at Wellow Golf Club need to cross Ryedown Lane to access part of the course. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment/Statement.

Net Effect:	0

Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply

Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.

Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	

Objective 11 context:

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials.

Net Effect:	0

Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy

Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.

Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes (inert construction waste backfill)	

Objective 12 context:

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).

Net Effect:	+

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency

Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.

Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	

Objective 13 context:

The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no mineral importation from outside the Plan area.

Net Effect:	+

Objective 14: Economic

Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.

Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes, 18 years	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	

Objective 14 context:

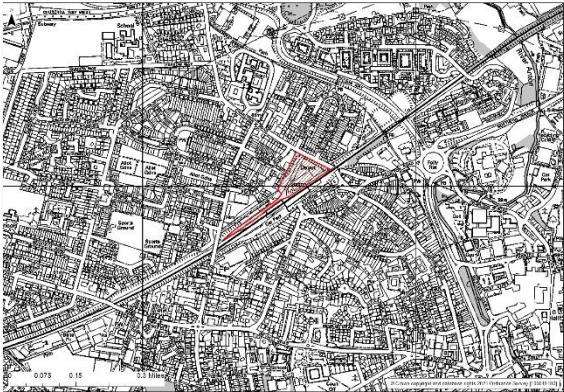
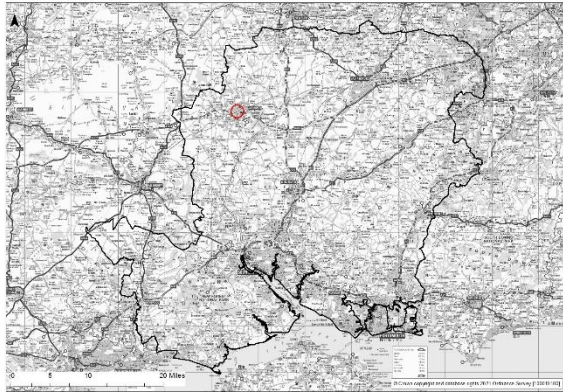
The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.

Net Effect:	+

Objective 15: Green networks

Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration of existing levels for use as agriculture with enhanced environmental and ecological benefits, using up to 2.0 million tonnes of inert waste material.		
Net Effect:		+

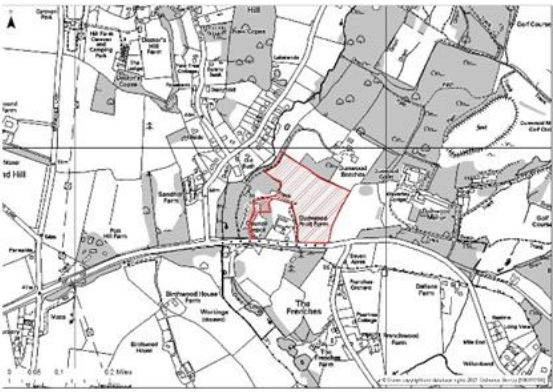
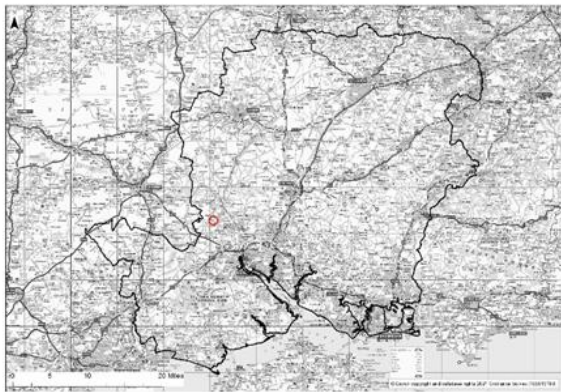
Site name: Andover Sidings		Site ID: TSV09
Grid reference: SU 35536 45982 / 435536, 145982		Area (ha): 1.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Rail Depot		
Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.		
Proposal: Make use of recently completed rail depot for aggregates		
Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)		
Proposal nominated by: Network Rail Ltd		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: Network Rail have recently completed a project at Andover Sidings to develop the site for use as a rail depot. This has links to London and serves as an alternative to the Solent mainline. It is envisaged that an operator would lease the site for a temporary period during a project or construction period to allow the importation of aggregate and construction materials. Following completion of the project the site could be leased by another operator and continue the temporary use of the site. Network Rail have highlighted that this site would be considered as a grouped 'aggregates/construction' site, including this as the most likely potential commodity for Andover freight operations. This is an important point as moving forward, the rail and freight industry foresee a dual functionality use of depots rather than the traditional aggregate depots.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/a	
Objective 1 context: Aggregate rail depot proposal in Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail and road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>5km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation includes rail. Greater than 5km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		

Net Effect:		+
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):	>5km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites (SSSI/NNR):	>5km	
SSSI Impact Zone Issues: N/A		
<u>Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves):</u> Andover Ring Road (Hogarth Court Bank) SINC 6A (<i>Valerianella carinata</i>), A3057 Northern Avenue, Andover SINC 1Cii/5A/5B A3057 Fen adjacent to Sainsbury's SINC 1Cii Anton Lakes – Meadow C SINC 2A/5A/5B/6A Anton Lakes – Meadows A & B SINC 2B/5A/5B/6A Anton Lakes – Lakes & Surround SINC 2B/5A/5B/6A/7A Shepherd's Spring Meadow SINC 2A/2B/5A/5B/6A Anton Lakes – Eastern Meadow SINC 5B Anton Lakes – Cress Beds SINC 5A/5B/6A	0.33km north 0.38km east 0.8km east 0.73km east 0.7km northeast 0.53km north 0.82km northeast 0.87km north 0.79km north	
Objective 3 context: The site does support some mature trees/woodland that provides some ecological interest, especially with its connection to the wider landscape.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	>4km	
Green Belt:	>10km	
TPO:	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>The condition of this landscape is urban and industrial, with pockets of housing within close proximity. The landscape is not sensitive to change. The site is well screened from the wider landscape the main views into the site are from the railway station and from the adjacent housing estate.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: The sensitivity of this landscape is considered to be moderate /low in this area, the adjacent residential areas increase the sensitivity, particularly if the development would result in downgrading their outlook. The development would have a Moderate/Low adverse effect, without mitigation to protect the adjacent housing areas.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Retain and enhance all vegetation along the northern and eastern boundary and improve the buffer for the adjacent housing areas. Increased heavy goods vehicle movements along Mylen Road, could further degrade the Urban character, street scene improvements will need to be introduced to offset the impact.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:	Brownfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Brownfield site with no agricultural soils.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings:	N/A N/A 2 No. listed buildings within 500 m of the site. Closest is	

Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Area:	Andover Station immediately south (Grade II) N/A N/A N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location. The site has been impacted by past land use, though the development of the railway siding and mapping shows the ground level has been lowered to create a level siding. Any archaeological potential has been lost or at the least severely compromised. There is a residual possibility of individual historic features related to historic railway, but nothing of that nature is currently recorded on our data base and railway buildings associated with the shown on the old maps are no longer present. The site is chalk and so suggests no residual archaeological potential related to underlying deposits. Immediately to the south of the proposed allocation area is the Grade II listed Andover Railway Station. The setting of this building is defined by its historic and current use as a railway station. Although the proposed allocation will fall within the setting of the building, the proposed activity is likely to be broadly consistent with activity expected within the setting of a historic railway station. The impact on the station should be considered in the design of the scheme (whether that is through screening or design) and it is important that any buildings or mass (such as piled aggregate) does not overpower the station, which would negatively alter the setting. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
Within 8m buffer of watercourses	No	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Not within an SPZ, 250m of a PWS abstraction point or within 8m of a watercourse but over Principal Chalk Aquifer. Previously developed land in urban area.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Flood Zone 1		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding):	4.2km south west	
Proximity to residential dwellings:	Immediately north	
Proximity to schools:	666m north west	
Proximity to hospitals:	260m north	
Other:		
Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)	215m west	
Allotments (distance)	205m north	
Golf course (distance)	1.6km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: Close proximity of residential dwellings. However, existing industrial and rail activity on site. Consideration to reinforcing screening vegetation.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport		

Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:	A343 and A3057 roundabout – 297m east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):	A303 – 1.25km west	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Rail and road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Although the site has no historical traffic generation to rely on, the road network serving the area already experiences a significant number of HGV traffic, with Weyhill Road one of Andover’s arterial roads within the A303/A343 ring road. The future capacity of the rail depot is unknown but any additional HGV movements are likely to be in the order of 90 HGV movements per day if handling 200,00tpa of aggregates based on 3 trains per day. There would also be limited full time staff on-site resulting in limited additional car/light vehicle movements per day. The average daily traffic on the A303 between the A342 and A343 was 45,840 vehicles, of which 1888 were HGVs. The addition of 90 HGV movements a day would have a negligible impact, representing a 1.7% increase in the proportion of HGV vehicles using the corridor. With staff vehicles included, the increase in vehicles would be negligible at a 0.2% increase in total traffic.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	?	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	No	
Objective 11 context: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Potential	?
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	?	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?		
Objective 13 context: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area’s economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha:	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality:	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Permanent	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown and the site and is not within a deprived area. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks		

Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m?	<50m	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: PRoW will be unaffected by the proposal and the proposed development would be permanent.		
Net Effect:		0

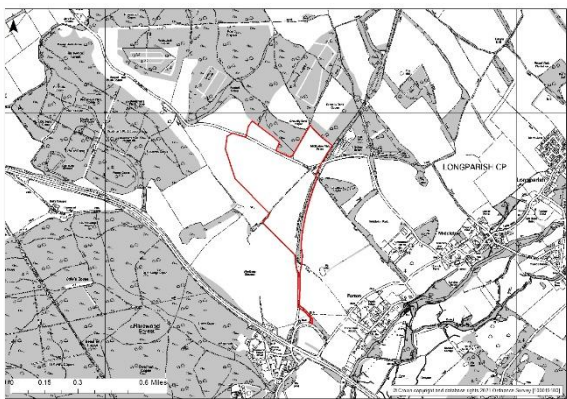
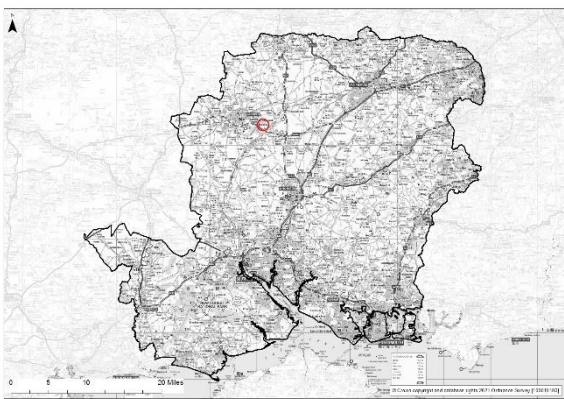
Site name: Dunwood Fruit Farm		Site ID: TSV10
Grid reference: 430670, 122820 / SU 30670 22820		Area (ha): 4.2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Minerals extraction		
Current use: Fruit Farm / Nursery		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand		
Restoration: Agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows		
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Sand & Gravel Limited		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site was submitted and assessment under the HMWP (2013). The site was not taken forward to allocation.		
Additional information: N/A		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Greater than 2km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):</u>		
Mottisfont Bat SAC 3.5km	3.51 km	
The New Forest SAC	4.07 km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.07 km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites (SSSI/NNR):</u>		
Dunbridge Pit SSSI	2.85 km	

River Test SSSI	3.51 km	
SSSI Impact Zone Issues: All planning applications (except householder) outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland, semi natural habitats or landscape features such as trees, hedges, streams, rural buildings/structures. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves):</u> Butler's Copse South SINC (1A) Hilltop Woodland SINC (1A) Dunwood Manor woodland complex of SINC, mainly 1a/1B. Dunwood Manor – Woodland J (Baldwins Copse) 1A SINC Buckhill Meadow 1 SINC 2b/5B Buckhill Meadow 3 SINC (2b/5B) Ellis's Copse SINC (1a) Winacres Farm Meadows complex (2A/5B) Aldermoor Copse East SINC (1A) Midfield Farm Meadow – plot no. 0086 SINC (2a) Sherfield English Fen & Marshy Field SINC (2A/5B) Doctor's Hill Farm Row SINC (1A) Doctor's Copse SINC (1A)	0.87 km north east 0.92 km north east 0.18 km north 0.65 km east 0.40 km south 0.14 km south 0.7 km south east 0.45 km south 0.5 km south 0.74 km south west 0.92 km south west 0.37 km north west 0.46 km north west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – '<i>Adjacent woodland (priority habitat) is contiguous with onsite scrub that will be good supporting habitat for protected species and the biodiversity interest of ancient woodland. The majority of the site boundaries will have similar interest. The rest of the site is likely to have limited habitat value, but studies will need to investigate presence of protected species, especially the use of the open fields and the margins by the SAC bats.</i>' Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>		
New Forest National Park	4.3 km west	
Green Belt:	Not within 5 Km	
TPO:	Not within HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – '<i>The physical condition of this site area is currently degraded, because the fields are used for intensive horse grazing. However, the woodland surrounding the site is a significant landscape element in the local landscape character. The localised undulating topography on the site is also a strong feature in the local landscape. Whilst the open area of flat land is not sensitive to change, the west facing hillside on the site is sensitive along with the surrounding woodland.</i> <i>The site is well screened from the wider landscape the main views into the site are from the A27, footpath no 209/39/1 and from some of the adjacent houses on Newtown Lane.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: The sensitivity of this landscape is considered to be moderate on the flat hilltop and high on the west facing slope. The adjacent woodland and the residential area along Newtown Lane increase the sensitivity, particularly if the development did not restore the landscape to its existing levels. The development would have a moderate/ high adverse effect, without reducing the working area and omitting the sloping hillside in the north western part of the site to protect the landscape character and the adjacent housing areas.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: The area of extraction should omit the sloping hillside in the north-western part of the site. This will reduce impacts on landscape character and visual intrusion on the nearby properties. Screening for properties and the adjacent footpath and roads.'</i>		

Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context:		
Land is part-greenfield. Not best and most versatile agricultural land and not on heathland/peat soils but consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u>		
Scheduled Monument:		
Dunwood Camp Scheduled Monument	0.28 km north east	
Historic Park:		
Awbridge Danes	0.84 km east	
Listed buildings:		
Buckhill – Grade II	Within 0.5 km	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Area:	N/A	
Alert Red Buffer – Dunwood Camp	0.28 km north east	
Objective 6 context:		
The Heritage Statement states – ‘Only one historic building is located within the immediate vicinity of the site; Buckhill Farmhouse (Grade II listed). All remaining historic buildings are sufficiently separated or screened from the proposed allocation, so that no harm will be caused to these buildings settings. Buckhill Farmhouse is located immediately to the south of the site, separated from the site by Salisbury Road. The setting of Buckhill Farmhouse can be defined by an open agricultural setting to its south, with the view to the north obscured by woodland/wooded verge. If this screening is maintained to the north, there is unlikely to be any harm caused by the proposed works. On this basis, there should be no significant constraint to this site.’ A site visit has been undertaken to confirm there is no visual link between the site and the scheduled monument (nor the listed building). The woodland that separates the site from the Hill Fort to the north and the east is dense and blocks any view. The woodland increases in height with the natural topography. The depth of the wooded areas seems to suggest that even in winter, with the foliage gone, it would not be possible to have a visual link with monument.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
Within 8m buffer of watercourses	No	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context:		
Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS), within an 8m watercourse buffer or over a Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	Yes	
Objective 8 context:		
Not within a Flood Zone 2 or 3 and water compatible development.		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding): Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	2.75 km south east	
Proximity to residential dwellings:	30m south, 70m north west, and 90m north east	
Proximity to schools:	1.70 km north east	
Proximity to hospitals:	5.74 km south east	
Other: Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	1.86 km north east 5.36 km south east 2.06 km south west 2.34 Km south east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:	4.49 km south east – A27 and A3090	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):	6.65 km south east – M27	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials (progressive restoration), this would be equivalent to a total of approximately 60 HGVs or 120 two-way HGV movements per day, with 10 staff and visitor car movements per day. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. The addition of 120 HGV movements would have slight impact, representing a 45.3% increase in the proportion of HGVs using the corridor with the additional staff movements of 10 leading to no significant impact on overall traffic flows on the route at a 0.7% increase. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the Hampshire MWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’ Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walking and cycling use the carriage way (due to the lack of pavements) on the local road network. In addition, the proposed access on the site would cause a conflict with the eastern section of Footpath 39. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment/Statement.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	

Recovered	Unknown	?
Objective 12 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha:	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality:	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m?	Footpath 209/39/1 crosses parts of the site	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Insufficient information	
Objective 15 context: Consideration needs to be given to the impact of site allocation on the statutory footpath crossing the site. Insufficient information to determine whether restoration of the site would lead to green/blue infrastructure network improvements		
Net Effect:		0

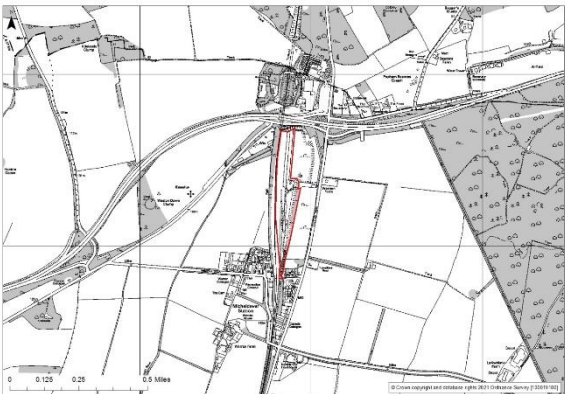
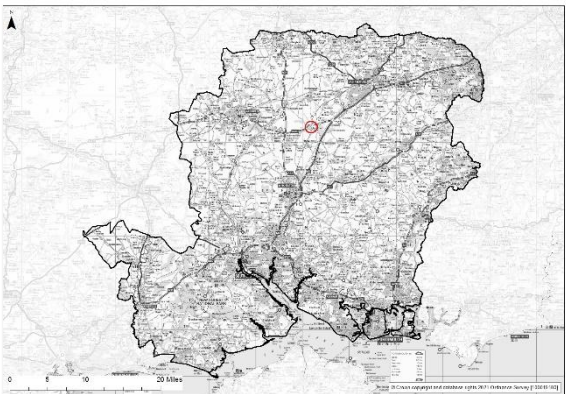
Site name: Cutty Brow		Site ID: TSV08
Grid reference: SU 413 445		Area (ha): 36.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
Restoration: Restoration to agricultural uses.		
Proposal nominated by: HCC		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Is a current allocation in the adopted HMWP		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 1 context: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 0.85km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: River Test SSSI	0.85km south east	

Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Anton Lakes LNR	4.8km north west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The northern pastures, the east-west strip of lowland woodland south of the east west track, and the railway line provide extensive interest at this site and contribute significantly to the local landscape. The presence of Hazel Dormouse and the presence of Barbastelle bats within this habitat emphasises the importance of these areas of connectivity. The swathes of arable fields provide little ecological interest, but the northern most field is likely to be of more interest. Protection, and buffering of these areas will be essential, though this will make the access difficult to achieve. Dormouse habitat and the southern section of the connective railway habitat will have to be removed causing fragmentation.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	2.28km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment – ‘<i>Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the AONB due to scale, design and location. The existing fields are well managed arable with a smaller field in pasture. Their current condition is Good. Due to its rural character, location adjacent to an important landscape feature (Harewood Forest) and its value for recreation, evidenced by numerous rights of way, the landscape sensitivity level is High. The proposal is likely to have a large adverse effect on the landscape. By virtue of the proximity of the country lane which cuts through the site, the PROWs, and the likely visibility from longer distance viewpoints, the visual sensitivity is High. The proposal is likely to have a large adverse visual effect.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Visual intrusion on the immediate setting of Harewood Forest (the largest area of forest in Hampshire outside the New Forest), and potentially on long distance views from the south.</i> <i>Negative impact on this plateau downland area which, although disturbed aurally by the busy A303, is currently intact visually with few detractors.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: The site will be difficult to mitigate successfully due to the lie of the land, its exposed nature and the proximity of rights of way and the country lane. The smaller north-eastern field is less exposed and may be screened with boundary planting along the southern/lane edge however, the land falls away into the site making screening more difficult to achieve. The creation of access points will likely have a negative impact on the existing mature boundary vegetation. Adjacent mature hedgerows and woodland must be protected with generous exclusion/buffer zones.</i> <i>Restoration to arable and pasture in keeping with the landscape character.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3b	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Not waste development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3. Not on heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Net Effect:		0

Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Scheduled Monument:		
Old Pound Earthworks	1.18 km west	
Historic Park:		
Hurstbourne Park	1.93km north east	
Listed buildings:		
Forton House	0.42km east (closest)	
Conservation Areas:		
Middleton	0.27km east	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	On site	
Objective 6 context:		
The Heritage Statement – ‘The site has some known archaeological remains including two enclosures of unknown date. It has a high archaeological potential particularly towards the river valley. Further uphill the area appears to have been woodland until the recent historic period and might have a more limited archaeological potential. These will need to be addressed but are not considered likely to prove overriding.		
River Terrace 1 and 2 have a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic material.		
All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context:		
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer but is over a Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Objective 8 context:		
The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	29.3km	
Proximity to residential dwellings	0.42km	
Proximity to schools	1.9km	
Proximity to hospitals	5.7km	
Other		
Recreation ground / sports pitch	1.16km	
Golf course	3.88km	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context:		
Beyond the thresholds for amenity facilities.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 10: Transport		

Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A303	0.25km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A303	0.25km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘It is expected that a similar amount of inert waste would be required for restoration and based on other proposals, it is estimated that this would be equivalent to up to 110 HGV movements per day. In the absence of any other information, this has been taken as net additional traffic as a worst case. The site would provide direct access onto the SRN (A303). The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘There would be direct access onto a slip road for the A303, using an existing agricultural access. The site is new, currently used for agriculture. Estimates are for 110 HGV movements per day, representing a 2% increase in HGV traffic on the A303 at this point.’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, backfill material unknown	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no mineral importation from outside the Plan area.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	

Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	2 footpaths present on site (Route 146 and the Test Way)	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	No	
Objective 15 context: Footpaths, including a long distance route cross the site entrance. Restoration to agricultural uses.		
Net Effect:		-

Site name: Micheldever Sidings		Site ID: WIN03
Grid reference: SU 518 433		Area (ha): 7.2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council		
		
Site category: Rail depot		
Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.		
Proposal: Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is currently allocated in the adopted HMWP.		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail (railway on site)	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Aggregate rail depot proposal within Flood Zone 1. Material would ordinarily be transported by road and this proposal provides for a rail component to transportation. Although this would potentially increase HGV traffic locally, the net effect for the Plan area as a whole is positive.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail (railway on site)	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	87m	
Objective 2 context: Site or transport route not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by rail. 87m from an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (national site). Material would ordinarily be transported by road and this proposal provides for a rail component to transportation. Although this would potentially increase HGV traffic locally, the net effect for the Plan area as a whole is positive. However, uncertainty in relation to potential waste uses of proposal and proposed use listed as SSSI Impact Zone Issue.		

Net Effect:		-
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites:		
Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI	87m north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites:		
Micheldever Oil Terminal 2A/6A.	Within north-east part of site	
Black Wood, Micheldever 1B/6A/6C SINC	0.76km east	
Cobley Wood South 1A SINC	0.93km north-east	
Objective 3 context: Ecological Statement states – ‘Chalk grassland to the east, and priority habitat to west - sensitive to air pollution. Site does contain some of the very rare Schedule 8 plants found within the SINC, these are illegal to remove.’ Uncertainty in relation to potential waste uses of proposal and proposed use listed as SSSI Impact Zone Issue.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:		
North Wessex Downs AONB	7.31km north-west	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	No	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment – ‘The site is significantly beyond the thresholds set for designated landscapes and Green Belt, with no relevant TPOs. The site is located around and including existing railway sidings and does not contain best and most versatile agricultural soils. The proposal would have a Slight Adverse impact. Proposal could lead to greater traffic around Micheldever Station and could stimulate further development which could compromise the village character which is largely made up of 20th C small housing estates and Victorian housing.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 (Pre 1988)	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing railway sidings	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Although the site is listed ALC Grade 3 (pre-1988 dataset), the majority of the site comprises existing railway sidings. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Scheduled Monument:		
Popham Beacons	0.67km north-east	
Historic Park:		
Stratton Park	2.85km south-east	
Listed buildings:		
5No. listed buildings	<250m	

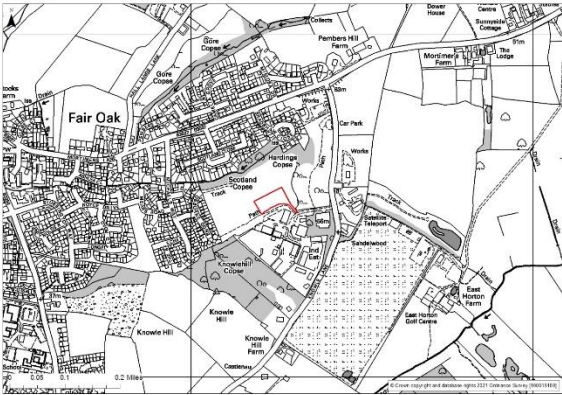
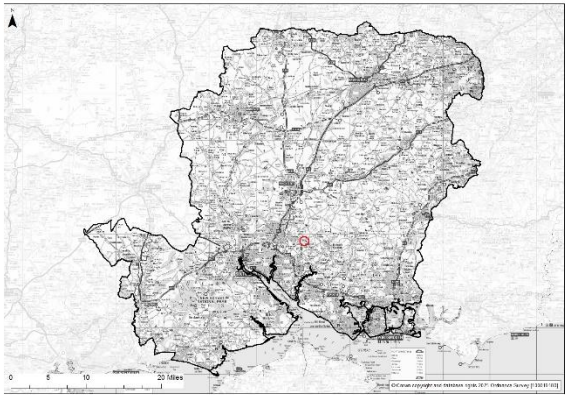
(closest = Micheldever Railway Station (Grade II) 9No. listed buildings Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	<30m west within 500m of site west N/A N/A 0.33km east and 0.41km	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site is constructed by excavation and to that extent any earlier archaeology has been removed. But the site does have some heritage value in relation to the railway the site’s use in the Second World War. This would require specialist archaeological knowledge and might represent both an opportunity in design, or possible constraint to design options at the site. The site is excavated into chalk and has no Palaeolithic potential. To the south of the proposed allocation area is the Grade II listed Micheldever Station. The setting of this building is defined by its historic and current use as a railway station. Although the proposed allocation will fall within the setting of the building, the proposed activity (aggregate rail depot) is broadly consistent with activity expected within the setting of a historic railway station. The impact on the station should be considered in the design of the depot (whether that is through screening or building design). As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	Zone 3 – Total Catchment	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Although the site is not within 250m of a public water supply or an 8m watercourse buffer, it is within SPZ Zone 3 and over a Chalk Principal Aquifer. Further consideration needs to be given to the potential for pollution to potable water supplies.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)	>10km	
Proximity to residential dwellings	<10m east	
Proximity to schools	5.02km north-east	
Proximity to hospitals	>10km	
Other: Recreation ground/sports pitch Golf course	95m west 1.25km north	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: The net effect score reflects the situation before mitigation and also reflects the fact that the proposal would increase the level of HGV traffic locally. Although screening mitigation could be employed to minimise impacts on the recreation facilities, consideration needs to be given to the degree of offset adjacent to residential dwellings.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 10: Transport		

Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A303 and Overton Road	0.18km east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A303	36m north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail (railway on site)	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The sidings are currently accessed from New Road, which also serves a number of residential properties from its junction with Overton Road. The proposals would be to increase storage and transfer capacity. It is recognised that the current access from New Road would no longer be suitable, and a new access required from Overton Road. Overton Road is a single carriageway road with no verges or footways on both sides. The road is unlit and derestricted past the site frontage some 130m north of its junction with New Road. The road links Micheldever to the south and Overton to the north but mainly provides access to the A303 at a grade-separated priority junction some 450m north of the proposed new site access. The site is already operating as a rail depot, but no details have been provided in relation to existing levels of HGV movements. The applicant’s estimates of HGV movements from the total future capacity of the depot have, therefore been taken as net additional to the network as a worst-case scenario. The future capacity of the rail depot would be to handle 200,00tpa of aggregates based on 3 trains per day, which would result in up to 90 GHV movements per day when operating at full capacity. The applicant has also indicated that up to 3 full time additional staff would be on-site resulting in up to 6 additional car/light vehicle movements per day. The A303 forms part of the Strategic Road Network (SRN) managed by Highways England. The nearest access point to the SRN is the A303, some 0.3 miles north from an assumed new site access off Overton Road. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows. The proposals include a new site access from Overton Road. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘Extension of an existing aggregate rail depot. The site entrance is approximately 450m from a junction with the A303 and would be expected to produce 90 HGV vehicle movements per day. This would be a 2.8% increase in the current HGV usage of the A303.’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The site is a proposed rail depot.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: The site is a proposed rail depot.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	

Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes (and potential waste uses)	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: The site is a proposed rail depot.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	38m west	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: Consideration will need to be given to minimising the impact of the development and operation of the site on the local PRoW. Permanent development. However, there is uncertainty in relation to potential waste uses.		
Net Effect:		?

Waste Sites

- Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)
- Down Barn Farm (FAR01)
- Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)
- Rookery Farm (FAR03)
- Land at Spurlings Industrial Estate (FAR04)
- Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)
- Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)
- Tower View (NNP01)
- Whitehouse Field (TSV01)
- Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)
- Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)
- A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)
- Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)
- Church Farm (WIN01)
- Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)
- Three Maids Hill (WIN04)

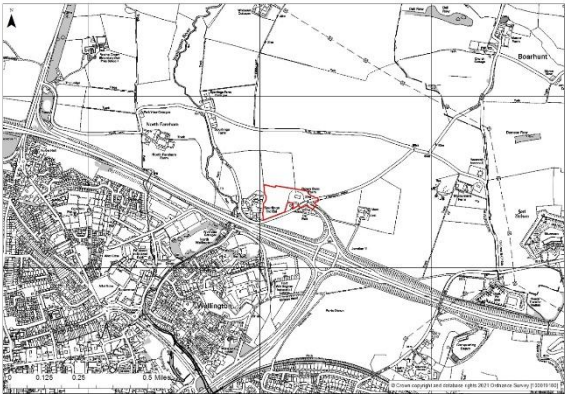
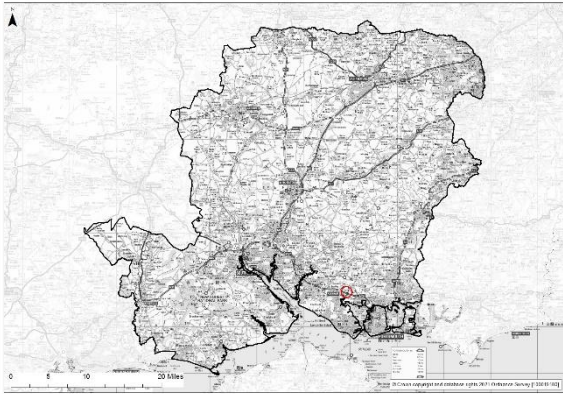
Site name: Land at Deer Park Farm		Site ID: EAL01
Grid reference: SU 502 185		Area (ha): 0.404
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Eastleigh Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Open scrubland		
Proposal: Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
Restoration: None (permanent facility)		
Proposal nominated by: DMS Landholdings Ltd. & CWM Aggregates Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Energy/heat production and renewables currently unknown. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 2: Air Quality Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	Potential for transport route to use AQMA	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>2km	
Objective 2 context: Potential for transport route to use Air Quality Management Area. Careful consideration required in relation to routing. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

River Itchen SAC	2.92km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites:</u> River Itchen SSSI	2.92km southwest	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Knowle Lane Open Space 7A SINC Knowlehill Copse 1A SINC Gore Copse 1A SINC Hall Lands Copse 1A SINC Moplands Copse 1A SINC	Adjacent 100m southeast 400m northwest 0.67km northwest 900m east	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Site unlikely to be of significant ecological interest - interest lies in landscape context for ancient woodland. Impacts will arise from lighting, noise, dust and vibration. Some compensation/mitigation for loss of foraging would be welcome.’ Potential impacts on the SAC and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	2.16km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘The landscape of this site comprises scrub woodland which provides a locally valuable landscape asset. It sits on previous landfill and is subject to patchy waterlogging. Vegetation includes swathes of ash seedlings suffering from die-back. The site’s condition appears unmanaged but is locally valuable for informal recreation and as a linking habitat between the 2 adjacent SINCS. Its condition is Moderate. The regenerating woodland scrub around the proposal site provides reasonable screening for receptors in adjacent residential areas. Users of the permissive path would be adversely affected by the proposal. The visual sensitivity is low and the likely visual effect is slightly adverse providing the development is appropriately designed and effectively screened. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of locally valued, accessible scrub/ woodland vegetation which has the potential to re-establish part of the historic Forest of Bere’s landscape character. Parts of the site immediately adjacent the SINCS have a high sensitivity to development but the small, proposed development location, adjacent the existing Industrial Estate, has a low sensitivity. The likely landscape effect of the proposals should only be slight adverse. Opportunities for enhancement: Protect and retain the maturing vegetation around the existing perimeter of the Industrial Estate to ensure screening of that site is maintained. The layout of the extension should seek to minimise intrusion into the adjacent site by careful positioning of new boundary. Provide a native species planting belt around the proposals to screen it from residential areas and users of the open space, and to enhance connectivity between habitats in the adjacent SINCS.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield, but Grades 1, 2 or 3 soils or heathland/peat soils are not present on site. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.		

Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeological Alert Green Buffers: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Barn at Horton Farm (Unknown Grade), only one within 500m of site. Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	0.73Km northwest N/A N/A 480m southeast. N/A N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘In so far as the land has been subject to past sand extraction there are no archaeological issues. The proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on any historic buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	Site within Zone, 4.52km southwest of Airport	
Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone		
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.12km north	
Proximity to schools?	0.74km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.61km southwest	
Other		
Recreation/ sports ground	1.08km west	
Allotments	0.32km south	
Stables	1.23km east	
Golf Course	0.42km east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the proposed use of the site and its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through NIA on A335. Although adjacent scrub and woodland provides some screening between the proposed site and nearby residential development, consideration needs to be given to minimising impacts through the use of additional mitigation, such as bunding and use of vegetation.		

Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction?	0.33km northeast	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	5.55km southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘As the site is currently not in use, there are no existing traffic flows for comparison. The applicant for the site has estimated that there will be 36 HGV movements per day, with an additional 26 movements per day from staff vehicles. The applicant has not proposed an HGV route for trips to and from the site. Given the HGV restriction on Knowle Lane, HGVs would be required to turn left and towards Mortimers Lane, but from there, there are several options to the local A roads and motorway junctions as described above. It is suggested that the applicant considers the location of sensitive receptors described below when assessing route options in a future Transport Assessment as part of any planning application. An improved and formalised access from the Deer Park Farm Industrial Estate into the site will be required. As HGVs already use the junction with Knowle Lane, it is unlikely any further works will be needed at that location. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposed facility is for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	Potential	
Recovered	Potential	
Objective 12 context: The proposed facility is for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: Recycling of concrete and hardcore for use in the construction industry will enhance minerals self-sufficiency.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		

Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW within the proposed site or within 50m.		
Net Effect:		0

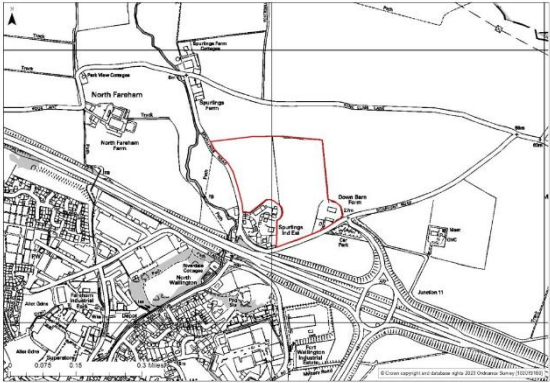
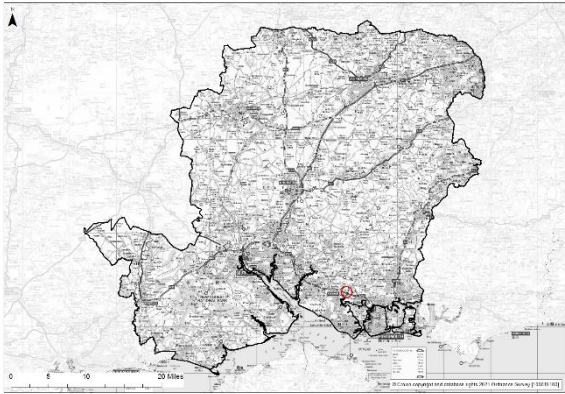
Site name: Down Barn Farm and Spurlings Industrial Estate		Site ID: FAR01
Grid reference: SU 592 074		Area (ha): 3.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Existing aggregate recycling facility		
Proposal: Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Graham Moyse trading as Recycling and Waste Management (Southern) Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Potential, based on design of new facility	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: The proposal includes the potential for energy recovery. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2: Air Quality Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	840m	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 840m of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		

Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.08km southwest 0.84km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Portsmouth Harbour Downend Chalk Pit SSSI Portsdown	0.88km south 0.97km southeast 2.59km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Berry Coppice LNR Dell Row South 1A SINC Fort Nelson 2A/2B SINC Down End Road Verge 2B SINC Wallington Meadow 2D/7A SINC Wallington Way 4A/6A	4.78km west 0.92km north 0.97km east 0.63km east 230m southwest 860m south	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Site has limited existing ecological importance, though the arable will have the potential to support features of interest. Nearby road verges have been marked out as areas for potential ecological network opportunities - more can be made of the existing site and any proposals to provide better contribution to connectivity and habitat provisions. Though close to the motorway, most development is to the south of the motorway, so lighting, noise, dust etc will still be a factor for consideration, especially in proximity to SSSI and SPA.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	3.57km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘The site is currently open arable downland, which lacks tree or scrub cover other than a hedgerow along the road boundary. The condition is good; however, it is slightly downgraded by the adjacent commercial land uses. The visual effects would result in development reaching over the ridgeline opening it up to more distant views to the north west and it would urbanise an essentially rural landscape Large Adverse effect. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of open arable field in an essentially rural landscape. The proposal would have a permanent urbanising Large adverse effect on landscape and introduce development onto the Skyline. The open nature of this landscape is being compromised by so much development in the immediate environs. Opportunities for enhancement: If developed a significant tree belt should be planted all around the north western and eastern boundaries of the site.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils		

Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield, but Grades 1, 2 or 3 soils and heathland/peat soils are not present on site. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u>		
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	Onsite	
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	80m north	
Archaeology Alert Red Buffer:	0.66km east	
Scheduled Monument:		
Monument Farm	0.66km east	
Fort Nelson	1.2km east	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
3 Listed Buildings	Within 500m of site	
Downbarn Cottage (Grade II)	10m west	
Downbarn Farmhouse (Grade II)	15m south	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the allocation it sits in a rich archaeological landscape on the lower slopes of Portsdown Hill. A putative burial mound was investigated on the north edge of the Spurlings quarry and inhumations were encountered. It is possible that other burial mounds and burial activity exists in this vicinity. The proposal would introduce additional development within the flank of Portsdown Hill. Review of the site from the site towards Fort Nelson and from Fort Nelson towards the site suggest that it is not immediately intervisible, although existing development in the vicinity suggests any structure of height might become visible. Whilst the setting of the monuments on the hill is not an overriding constraint to allocation it would presume careful consideration of this issue and provisions for screening and potential height limited. Below ground archaeological issues will need to be addressed during any application and development but it is not likely that these would constrain allocation. However, the setting of the Scheduled Monument might constrain the allocation. There are some head deposits in this area. If there are head deposits in site, it is possible for in-situ palaeolithic remains to be sealed beneath them. This is not regarded as likely but is a theoretical potential. However, such buried deposits are implied to be at depth and the proposal does not seem likely to imply deep excavation. Three Historic buildings lie within 500m of the proposed site; one grade II Farmhouse (Downbarn Farmhouse) and two grade II cottages. Greenhill Cottage is buffered by an existing industrial estate, between itself and the site, and is unlikely to be negatively impacted by the proposal. The proposal will remove the last open agricultural setting to Downbarn Farmhouse, albeit only a limited contributor to the setting given the development around. The farmhouse does retain the agricultural setting of the farmyard and barn which given the extensive development around may prove to be the more pertinent setting. If the open setting to the west is lost, screening and a more positive relationship with the farmyard setting might compensate for this. Downbarn Cottage is currently enclosed on three sides by industrial estate, but open on one side to open farmland. The proposed allocation would infill the last side of open agricultural land for both buildings to be replaced with an immediate industrial landscape; This would be harmful to the setting of these buildings. It is possible that considerate design and screening might be able to minimise the negative impact on these buildings’ setting, however, it is likely that there will be some constraint to the allocation.’		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		

Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone)	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	Yes, 235m south- Licence Number 11/42/33.9/20	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Within Inner zone (SPZ1) of a groundwater protection zone, within 250m of Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point and over Chalk Principal Aquifer. Not within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?		
Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone	0.89km south	
Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	4.3km west	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	15m south	
Proximity to schools?	1.34km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.62km west	
Other:		
Recreation/ Sports Ground	1.65km southwest	
Allotments	0.84km southwest	
Golf Course	1.8km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Careful consideration will need to be given to impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc and potential mitigation in the form on stand-off, screening etc. Transport would pass through NIA on M27.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? M27 & A27	40m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	40m south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The applicant suggests that there will be around 120 vehicle movements per day associated with the waste recycling activity. The applicant does not propose a routing, but the Site is within 350m of the M27, junction 11 via Boarhunt Road so this route is proposed. As the existing access is already approved for HGV use, it is unlikely that any further works to the Site access would be required. Nevertheless, impacts on the wider network would need to be assessed through a Transport Assessment at the time of planning. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘Site is adjacent to M27 J11. This is an expansion to an existing site, with an additional 40 vehicle movements per day (above what is already consented). This would be a 0.53% increase in the numbers of HGVs using M27 J11.’		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	No	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	No	
Recovered	Yes	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site.		
Net Effect:		0

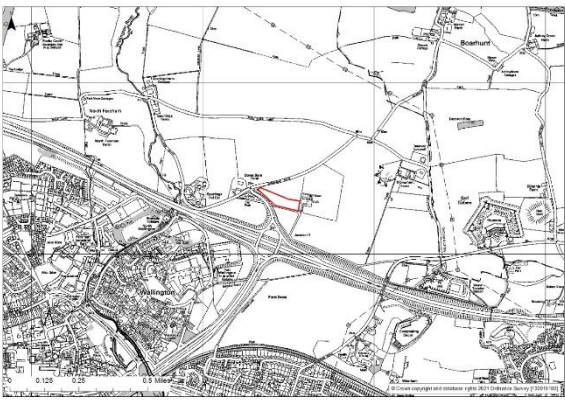
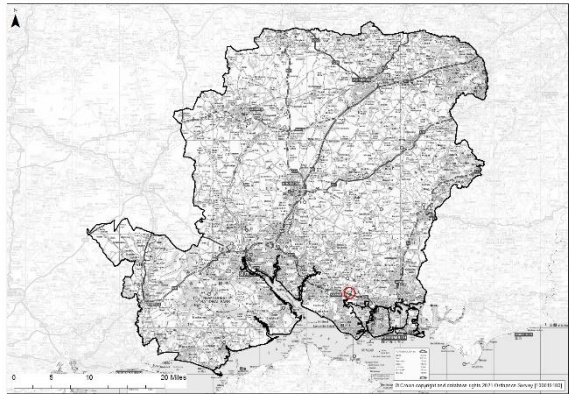
Site name: Down Barn Farm and Spurlings Industrial Estate		Site ID: FAR04
Grid reference: SU 592 074		Area (ha): 11.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste management		
Current use: Open, undeveloped agricultural land		
Proposal: Expansion of Spurling's Industrial Estate with the view to incorporating a waste transfer station across a number of the proposed units.		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: SLR Consulting Ltd on behalf of TJ Waste and Recycling Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: None.		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Potential, based on design of new facility	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 2 and 3	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: The proposal includes the potential for energy recovery. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 2 and 3.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	880m	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 880m of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		

Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.09km southwest 0.88km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Portsmouth Harbour Downend Chalk Pit SSSI Portsdown	1.09km south 1.06km southeast 2.69km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Down End Road Verge 2B SINC Wallington Meadow 2D/7A SINC Wallington Way 4A/6A	0.96km east 230m southwest 860m south	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The site is likely to support foraging and nesting dormice. potential for foraging bats and nesting/foraging birds (including over wintering). Riverine habitats to the west of the site will require adequate protection, buffering and enhancement to ensure that Policy 3 is fully met. Impacts to designated sites through dust are likely. On site habitats are likely to be only poor, but place within landscape will lead to a greater value overall. open nature of the landscape, raised above the surrounding will exacerbate impacts inherent with the development such as lighting, dust and noise disturbance.</i> Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	3.26km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The site is an extensive area of open downland comprising both ridgeline and a sloping hillside, which has both topographical and visual unity. Development of this area would result in the demolition of two houses and their associated farmyards and gardens. The site is currently a series of arable fields with roads on three sides and a small existing industrial site tucked into the bottom of the hillside on the western boundary. This proposal would result in a very extensive development with large buildings placed across the brow of down the side of the open downland.</i> <i>This site is a part of the Fareham Borough Councils ASLQ 6: Portsdown Hill, ‘Area of Special Landscape Quality.’</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 2	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context: Land is greenfield and Grades 2 soils. Heathland/peat soils are not present on site. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer: Archaeology Alert Red Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Monument Farm Fort Nelson Historic Park: Listed buildings: 3 Listed Buildings Downbarn Cottage & Greenhill Cottage (Grade II) Downbarn Farmhouse (Grade II) Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	Onsite Onsite 0.69km east 0.73km east 1.28km east N/A Within 250m of site 33m west Onsite N/A N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘Taken from the site promoters submission - Three Historic buildings lie within 500m of the proposed site; one grade II Farmhouse (Downbarn Farmhouse) and two grade II cottages. Greenhill Cottage is buffered by an existing industrial estate, between itself and the site, and is unlikely to be negatively impacted by the proposal. The proposal will remove the last open agricultural setting to Downbarn Farmhouse, albeit only a limited contributor to the setting given the development around. The farmhouse does retain the agricultural setting of the farmyard and barn which given the extensive development around may prove to be the more pertinent setting. If the open setting to the west is lost, screening and a more positive relationship with the farmyard setting might compensate for this. Downbarn Cottage is currently enclosed on three sides by industrial estate, but open on one side to open farmland. The proposed allocation would infill the last side of open agricultural land for both buildings to be replaced with an immediate industrial landscape; This would be harmful to the setting of these buildings. It is possible that considerate design and screening might be able to minimise the negative impact on these buildings’ setting, however, it is likely that there will be some constraint to the allocation.’		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone)	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	Yes, 235m south- Licence Number 11/42/33.9/20	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Within Inner zone (SPZ1) of a groundwater protection zone, within 250m of Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point and over Chalk Principal Aquifer. Not within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 2 and 3	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		

Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone	0.73km south	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	Onsite and 33m	
Proximity to schools?	1.24km south and 1.77km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	0.97km southwest	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Golf Course	1.36km southwest 0.76km southwest 1.12km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Careful consideration will need to be given to impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc and potential mitigation in the form on stand-off, screening etc. Transport would pass through NIA on M27.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? M27 & A27	25m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	25m south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘ <i>The applicant suggests there will be around 120 vehicle movements per day associated with the waste recycling activity but does not propose a routeing. This site would replace FAR01 which already has permission for 80 movements a day, and this site is in operation. Although the proposals appear wider in terms of land use than previously considered, Boarhunt Road is already serving a number of local industrial and commercial uses and the proposals would be consistent with existing HGV vehicle composition travelling on the adjacent network. The applicant is proposing to reconfigure the existing priority junction between Boarhunt Road and the M27 link as a roundabout junction. The feasibility of this arrangement has not been tested with the highway authority (Hampshire County Council) and means of access would be subject to the submission of a Transport Statement or Assessment at the time of planning. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the Hampshire MWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.</i>		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site and include waste transfer		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	No	
Recycled	Unknown	
Composted	No	
Recovered	Unknown	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site and include waste transfer.		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		
Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: The proposal would maintain the local provision of secondary aggregate and provide waste transfer.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic		
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks		
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Yes	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: There are no PRoW within the site but Footpath 084/108/2 is within 12m to the west.		
Net Effect:		0

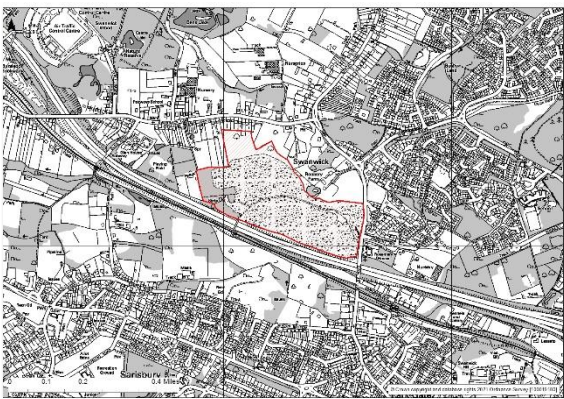
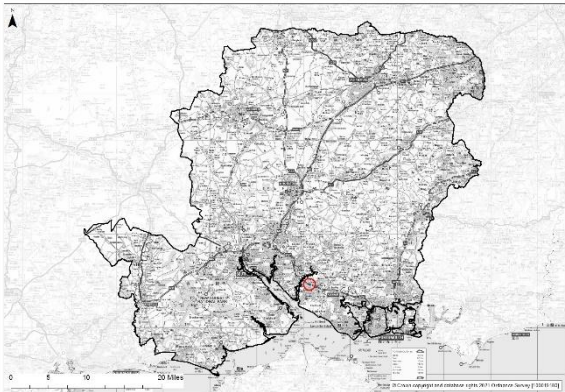
Site name: Land off Boarhunt Road		Site ID: FAR02
Grid reference: SU 594 073		Area (ha): 1.3
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Material and equipment depot for M27 Smart Motorway upgrade		
Proposal: Development of an inert recycling facility (up to 75,000 tpa)		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: Site appears to be operating as an inert recycling facility already.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 720m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, proposed development of an inert recycling facility.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.13km southwest	

Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	1.25km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Downend Chalk Pit SSSI East Portsdown	0.72km southeast 2.33km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
<u>Local sites:</u> Berry Coppice LNR	5.17km west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Site has limited existing ecological importance, though the arable will have the potential to support features of interest. Nearby road verges have been marked out as areas for potential ecological network opportunities - more can be made of the existing site and any proposals to provide better contribution to connectivity and habitat provisions. Though close to the motorway, most development is to the south of the motorway, so lighting, noise, dust etc will still be a factor for consideration, especially in proximity to SSSI and SPA.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	3.57km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘This landscape has recently been designated in the Fareham Borough Local Plan as an Area of Special Landscape Quality. The landscape has already been developed as a waste recycling facility therefore the condition of the land has been compromised and is now Poor, but the wider agricultural land is intact and Good condition. Whilst the site is located near the top of the open downs the immediate topography helps to screen the site from the surrounding area. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of open arable field in an essentially rural landscape. This open downland is a Highly sensitive landscape. The open nature of the landscape is being compromised by the development of so many industrial uses in this area. Permanent development would have a High adverse effect. Opportunities for enhancement: Permanent development of this site should be resisted as it is a designated landscape, Fareham Borough Council Special Landscape Quality. Whilst the site is partially screened by the local topography, if it became a permanent site, it would need significant additional screening. New hedgerow planting should be carried out along the access track and new woodland planting along the northern and eastern boundaries. Lighting on this hill top location would make the site highly visible.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Already developed	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: The site has already developed for the intended use.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Green Buffer Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer Archaeology Alert Red Buffer Scheduled Monument: Monument Farm	0.28km west & northwest 0.28km west & northwest 0.41km east 0.41km east	

Fort Nelson Historic Park: Listed buildings: Downham Farmhouse (Grade II) 3 other Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	0.93km east N/A 140m west Within 500m N/A N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘Although there are no recorded archaeological sites within the allocation it sits in a rich archaeological landscape on the lower slopes of Portsdown Hill. A putative burial mound was investigated on the north edge of the Spurlings quarry, and it is possible that other burial mounds and burial activity exists in this landscape. The proposal would introduce additional development within the flank of Portsdown Hill and might introduce a visual elements into the setting of the two Scheduled monuments on the hill, but in particular Fort Nelson whose setting is a key part of the monuments character. Review of the site from the site towards Fort Nelson and from Fort Nelson towards the site suggest that it is not immediately intervisible, although existing development in the vicinity suggests any structure of height might become visible. Whilst the setting of the monuments on the hill is not an overriding constraint to allocation it would presume careful consideration of this issue and provisions for screening and potential height limited. I note that the site is in use a (temporary) compound, and it is not clear what impact ground preparations may have had and whether any archaeological monitoring took place, but peripheral bunding does suggest that at a least top soil stripping took place. Below ground archaeological issues will need to be addressed during any application (if only to dismiss them due to past activity at the site) and development but it is not likely that these would constrain allocation. However, the setting of the Scheduled Monument might constrain the allocation. There are some head deposits in this area. If there are head deposits in site, it is possible for in situ palaeolithic remains to be sealed beneath them. This is not regarded as likely but is a theoretical potential. However, such buried deposits are implied to be at depth and the proposal does not seem likely to imply deep excavation. Three Historic buildings lie within 500m of the proposed site; one grade II Farmhouse (Downham Farmhouse) and two grade II cottages. However, all three buildings are separated from the site by Boarhunt Road and an Industrial/Agricultural Estate. This visual and physical separation indicates that the proposed allocation site does not form part of the setting of these three buildings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’ Both scheduled monuments lie within a proximity of the allocation. Whilst the setting of the prominently positioned Fort Nelson with wide fields of fire and intervisibility with other forts might be problematic, the location of the anti-aircraft site is more discrete.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	Within SPZ1 (Inner & Zone) and SPZ2 (Outer Zone)	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Within Inner zone (SPZ1) and Outer Zone (SPZ2) of a groundwater protection zone, and over Chalk Principal Aquifer. Not within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	0.89km south 4.3km west	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.14km west	
Proximity to schools?	1.68km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.93km west	
Other Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Golf Course	1.98km southwest 1.19km southwest 1.93km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: The site is already developed for the intended use. Nevertheless, careful consideration will need to be given to impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc. Transport would pass through NIA on M27.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? M27 & A27	130m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	130m south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Anticipated HGVs are expected to be up to 400 movement per week. Staff movements are anticipated as 8 staff car movements per day. The existing Site has an access onto Boarhunt Road, a single carriageway de-restricted road. The applicant does not propose a routing, but the Site is within 350m of the M27, junction 11 via Boarhunt Road so this route is proposed. Applicant to use the existing site access for the Warren farm facility which is required to use haul road to Boarhunt Road/Junction 11 of the M27. As the existing access is already approved for HGV use, it is unlikely that any further works to the Site access would be required. Nevertheless, impacts on the wider network would need to be assessed through a Transport Assessment at the time of planning. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘Site is 350m from M27 J11. This is a new site just north of J11. There are estimated to be 400 HGV movements per week and 8 staff vehicle movements per day. The site is very near to and using the same SRN access as site FAR01 above. The additional HGV movements would represent an increase of 5.3% from existing HGV movements along the M27 east of the site.’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	

Recycled	Yes, C, D & E waste	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	No	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal would create/maintain permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m?	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed site.		
Net Effect:		0

Site name: Rookery Farm		Site ID: FAR03
Grid reference: SU 513 092		Area (ha): 5.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Existing aggregate recycling facility		
Proposal: Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility to alternative waste uses (total capacity – 140,000 tpa)		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd		
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Currently a safeguarded site under Policy 26 of the adopted HMWP.		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1. Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 1.02km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility to alternative waste uses. Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		

Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Solent Maritime SAC Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.54km west 1.3km west	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary	1.02km northwest 1.57km 1.83km 1.99km	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Gull Coppice LNR Round Coppice LNR Holly Hill Woodland Park Swanwick Lakes HIWWT Reserve Lower Swanwick Woodlands 1A/1Cii/5B SINC Whiteley Row 1A/6A SINC Gull Coppice SW (Shetland Rise) 1B/6A SINC Gull Coppice (South-West Remnant) 1A SINC Gull Coppice (West) 1A SINC Swanwick Nature Reserve 1A/1B/2A/5A/6A/6C SINC Whiteley Meadow Plot 2184 2D SINC Bushy Land 1A/1B SINC Gull Coppice (Remnants & Meadow) 1A/1B/2D SINC Ashley Wood, Fareham 1B SINC Gull Coppice (Central) 1A SINC Gull Coppice 1A/1B SINC Coldeast Hospital Pond 3Bi/5A SINC Swanwick Wood 1A SINC Burridge Road Meadow 2D SINC Bloomfield & Wellspring Copses 1A SINC Southlands Meadow East 2B SINC	0.71km east 1.34km east 1.37km southwest 470m northeast 130m west 215m east 250m east 385m east 405m east 470m northwest 570m east 630m northeast 650m east 700m east 735m east 850m east 850m southwest 900m northwest 940m north 950m north 1km north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Southern scrub area likely to be important in the local landscape or maintaining ecological networks. Wooded boundaries and scrub on site are reflective of the wider landscape, which supports a lot of lowland woodland priority habitat. There will be little scope of additional land-take within the site whilst maintaining existing biodiversity and provision of biodiversity net gain. Reconfiguration of the site would need to take into consideration the protected species on the bunds. The proximity to the River will mean that the assessment will need to take into consideration impacts to the from air quality, hydrology and Solent nitrates, with an accompanying HRA is necessary.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update. Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.		

Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape		
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:		
South Downs National Park	6.23km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘As a former recycling centre, the site is largely despoiled and cover in hard surfacing, with scrub emerging on the rough topography and piles of soil, these areas are in Poor condition. There are also parts of the site that have been restored to grassland and these areas are in moderate / good condition as they appear to be occasionally mown to stop scrub encroaching. The area of the proposed expansion is currently, hard surfacing, mounds of retained soil often covered in scrub and grassland. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss vegetation within the existing site and regrading of site levels. Most of the landscape elements have been removed from this site and it is a man-made landscape. The original undulating landform has been flattened as a result of filling the land and hard surfaces spread across the area. Therefore, the sensitivity is low and development would have a low to negligible adverse effect. Opportunities for enhancement: Replant an orchard on part of site. Retain existing areas of restored open areas of grassland adjacent to the M27. Retain mature vegetation around and within the site area. Complete land filling adjacent to the M27.’ Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Brownfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Land is brownfield, with no Grade 1, 2 or 3 or heathland/peat soils present on site.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	0.34km east	
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
Rookery Farm Barn & Cart Shed (Grade II Listed)	65m north (Closest)	
15 Listed Buildings	Within 250m	
19 Listed Buildings	Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The allocation appears to be a residual part of a much larger quarry activity, now in a post extraction use for waste processing. This being so the mineral extraction will have removed all archaeological potential at the site. Within 500m of the proposed allocation site, there are three main clusters of historic buildings; to the east is Rookery Farm (comprising five Grade II listed buildings and two unlisted buildings) and Friends Farm (comprising four Grade II listed buildings and three unlisted buildings), to the west is Glen House (comprising one Grade II listed buildings and two unlisted). In addition to these clusters of historic buildings, there are two un-associated Grade II listed buildings (Harpers Cottage and Manor Farmhouse). The settings of these buildings have already been modified by existing aggregate recycling facility present on site, however any harm has been minimised through effective screening created by forested areas and plantation. If similar design principles are carried through to the proposed extension, then it is possible that any further impact on the settings of these historic buildings will also be minimised. On this basis, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		

Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Daedalus Airfield (Site) Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone Southampton Airport (Site) Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	7.72km southeast 3.29km southeast 8.76km northwest Within	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	<30m north & east	
Proximity to schools?	0.68km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	0.74km south	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Proximity to Golf Course	0.11km west 0.73km southwest 2.54km east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the proposed use of the site and the distance of the site from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through NIA on the M27. Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development make assessment of potential impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc difficult.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3051 & A27	0.83km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	0.03km south (1.12km west to junction)	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The applicant states that the existing permission already permits 240 HGV movements per day, which are also indicated under P/14/0857/CC. No additional information on growth, or otherwise, is provided. From site access on Botley road, towards the A27 and then onto M27, depending on destination. Botley Road is a single carriage road which passes through built up residential area before joining the A27.		

Whilst the A27, is in part a single carriageway, which progress to a two-lane carriage road of 50MP road with a green verge on one side and residential development on the other.

There are 2 junctions on the A27 (The Avenue/Bishopsfield Road and The Avenue/Redlands Lane/Gudge Heath Lane) that have been identified where capacity would be exceed significantly through the Fareham Borough Council Local Plan Transport Assessment Model run. Neither of these are on part of the route linked to the above routing.

Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.'

Net Effect: 0

Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply

Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.

Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	? (alternative waste uses)	?

Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	

Objective 11 context:
Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.

Net Effect: ?

Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy

Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.

Landfilled	N/A	

Recycled	Yes	

Composted	Unknown	?

Recovered	Yes	

Objective 12 context:
Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.

Net Effect: ?

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency

Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.

Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	

Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	

Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	

Objective 13 context:
Uncertainty in relation to type and scale of potential development.

Net Effect: ?

Objective 14: Economic

Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.

Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?

Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	

Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	

Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	

Objective 14 context:
The proposal would create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.

Net Effect: +

Objective 15: Green networks

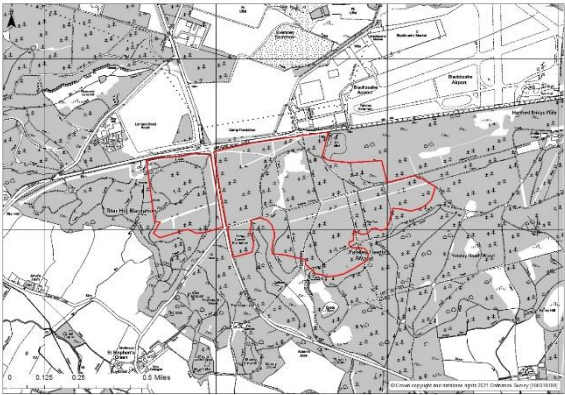
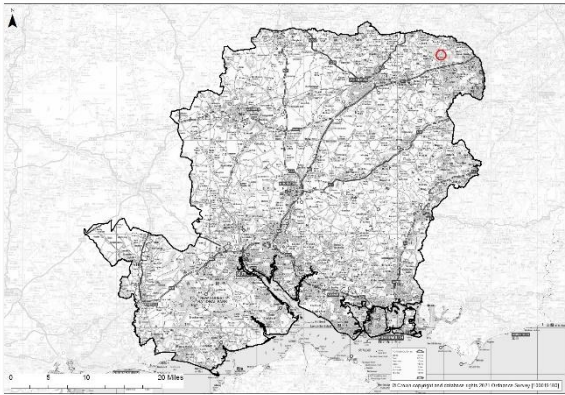
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	

Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	

Objective 15 context:
There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site.

Net Effect: 0

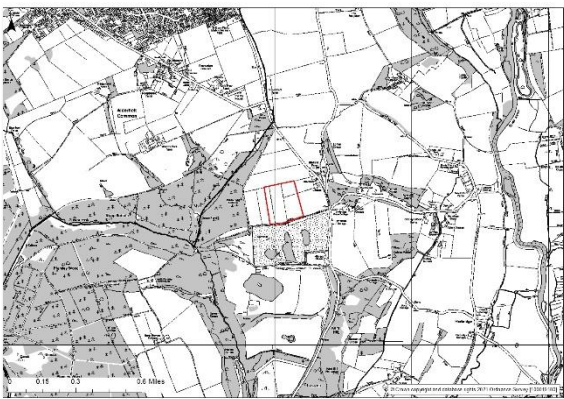
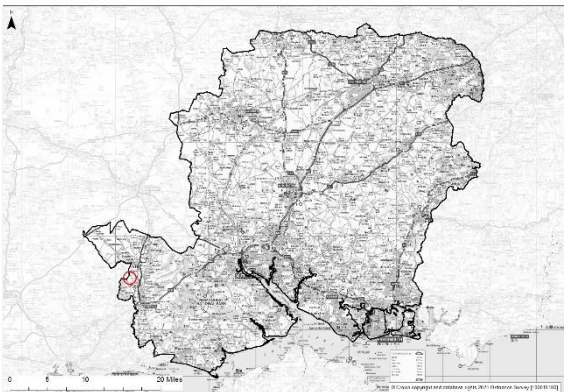
Site name: Bramshill Quarry (part)		Site ID: HAR02
Grid reference: SU 792 584 and SU 788 583		Area (ha): 81
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council		
		
Site category: Waste importation		
Current use: Existing quarry		
Proposal: Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m ³ of inert waste material		
Restoration: As above		
Proposal nominated by: Carter Jonas on behalf of the Elvetham Estate		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Proposal to restore existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of inert waste material. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	Within	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within and in close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		--
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Within	

Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Castle Bottom SSSI Castle Bottom NNR	Within 0.90km north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Elvetham Heath LNR Hartfordbridge Flats HIWWT Blackbushe Airfield 3A/6C SINC Alder Copse 1A SINC Word Hill Farm Arable Margins 1 6A SINC River Hart 5A/6A SINC	1.92km south Adjacent 125m north 720m southwest 880m south 810m southeast	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘The site should be considered contributing to the SSSI/SPA habitat through provision of supporting habitat for nesting and foraging birds. There may also be some remaining floral and invertebrate interest. Any proposal on this site will need to ensure through HRA that these features can be protected to ensure no loss of integrity to the SPA. Hydrological and Air quality assessments would need to be undertaken to ensure that wider impacts are not felt by any proposal at this site.’ Potential impacts on the SPA and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		--
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘The Sites comprises a working quarry. The condition is poor. Well screened to the south, and along Blackbushes Road, the site is intermittently visible from the busy A30. Access Land to the east provides clearer views into the proposal area. The visual sensitivity is moderate. The likely effect of the proposal in the long term is beneficial. Potential impact of development on the landscape: The proposal to vary the restoration from commercial forestry to a more biodiverse habitat has potential to improve the outcome for this site in the long term, returning it to a mosaic of heath and woodland in keeping with the character of the area. The sites are found on the NE Hampshire plantation/heathland plateau. A disturbed landscape contained by its surrounding plantations and woodland, the area has ecological sensitivities but has been severely affected by mineral workings, commercial forestry, military and commercial development. The landscape sensitivity is high. The proposed restoration has the potential for a beneficial effect in the long term.’		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No Grade 1, 2 or 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing quarry site	
Heathland/peat soils?	Yes, prior to current operation	
Objective 5 context: Modification of existing mineral extraction operation.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 6: Historic environment		

Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Red Buffer:	1 on site	
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	3 on site	
Scheduled Monument:		
Festaen Dic	Adjacent east	
Historic Park:		
Bramshill Park	0.71km north	
Elvetham Hall	0.87km southwest	
Minley Manor	1.02km southeast	
Listed buildings:		
Milestone 34 (Grade II Listed)	220m northeast	
Conservation Areas:		
Elveltham Farm	0.56km southwest	
Hartfordbridge	0.68km	
Hartley Wintney	1.02km southwest	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘A number of archaeological sites were recorded during the implementation of permission to extract. In so far as the site has already been extracted the archaeological potential has been removed and no further on-site archaeological issues will be raised. In the northeast coherent immediately adjacent to the site is a Scheduled Monument. Restoration should seek to return the setting of that monument to a suitable landscape, and this will constrain the nature of restoration in that part of the site. If the proposed allocation extends extraction beyond the existing extracted area (which appears not to) some archaeological mitigation will be required but it is unlikely that archaeological issues will emerge as overriding. The allocation appears to have been subject previous extraction (with permission to extract any phases not yet undertaken if any). Historic buildings in the immediate vicinity of the proposed allocation areas are limited to two milestones on the route of the A30 (one grade II and one unlisted). These are sufficiently separated from the allocation area that any extension of the existing quarry is unlikely to affect the setting of the milestones. Historic buildings in the wider landscape are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation area that there will be no significant impact on their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: The proposed site is neither within a groundwater protection zone nor within 250m of a public water supply.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Farnborough Airport Safeguarding Zone	Within (6.43km southeast of the Airport)	

Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.75km southwest	
Proximity to schools?	2.43km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.88km southwest	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Stables Golf Course	2.69km southwest 2.27km southwest 1.57km west 0.83km southwest	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the proposed use of the site and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport route would pass through NIA on the M3 and potentially on A327 Minley Road depending on routing.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A30 & A327	Adjacent north	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M3	1.86km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement – ‘The 2013 Transport Impact Assessment indicated there were 336 HGVs per day and 21% were Cemex operations at the time. The A30 divides the site into north and south, therefore alongside the incoming vehicle movements via Welsh Drive, the site has a conveyor bridge over the A30, which facilitates the material extracted from Southside to be transported to the processing plant over a conveyer bridge to the northside, rather than via the highway. Site Access currently used off a priority T junction on the A327, which has wide splays. The access is also shared with Collard which is focused on recycling. The site also has a signal controlled Access point on Blackbushes Road, 100m south of the A30 which provides, HGVs with a safe crossing point for extracted materials from east to the west of the road. The site is currently accessed via Welsh Drive which is priority junction with the A327, which is a 60MPH. South of the Site access, the A327 joins the A30 which links to the M3 via A327 Minley and via the A331. Alternative routing is North of the site Access road, the A327 leads to Reading and the A M4, although this is a longer route to an MRN/SRN. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Importation of approximately 740,000 m ³ of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, inert waste backfill	

Objective 12 context: Importation of approximately 740,000 m ³ of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: Importation of approximately 740,000 m ³ of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Objective 14 context: The proposal would create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site. Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m ³ of inert waste material.		
Net Effect:		0

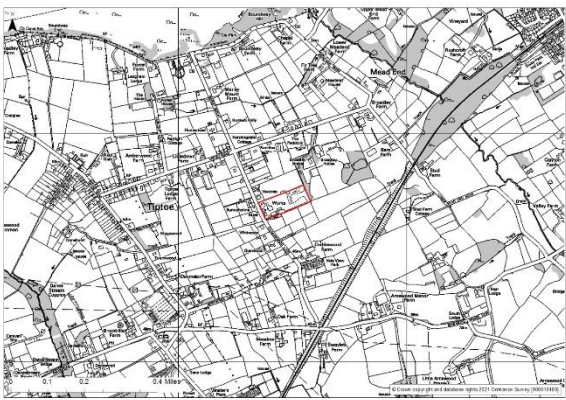
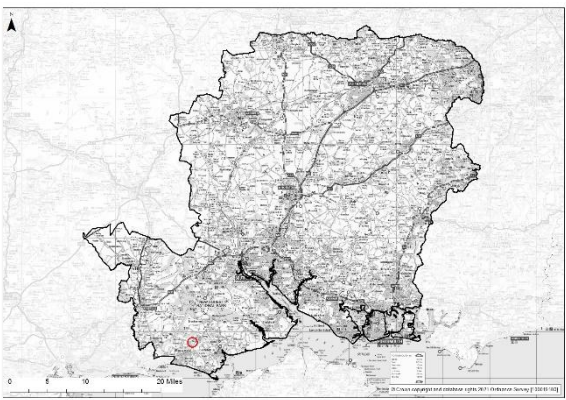
Site name: Hamer Warren Quarry		Site ID: NFD07
Grid reference: SU 130 107		Area (ha): 6.25
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council		
		
Site category: Hazardous landfill		
Current use: Active sand and gravel quarry		
Proposal: Infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils (total capacity – 0.4 million tonnes)		
Restoration: Restoration as per the permitted proposals of Bleak Hill II		
Proposal nominated by: Inert Recycling UK Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: Site is currently permitted for sand and gravel extraction under planning permission 19/11325		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Proposal to infill approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 1.46km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, proposed infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

<u>International sites:</u> River Itchen SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	1.46km 1.46km 1.58km 1.58km 3.14km 3.43km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> River Avon SSSI Avon Valley SSSI Cranborne Common SSSI Verwood Heaths SSSI New Forest SSSI	1.48km east 1.48km east 1.64km west 3.32km southwest 3.5km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Stephens Castle LNR Ringwood Forest & Home Wood 1A/3Bi/3Bii/6A SINC Lomer Copse 1A SINC Lomer Meadow 2B/5B SINC Hamer Copse 1A SINC Cobley Copse (Cobley Wood) SINC	3.93km southwest Adjacent to site 90m northeast 60m northeast 560m southwest 540m southeast	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement – ‘The site is very close to locally designated habitats, and in close proximity to the significant designations of the Dorset heaths. A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required to assess the potential impacts to integrity for the SPA/SAC. Dormice are known to be supported on site, but the large part of the site will contribute only a low level of interest.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	2.82km east	
Green Belt	>5km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘Although within 5 km of the New Forest National Park, this is an existing site, and the proposal relates only to the nature of some of the infill to implement restoration to agreed levels. The landscape is currently in poor condition. The landscape is not considered to be sensitive in its current state, but it requires good mitigation to restore it to its former condition. Potential impact of development on the landscape: There will be little impact on this landscape as the site has already been extracted. Opportunities for enhancement: The final levels and ground restoration should be as approved for the existing planning permission for this site.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Active quarry site	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context: Soils have already or are already being stripped as part of current activity. Restoration would be as per the agreed restoration scheme.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Buffer Yellow Alerts: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Primrose Cottage (Grade II) Conservation Areas: Harbridge conservation area Registered Battlefield:	0.65km east N/A N/A 0.19km east 1.2km south east N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential. Any historic building in the vicinity of the proposed allocation site is suitably separated and screened, so that there will be no harm caused by the proposal. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Bournemouth Airport Safeguarding Zone	Within the zone (Airport 12km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.15km east	
Proximity to schools?	1.56km northwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.58km northeast	
Other: Recreation/ sports ground Allotments Golf Course	0.88km north 3.79km northeast 2.62km sound	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: The site is a current quarry and the proposal us a change in some of the backfill to implement the agreed restoration scheme to agreed levels. Mitigation is already in place for nearby residential dwellings. Transport will pass through NIA on the A31.		

Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A31 & B3081	6km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A31	6km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘ <i>The applicant has estimated that approximately 40 two-way HGV movements per day would be associated with the asbestos waste. All movements would be via the existing Hamer Warren Quarry access.</i> <i>Routing to the SRN (A31) will be south along Harbridge Drove for connection with the B3081 at its junction with the A31, both of which are suitable routes for HGV traffic.</i> <i>The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows.</i> <i>Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	Yes, hazardous	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: No waste exported or minerals imported.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 4	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Waste (temporary)	
Objective 14 context:		

The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels. It is not known whether additional jobs would be created, but the safe disposal of asbestos material would enable economic growth activities, particularly development on asbestos contaminated sites.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PROW) on site or <50m	Yes - footpath 078/23a/1 runs along southern boundary of the site.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: The proposal would operate within the existing mitigation regime. However, consideration needs to be given to the hazardous nature of the waste and any additional mitigation that would be required. Restoration as per the permitted proposals of Bleak Hill II.		
Net Effect:		0

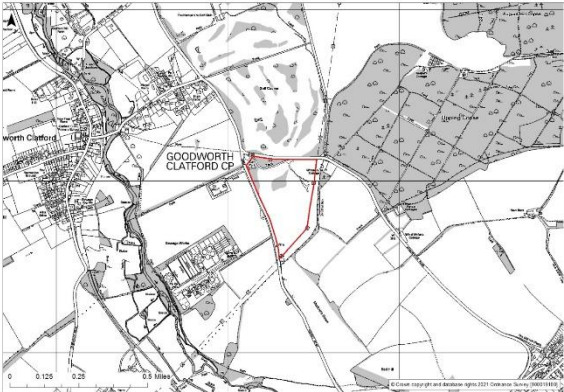
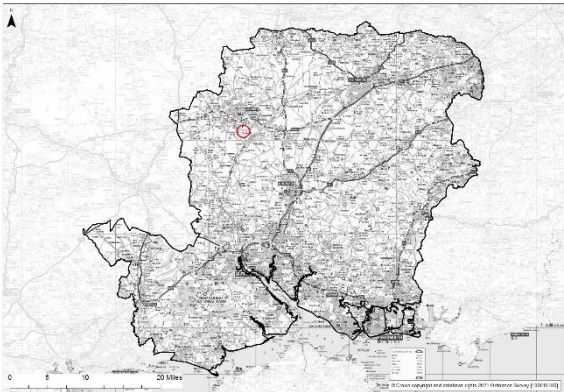
Site name: Tower View		Site ID: NNP01
Grid reference: SZ 264 977		Area (ha): 1.346
MWPA / LPA: New Forest National Park Authority		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Existing inert waste transfer facility		
Proposal: Redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: G Farwell Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Proposal to redevelop existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 430m and 680m from air quality sensitive ecological receptor (National and International sites, respectively). However, proposed redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

<u>International sites:</u> The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.68km 0.68km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> New Forest SSSI	0.43km north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Hordle Grange Wood 1A SINC Danes Stream Coppice 1A SINC	900m south 1km west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The site is very developed and likely to not support any features of interest within the red line. However, the adjacent woodland and the context of the wider landscape mean that the site could impact biodiversity outside of the site.</i>’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	Site is within	
Green Belt Dorset Green Belt	1.1km southwest	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The proposed site is within the New Forest National Park. Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location.</i> <i>The landscape condition is Poor. The site sits within the National Park, therefore there are high expectations that all development should improve the landscape. This site is currently in poor condition, and it requires enhancement and should be improved. The site has Large adverse sensitivity in the context of its location in the National Park.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: As this is an existing site used for industrial purposes reorganisation of the site should be used as an opportunity to improve its visual and physical appearance.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Improvements need to be made to the boundary treatment around this site. New planting and hedgerow thickening are required. Heavy vehicle movements along the access lane have destroyed the rural character of the area. Any new structures or buildings need to reflect the rural location and should be of restricted height, less than 8m high.</i>		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: The site is an existing inert waste transfer facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Green Buffers: Archaeology Alert Green Buffers: Scheduled Monument:	0.8km southwest 1.1km northeast N/A	

Historic Park: Listed buildings: Laurel Cottage (Grade II) 8 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Sway Tower Registered Battlefield:	N/A 0.35km southwest Within 1km 1.35km southeast N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location nor in its vicinity. Google earth and mapping show the site is extensively developed which is likely to have severely compromised any inherent archaeological potential. It is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as an issue at all. The development is unlikely to involve extraction of minerals, but such as lie below have a moderate potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. There are no historic buildings, or settings of historic buildings, which will be affected by this allocation. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS), within an 8m watercourse buffer or over a Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	West of site within safeguarding zone.	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	Adjacent to north	
Proximity to schools?	0.8km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	5.5km east	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Stables Golf Course	1.4km east 2.75km southwest 0.28km northwest 1.44km southwest	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: The site is an existing inert waste transfer facility. The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling. Consideration will need to be given to minimising impacts on nearby residential properties.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		

Proximity of significant road junction?	2.25km northwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	Not within 10km	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Transport Assessment Summary: Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that current levels of HGV movements would remain unchanged and would be equivalent to approximately 45 HGVs or 90 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 40 staff on site (or up to 80 car movements per day). The A337 does not form part of HCC’s Major Road Network (MRN) but provides strategic access to the South Hampshire areas and leads to the A31/M27 J1 at Cadnam, some 15 miles to the north of the site. For the purpose of these assessments, impacts have therefore been based on access to the A337. Routing to the A337 will be south along Crabbswood Lane and onto the B3055 as current. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential	
Objective 12 context: The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area’s economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 15: Green networks		
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

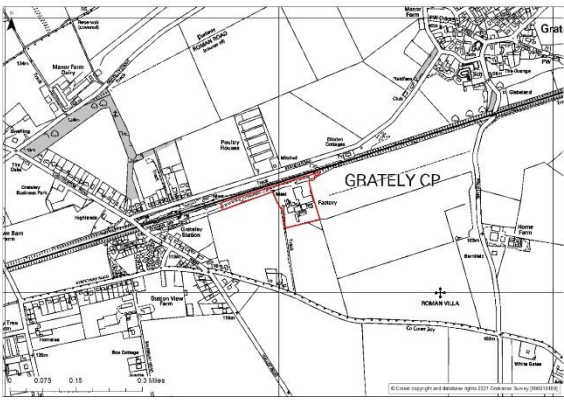
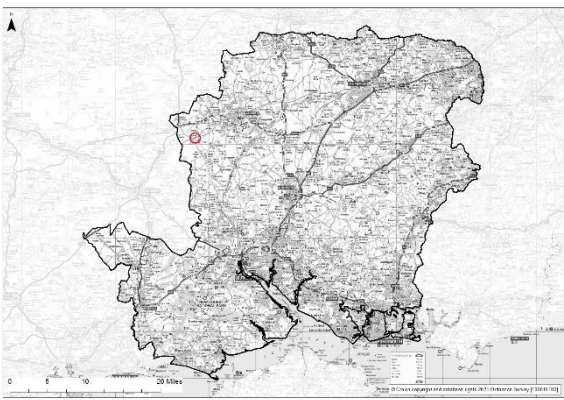
Site name: Whitehouse Field		Site ID: TSV01
Grid reference: SU 373 419		Area (ha): 17.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Landfill reworking		
Current use: Completed inert landfill		
Proposal: Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling as well as additional primary aggregate		
Restoration: Importation of up to 500,000 m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration as a 5-hole golf course, in line with current planning permission		
Proposal nominated by: Nelson Plant Hire		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: Site has permanent permission for the construction of a 5-hole golf course under Test Valley Borough Council.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Inert landfill reworking proposal. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site or transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 1.64km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	

Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI Chilbolton Common SSSI Bransbury Common SSSI	1.64km southeast 1.64km southeast 2.36km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Mackrels Down 2D/6A (Cirsium Eriophorum) SINC Harewood Forest SW (Including Upping Copse) 1A/1B SINC River Anton 5A/6A SUBC Meadow South of Goodworth Clatford 2A/2D/5N SINC Red Hill 2A/2D SINC	70m south 70m east 630m west 810m west 720m south	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The site provides what appears to be semi-improved grassland in a surrounding landscape of improved arable and pasture. Given the proximity to the golf course with areas of scrub associate with it, and the close proximity to mature hedgerows and the SINC woodland in the wider landscape this site may be locally quite interesting.</i>’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>The site has been disturbed by previous stockpiling of construction waste material. Although stockpiles are limited in extent, they reduce the overall condition to poor.</i> <i>Due to the exposed nature of the sloping ground with prominent views of the site from the west and glimpsed views through gaps in hedgerows from the PRow (restricted byway 17/2), this site has a Medium-High visual sensitivity. The likely effect of the proposal once restored could be beneficial.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Existing spoil heaps and machinery detract from the “generally unspoilt” character of this landscape. The exposed nature of the site ensures that activity within it is visible over a wide expanse of the countryside, in particular the nationally designated habitats in the river valley below.</i> <i>Adjacent to the highly valued and ecologically rich landscape of a chalk river valley the site has a Medium-high landscape sensitivity. The likely effect of the proposal once restored could be beneficial.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Enhance existing hedgerows with additional planting. Create a buffer zone between the development and the adjacent residential property. Restore site to species rich grassland in line with the objectives of the Biodiversity Opportunity Area, in keeping with the historic landscape character and in sympathy with the visual landscape qualities of the area.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Formally Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Potentially former inert landfill site	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	

Objective 5 context: Potentially a former inert landfill site		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Orange Buffer Scheduled Monument: Bury Hill Camp Historic Park: Listed buildings: Whitehouse Cottage (Grade II) 1 Listed Building 5 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Goodworth Clatford Wherwell Registered Battlefield:	Adjacent northeast 2.72km northwest N/A Adjacent east Within 250m of site Within 500m of site 0.71km northwest 1.54km southeast N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded although evidence of previous field system can be traced. However, the archaeological records in the vicinity suggest that this landscape was utilised since the early prehistoric and farmed and settled certainly by the Iron Age but probably since the Neolithic. The site has a high archaeological potential, and it is very likely that archaeological remains will be encountered during development and mitigation required. It is unlikely that they will emerge as overriding to the allocation. However, Google earth images do suggest that golf course upgrade work may have caused localised disturbance to the site, and this may be the inert landfill referred to, presumably imported to create golf course features so there may be a coincidence between areas of landfill and areas of past disturbance. The underlying geology is chalk which has no palaeolithic potential. Palaeoliths have been found in the area associated with residual (lag) clay with flint deposits, however these are mapped east from the current site. There is one historic building within the vicinity of the proposed allocation site; Whitehouse Cottage (Grade II listed). Its setting is defined by a remote rural landscape. There is a visual link between the proposed site and the cottage, however the proposed site does not fully retain its original rural character. The proposal does have the potential to harm the setting of Whitehouse Cottage, however the harm is likely to be slight and could be minimised through effective screening. If appropriate design measures are introduced, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer but over a Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities		

Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Middle Wallop Airfield Safeguarding Zone	2.74km southwest	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	Adjacent east	
Proximity to schools?	0.95km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.59km northwest	
Other: Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Allotments Stables Golf Course	1.17m west 1.2km west 1.94km southeast Adjacent north	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: Particular consideration will need to be given to screening the development from the adjacent property. The site will be an extension to the golf course on completion.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3067 & B3420	42m northwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A303	2.03km north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials, this would be equivalent to approximately 25 HGVs or 50 two-way HGV movements per day. All movements would be via the existing access through the car park and onto Winchester Road. Routing to the SRN (A303) will be north along the A3057 Romsey Road. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Recovery of inert landfill material.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, unknown backfill, however recovery of infilled inert waste.	
Objective 12 context: Recovery of inert landfill material. Importation of up to 500,000m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		

Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: Recovery of inert landfill material.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	No, temporary	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 096/2/1 – 17m west; Footpath 096/3/1 – 72m west; Restricted Byway 096/17/3 – 45m north.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: Although, the statutory footpaths and restricted byway are within 50m of the proposed site, they terminate on the opposite side of the roads enclosing the site and would not be significantly impacted by the proposal. Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling as well as additional primary aggregate. Importation of up to 500,000 m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration as a 5-hole golf course, in line with current planning permission.		
Net Effect:		0

Site name: Grateley Bio Depot		Site ID: TSV02
Grid reference: SU 271 413		Area (ha): 2.45
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Existing inert waste processing and transfer facility		
Proposal: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: CA Stevens & Sons Transport Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 1.05km from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Porton Down SPA	2.19km	

Salisbury Plain SAC	2.19km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites:</u> Quarley Hill Fort SSSI Porton Down SSSI	1.05km north 2.19km southwest	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Grateley Station Grasslands 6A SINC	30m west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The site is heavily developed, with some encroachment on the hedgerow boundaries, and no adequate stand-off for buildings and hardstanding.</i>’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> North Wessex Downs AONB	9.5km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘<i>Landscape Assessment Summary: The landscape condition is Poor. The open nature of this landscape results in visual sensitivity which needs to be addressed if the site is to be expanded.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: This site has already developed and the proposal is to increase the amount of inert aggregate and soils recycled on the site. Therefore, there are no landscape elements on the site that can be further damaged. There may be opportunities to improve the landscape setting if further development is approved on the site. This landscape is sensitive due to its open nature and any further development on the site need to take this into account.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Improve the screen planting around the site, this may require more land. Plant native trees and shrubs along the access the road.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Industrial site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing waste site	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Existing inert waste processing site.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Orange Buffer:	0.24km southeast	
Scheduled Monument:		
Quarley Hill Fort	1.05km north	
Historic Park:		
Amport Park	2.86km northeast	
Listed buildings:	N/A	
Conservation Areas:		
Grateley Conservation Area	0.51km east	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	

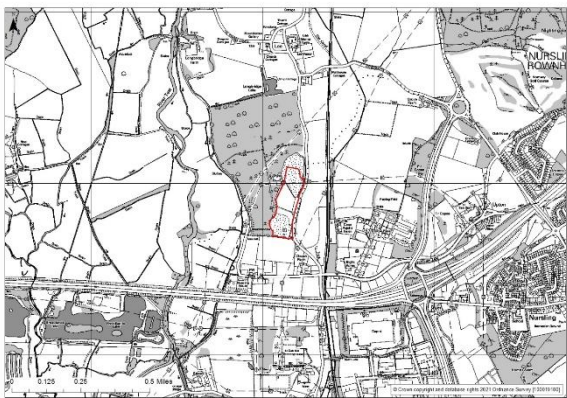
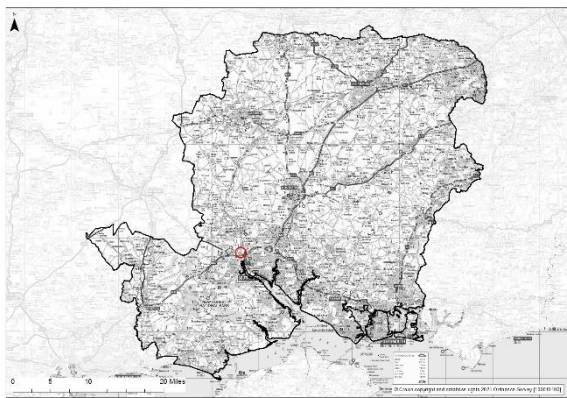
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘There are no archaeological sites currently recorded although archaeological records in the vicinity suggest that this landscape has a very high archaeological potential. However, mapping and Google earth images show the sites is developed and any archaeological potential will have been severely compromised. It is unlikely that archaeology will arise as an overriding issue or even possibly as an issue at all. The underlying geology is chalk which has no palaeolithic potential. There is a significant cluster of historic buildings to the north-east of the allocation site, in the village of Grateley. However, these are sufficiently separated from the allocation and would not be harmed by the proposals. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer but over Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Middle Wallop Airfield	3.96km southeast, within safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	65m north	
Proximity to schools?	0.62km northeast	
Proximity to hospitals?	9.52km northeast	
Other: Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Allotments Stables Golf Course	0.86km northeast 2.48km northeast 2.74km north 1.32km northeast	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	No	
Objective 9 context: Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Middle Wallop Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Consideration needs to be given to potential impacts of the proposal on the residents of nearby properties. This is a currently operating site.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3084	0.32km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A303	3.62km northwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	

Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The applicant did not provide an indication of existing or anticipated HGV movements and an estimated based on the maximum 75,000tpa throughput has been provided. This would be equivalent to c.50 HGV movements per day, although some will already be on the network from existing operations. Routing to the SRN (A303) will be north along the B3084. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be low given that, although the majority of the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows, the route will travel through Gateley village, which includes residential areas bordered by adequate footways. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: Recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry will aid in aggregate self-sufficiency.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create/maintain permanent employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	

Objective 15 context:

No PRow on site or within 50m. Permanent development.

Net Effect:**0**

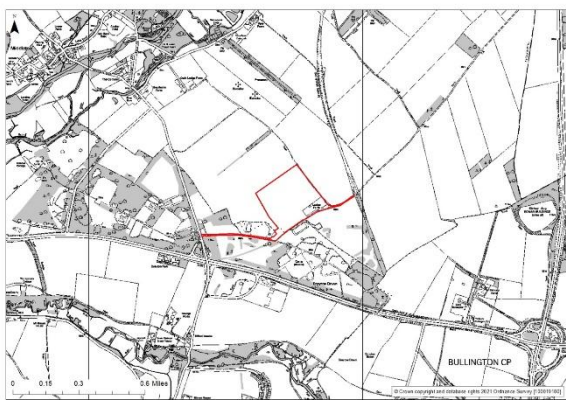
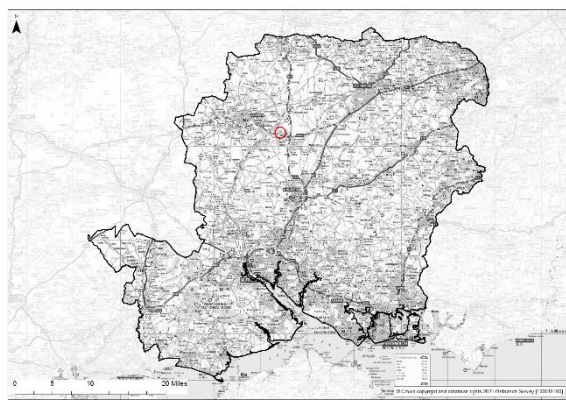
Site name: Lee Lane, Nursling		Site ID: TSV03
Grid reference: SU 362 169		Area (ha): 2.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Concrete batching plant and waste processing		
Current use: Existing concrete batching plant, waste transfer station, and inert waste recycling facility		
Proposal: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 125,000 tpa		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Collard Group Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and local transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 490m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International national sites). However, proposed extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	1.15km	
Solent Maritime SAC	1.56km	
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	3.08km	
The New Forest SAC	4.11km	
Emer Bog SAC	4.83km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u>		
River Test SSSI	0.49km west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u>		
Valley Park Woodlands LNR	6.12km northeast	
Lower Test Valley: Pylon Fen 5B/2A SINC	480m southwest	
Big Willow Wood 1Cii/5B SINC	440m southwest	
Sunken Garden, Grove Place 2A/2B/6A SINC	510m east	
Fir Copse 1B SINC	590m east	
A3057 Romsey Road, Nursling REVI	950m northeast	
Manor House Farm HIWWT reserve	170m west	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘<i>The grassland habitat may be of some ecological interest, and further data will be required to determine the significance of the loss of this habitat is the wider landscape context. Species rich grassland provides excellent foraging habitat for many protected species. Though the woodland is not identified as priority habitat, it will still have some locally important ecological significance. Woodland habitat sensitive to airborne pollutants. Proximity of River test will mean that consideration of nitrates from the site impacting the Solent international sites will need to be considered.</i> Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>		
New Forest National Park	3.42Km west	
Green Belt	>10 km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Statement states – ‘<i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Increased development of an urban nature affecting the small rural lanes in this area. Reduction in the sense of isolation that is found along Lee Lane.</i> <i>Lee Lane has lost much of its rural character due to the level of traffic reducing tranquillity and a sense of remoteness. Further development will only exacerbate this situation and should be avoided, it is currently moderately sensitive.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Improve the screen planting around the site. Plant along Lee Lane boundary. Look at improving the environment on Lee Lane.</i> <i>Landscape Assessment Summary: The landscape condition is poor; it is a former gravel pit restored to pasture. It has not been maintained to a good standard and scrub has been allowed to grow.</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Restored gravel pit	

Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Former gravel pit restored to pasture.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Green Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Church Farm (Unknown Grade) 9 Listed Buildings Total Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	0.2km south N/A N/A 310m south Within 500m N/A N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘It would appear that the site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential. However, whilst LiDAR suggests extensive past extraction and restoration, map and aerial photography leave some areas in the centre of the site as ‘uncertain’. Extent of past extraction would need to be confirmed, but for now is assumed. The site has been extracted for minerals and to that extent there is no surviving archaeological potential within deposits. All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS), within an 8m watercourse buffer or over a Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Southampton Airport	Within safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.98km east	
Proximity to schools?	1.41km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.4km southwest	
Other: Proximity to Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Proximity to Allotments Proximity to Stables Proximity to Golf Course	1.47km southeast 1km southeast 0.37km south 1.04km west	

Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Middle Wallop Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through NIA on the M271 and M27.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? M27	0.8km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	0.8km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The site has a current capacity of up to 75,000tpa but could be redeveloped to increase the throughput to 100,000tpa. This currently generates 240 HGV movements per day, which would increase to 350 HGV movements per day or a net increase of 110 HGV movements per day. In addition, the current operations restrict the number of HGVs over 7.5T to 160 per day and the extension would seek to increase this limit to 200 HGVs per day. All movements would be via the existing access from Lee Lane. Routing to the SRN (M271) will be north along Lee Lane and through the Southampton Retail Park to J1 of the M271. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘Extension to an existing waste recycling facility. The site is just north of M27 J3. There would be an increase of 110 HGV movements per day. Access would be via M271 J1 onto M27 J3, not directly into M27 J3. The additional HGV movements would represent an increase of 2.1% of existing HGV movements on this part of the M271, however it is not known what the impact on the M27 will be.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 100,000 tpa.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 100,000 tpa.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	

Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 100,000 tpa.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or within 50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

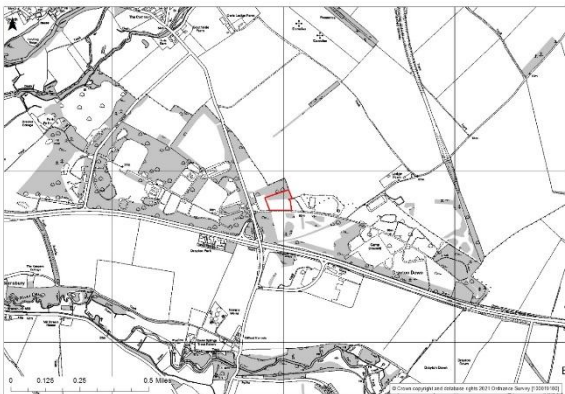
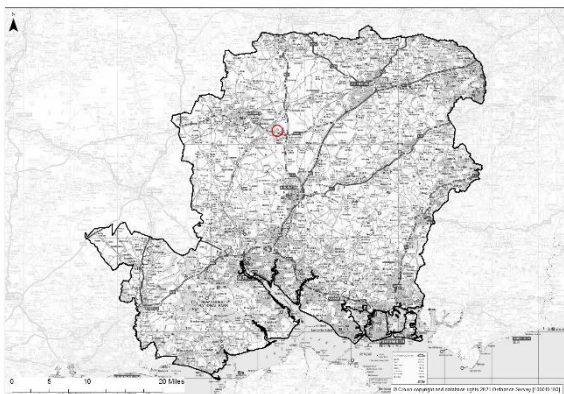
Site name: A303 Enviropark Shooting School		Site ID: TSV04
Grid reference: SU 444 430		Area (ha): 15
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Mineral and/or waste		
Current use: Open grassland used as a shooting school		
Proposal: Extension to existing Enviropark site for potential waste and mineral use		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Information on energy/heat production and renewables is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application. However, there also remains uncertainty regarding the scale and nature of potential development at this location and where waste would be sourced from.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or local transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site or local transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 720m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites). However, there remains uncertainty regarding the scale and nature of potential development at this location and where waste would be sourced from.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: River Test SSSI, East Aston Common SSSI Bransbury Common SSSI	0.72km south 1.44km north 1.77km south west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Drayton Down (area 1) 2A/6A SINC Longparish Cornfields 6A SINC	Adj. to southern boundary 325m north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states: '<i>Grassland may be of some quality, although this will be dependent on historic nature of soil not evident from aerial. Given the proximity to adjacent SINC, the site may provide supporting habitat for plant species and brown hare. The proposals are likely to remove large areas of this grassland, and mitigation will be difficult. Priority habitat woodland to the west (by entrance to site) and on the old railway line to the east of the site.</i>' In addition, there remains uncertainty regarding the scale and nature of potential development at this location and where waste would be sourced from, and the site is within an SSSI Impact Risk Zone.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	3.14km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states: '<i>Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the AONB due to scale, design and location. The site is within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. The impact of any minerals or waste development (temporary or permanent) will be dependent on the scale and design of the development. Landscape Assessment Summary: The road noise from the A303 is a major detractor in this otherwise tranquil, rural landscape. The existing industrial site, although relatively self-contained, is noticeable at its access point onto the B-road. The site is relatively well screened from the adjacent landscape by virtue of the topography, shelterbelts and bunding. Providing the proposals do not extend beyond the existing bunding, the visual sensitivity is low, and the likely visual effect is neutral. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Visual intrusion into open vistas. The existing landscape is already disturbed, with various industrial and commercial uses including the adjacent solar farm. The sensitivity is low, and the likely effect of the proposal on the landscape is neutral. Opportunities for enhancement: Additional planting around the entrance to the site at the junction with the B-road to reduce visual impact and intrusion into the country lane. Existing bund planting could be further enhanced with native species trees/shrubs and enrichment of grassland to create biodiverse meadow areas.</i>' In addition, there remains uncertainty regarding the scale and nature of potential development at this location and where waste would be sourced from		
Net Effect:		?

Objective 5: Soils		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
ALC Grade	Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part-greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: Although the site has been disturbed and modified, there is uncertainty as to whether it contains best and most versatile agricultural land and uncertainty in relation to the nature and scale of potential development.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 6: Historic environment		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Tidbury Ring The Andyke Historic Park: Listed buildings: Closest = Grade II listed Granary at South Side Farmhouse Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	1.16km east 1.18km west N/A 1.09km north west N/A N/A On site	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘A number of substantive archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity and a Bronze Age burial site is recorded within the allocation. The area and the site have a high archaeological potential, that is the potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains. However, the impact of past development is uncertain. LiDAR suggests that some groundworks have taken place in the site, but aerial photography suggests this may have been only peripheral bunds. Clarity is needed as to the impact of past land use in order to fully assess the archaeological potential. However even assuming the site is largely intact (which it may not be) it is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as a constraint to allocation. The underlying geology is chalk which has no palaeolithic potential. All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’ However, there is uncertainty in the nature and scale of potential development at this site and therefore the impact of potential development on heritage assets.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context: The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer, but is over Chalk Principal Aquifer. There is uncertainty in relation to the potential nature and scale of waste development at this site.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		

Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Middle Wallop Airfield safeguarding zone	9.36km south west	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.69km south	
Proximity to schools?	1.24km south and 1.78km north west	
Proximity to hospitals?	9.25km north west	
Other Recreation ground/sports pitches Golf course	1.7km north west 6.31km west	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Although based on the distance threshold from residential development the site scores green, uncertainty in the nature and scale of the potential development at this site and its potential effect on residential development further than the threshold justifies a net effect score of uncertain. Transport would pass through NIA on A303.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction	<50m south west A303	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	<50m south west A303	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘No information relating to existing throughout and HGV movements have been provided by the applicant other than the waste capacity of the facility (assumed to be from the existing site and proposed extension) would be 500,000tpa. This would be equivalent to 243 HGV movements per day. In the absence of any other information, this has been taken as net additional traffic as a worst case. Routing to the SRN (A303) will be south along The Street. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘Extension to an existing site just north of the A303 near the A303/A34 junction. There would be 160 additional HGV movements per day equating to a 2.9% increase.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Potential	?
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Potential for site to cater for a range of waste and minerals uses, although uncertainty in relation to the nature and scale of potential development at this site.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Potential	?
Composted	Potential	?
Recovered	Potential	?

Objective 12 context: Potential for site to cater for a range of waste and minerals uses, although uncertainty in relation to the nature and scale of potential development at this site.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Potential	?
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Potential	?
Objective 13 context: The potential for waste importation at this site is currently unknown.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Potential	?
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Potential	?
Objective 14 context: Development and operation of the site would create jobs (number and permanence currently unknown) and is not within a deprived area. However, as the nature and scale of the potential development here is uncertain the potential for the development to impact on local tourism is also uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 15: Green networks		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Yes	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: Restricted Byway terminates 49m east of the proposed site boundary. As such, the PRoW and recreational users would not be significantly impacted. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

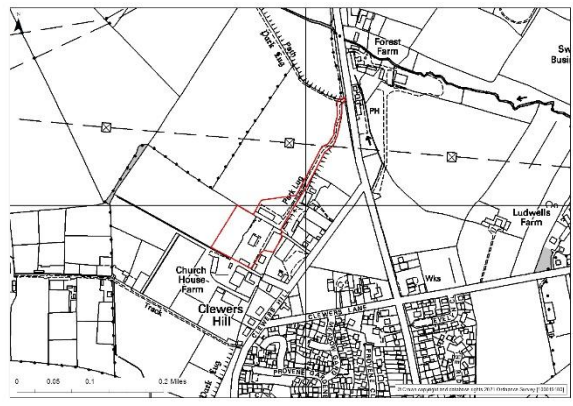
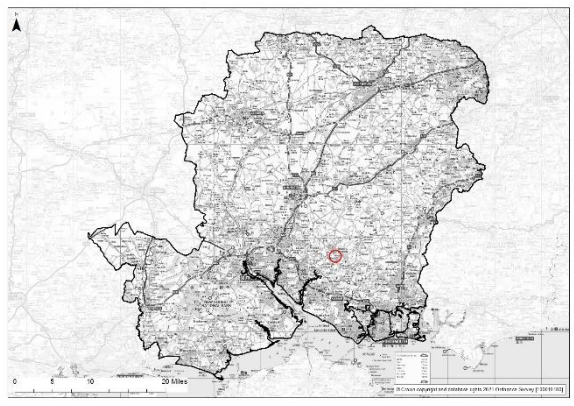
Site name: Land west of A303 Enviropark		Site ID: TSV05
Grid reference: SU 439 428		Area (ha): 1.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council		
		
Site category: Waste storage and transfer		
Current use: Recently developed Incinerator Bottom Ash storage area		
Proposal: Extension of the existing A303 Enviropark for the storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) - total capacity 63,000 tpa.		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Proposal for storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA). Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1. Uncertainty in relation to source and destination of material.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or local transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site or local transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 820m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites sites). However, uncertainty in relation to source and destination of material.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	

Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI East Aston Common SSSI Bransbury Common	0.82km south 1.81km southwest 1.81km south	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
<u>Local sites:</u> Anton Lakes LNR Drayton Down (Area 1) 2A/6A SINC Longparish Cornfields 6A SINC	8.58km northwest 280m southeast 560m north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Grassland possibly of some interest. Hedgerow to east and hedge/headland on the southern boundary; this southern boundary provides an excellent linkage between the SINC woodland/scrub to the south east and the parkland to the west of the site. Opportunities to improve the site exist as a result of this permanent development, the supporting information suggests that they will be including bat and dormouse boxes, and improve the woodland, however, suitable habitat for these enhancements lie outside of the current site boundary. Further enhancements in the form of building up and managing the southern boundary woodland/scrub/rough grassland. In addition to the enhancements, care should be taken to minimise removal of habitats of interest such as the eastern hedgerow where presumably the connection through to the existing site will lie. Proximity to the River Test will mean that impacts to Solent international sites from nitrates will need to be scoped into HRA assessment.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> North Wessex Downs AONB	3.46km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the AONB due to scale, design and location. The road noise from the A303 is a major detractor in this otherwise tranquil, rural landscape. The proposed extension site has recently been cleared and a low bund installed around its perimeter. The current landscape condition is poor. The proximity to the B-road and the more scattered nature of the planting between it and the proposed extension site, increase the visual sensitivity to medium. The likely visual effect of the proposal is moderately adverse. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Visual intrusion into open vistas. The proposed extension site is close to the B-road to Longparish. Well screened to the north at present, by a wide belt of woodland. This site has a Medium level of sensitivity. The likely effect of the proposal on the landscape is moderately adverse. Opportunities for enhancement: Prioritise the retention of existing screening woodland on the north and west sides of this proposed extension site. Further enhance the screening by additional planting and higher bunding along the western boundary between the site and the B-road.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Possible Grade 3 prior to unlawful development	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield prior to unlawful development	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: The extension site has been cleared and is operating as an IBA storage area as unauthorised development. The exact nature of the site pre-unauthorised development is uncertain.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		

Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	0.58km northeast & west	
Scheduled Monument:		
The Andyke	1.23km west	
Tidbury Ring	2.06km east	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
Closest = Granary at South Side Farmhouse (Grade II)	1.03km north	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Objective 6 context:		
The Heritage Statement states: - 'A number of substantive archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity and the area, and the site has a high archaeological potential, that is the potential to encounter as yet unrecorded archaeological remains. However, the impact of past development is uncertain. Clarity is needed (and currently awaited as part of the planning application/permission) as to the impact of recent topsoil stripping in order to fully assess the archaeological potential. However even assuming the site is largely intact (which it is unlikely to be) it is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as a constraint to allocation.		
The underlying geology is chalk which has no palaeolithic potential.		
All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.'		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context:		
The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer, but is over Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 8: Flood risk		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context:		
<0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?		
Middle Wallop Airfield Safeguarding Zone	9.36km southwest	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.69km south	
Proximity to schools?	1.31km south	
Proximity to hospitals?	9.25km northwest	
Other:		
Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch	1.7km northwest	
Golf Course	6.31km west	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context:		
The site is sufficiently distant from residential and amenity development. Transport would pass through NIA on A303.		

Net Effect:		+
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A303	80m southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A303	80m southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘ <i>The proposals are for additional storage of IBA waste produced by the adjacent A303 EnviroPark, and therefore no additional net traffic movements are anticipated as a result.</i> <i>Routeing to the SRN (A303) will be south along The Street.</i> <i>The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows.</i> <i>Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.</i> However, the site has been assessed here as pre-unauthorised development and there is uncertainty in relation to the source and destination of the material. National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘ <i>Adjacent to the site above, another extension to an existing site. The proposals are for storage associated with the extension of the site above, therefore would not cause any further increases in vehicle movements above what the above site would cause.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Storage and transfer (recycling) of IBM.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes (Storage for Recycling)	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Storage and transfer (recycling) of IBM.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context: IBA will be exported for processing/recycling but lack of detail on whether out of Plan area.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	

Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context: Development and operation of the site would create permanent jobs, although number unknown and is not within a deprived area. The proposal would support economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: No PRoW on or within 50m of the site. Permanent development		
Net Effect:		0

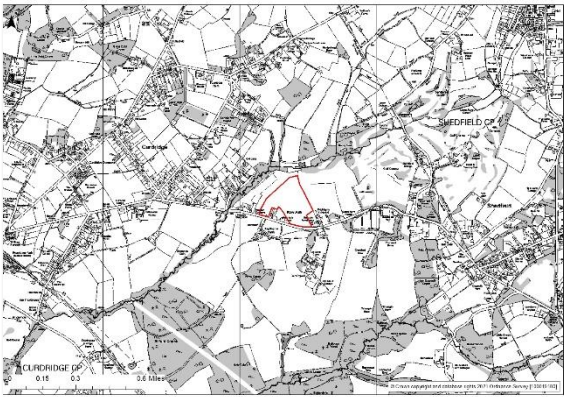
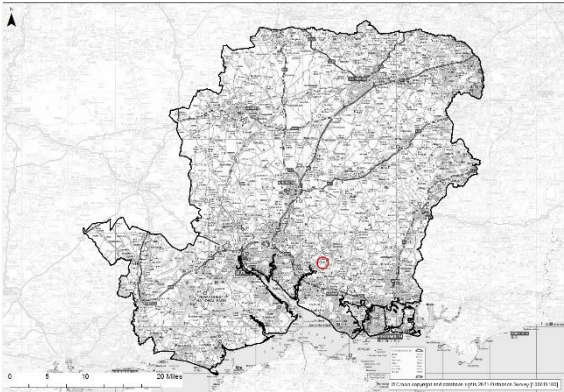
Site name: Church Farm	Site ID: WIN01	
Grid reference: SU 558 159	Area (ha): 2	
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council		
 		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Development of a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Sicon Farm Contractors Ltd. & CWM Aggregates Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: Information on energy/heat production and renewables is not known at this stage but will be supplied at application. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		?
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>200m; <2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. 380m from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>5km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites:		

The Moors, Bishops Waltham SSSI Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI	0.38km north 0.95km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m ² , manure stores > 250t). Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: The Moors, Bishops Waltham KBR Bishops Waltham Branch Line LNR Dundridge Meadows LNR Claylands LNR Alexander's Moors 2A SINC Pumping Station Meadow 2A/6A SINC Suett's Farm Meadow 2B SINC Suett's Lane West 1A SINC The Moors Meadows 2A/6A SINC Hoe Lane Meadow 2D SINC	0.55km north 1.53km northwest 1.8km north 2.15km northwest 700m northeast 630m northeast 620m northeast 720m northeast 730m northeast 890m northeast	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>The mature boundaries provide much of the interest at this site, including priority habitat. The field to the north of the footpath is likely to be floristically interesting and priority habitat. The permanent loss of foraging will need to be taken into context of the wider landscape.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	0.37km north (to road access = closest point)	
South Downs National Park		
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The landscape of this site comprises pasture (ley), bounded by historic oak lined hedgerows. A former landfill site, following sand/gravel extraction, the current condition is Good. The prime sensitivities are the historic boundary hedgerows/hedgerow trees and its location in the settlement gap between Waltham Chase and Bishops Waltham. The overall landscape sensitivity is considered medium. The proposals may have a moderately adverse effect on the landscape. The relatively flat topography and the boundary vegetation reduce long distance although there are close views from the PRow, residential properties and passing traffic on the B-road. The field adjacent the B2177 is too visually sensitive to be developed without having a negative impact on both the historic boundary hedgerow trees, the adjacent listed buildings and the Local Gap as viewed from the B2177. The visual sensitivity of this small parcel of land is high while that of the larger field behind is considered medium. The proposals (if contained to the area furthest from the road) are likely to have a moderate adverse effect. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Potential negative impact on mature hedgerows and statuesque hedgerow trees. Potential urbanising influence on this rural Local Gap. Opportunities for enhancement: Existing historic boundary hedgerows and specimen oaks must be protected by generous buffer zones. Screening for the PRow might comprise low bunding and substantial hedgerow planting with specimen oaks, comparable to those existing on adjacent boundaries.</i> ’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part-greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context:		

Land is part-greenfield, with ALC Grade 3 present on site. No heathland/peat soils. Consideration should be given, however, to protection of soil quality during development.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Bishops Waltham Palace Two Bowl Barrows Historic Park: Listed buildings: Church House Farmhouse (Grade II) 4 Listed Buildings 6 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Bishops Waltham Conservation Area Registered Battlefield:	1.23km northwest 1.34km northeast N/A N/A Within 10m east Within 250m Within 500m 1.21km northwest N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site contains the line of the park pale (or lug) for the Bishops Waltham park pale which has a particularly well preserved outline. In this case part of the park pale survives as an upstanding monument. It would merit preservation where it survives and this would constrain the site, not only the physical line of the pale but also some accommodation off the setting of the pale. There are no superficial geologies with Palaeolithic potential and the development does not imply extraction. There are two main groups of historic buildings that might be affected by the proposed allocation; Church Farm and buildings to the north of proposal site, along Winchester Road. On Winchester Road, the Grade II listed Forest Farmhouse (and Barn) overlook the northern part of the proposed allocation. The buildings are farm buildings in their origins and open agricultural land forms an important part of their setting. Forest Farmhouse has a visual link to the proposed allocation, although this link is partially obstructed through trees lining the south side of Winchester Road. The allocation could cause slight harm to the setting of these buildings; however, any harm could be minimised through effective screening. There are two historic buildings recorded at Church Farm (the Grade II listed Farmhouse and an unlisted barn). Both buildings are farm buildings, and their settings are defined by their agricultural context, comprising open agricultural land, and agricultural yards and buildings. The farmhouse currently is surrounded by agricultural buildings to the west and south, with more open agricultural land to the north. The proposed allocation will permanently enclose the farmhouse with industrial development (recycling site), isolating the building from its setting. This would have a negative impact and be harmful to the setting of these buildings. It is possible that considerate design might be able to minimise the negative impact on these buildings’ setting, however, it is likely that there will be a constraint on the allocation.’		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS), within an 8m watercourse buffer or over Chalk Principal Aquifer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context:		

<0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	Airport 10.2km west (within Safeguarding Zone)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	Within 10m east	
Proximity to schools?	0.93km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	8.23km southwest	
Other: Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Allotments Stables Golf Course	0.82km east 2.47km northwest 0.2km southwest 1.34km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the proposed use of the site and its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through NIA on A334. Small number of properties within very close proximity could be affected by noise, dust, vehicle movements, vibration, etc. Magnitude of impact will be dependent on mitigation.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3035 & A334	4.35km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	8.32km southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The Applicant has estimated that this would represent 36 HGV movements per day with 13 staff on site at any one time or 26 car/light vehicle movements per day. It is assumed that all movements would be via an improved access onto the B2177 Winchester Road and while movements are expected to remain local, access to the SRN is likely to be to the M27 J10, via the A32 at Wickham. Routing to the SRN (M271) will be south along the B2177 and A32. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be high given that, although the majority of the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows, the route will travel through Waltham Chase and Wickham, which includes residential areas bordered by adequate footways, sections of congested highway and a nursery school fronting the Winchester Road in Wickham. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Proposal as a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	Yes	

Recovered	Unknown	
Objective 12 context: Proposal as a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: Recycling of concrete and hardcore for use in the construction industry will enhance minerals self-sufficiency.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	Yes	
Objective 14 context: The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or within 50m?	Yes, footpath 207/22/1 would share access point from B2177.	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: Separating footpath access from vehicle access would eliminate risk to footpath users from vehicle movements. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

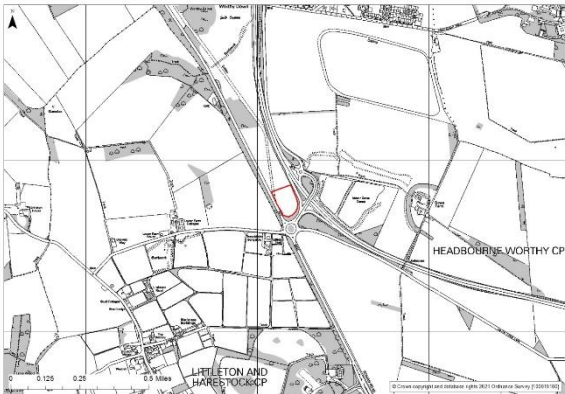
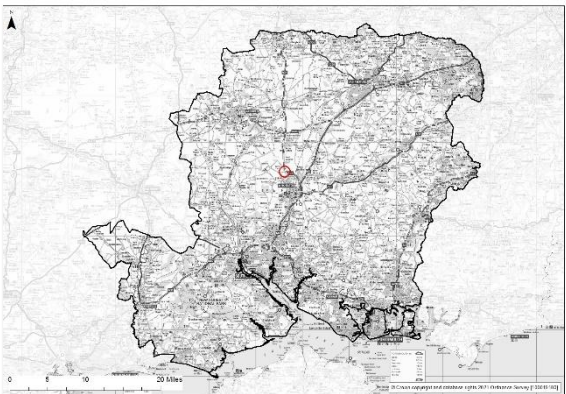
Site name: Silverlake Automotive Recycling		Site ID: WIN02
Grid reference: SU 543 136		Area (ha): 7.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council		
		
Site category: End of Life Vehicles		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: 7.5 ha extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: Silverlake Automotive Recycling		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context: End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility proposal. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>2km	
Objective 2 context: Site and local transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent Maritime SAC	2.05km	

Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	2.05km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses SSSI Waltham Chase Meadows	2.07km southwest 2.11km south 2.12km northeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m ² , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m ² , manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Manor Farm LNR Lyons Copse Meadows 2D SINC Lyons Copse 1A/6A SINC Silford Copse 1A/1B/1Cii/2B/5B SINC Lyons Copse Long Meadow 2A SINC Ferry Copse 1B SINC Grange Copse 1A SINC Crooked Row 1A SINC Traingle Row 1A SINC Hallcourt Wood 1A/1B SINC Fox Copse 1A SINC Lyons Copse (North-West) 1A SINC Shedfield Wood (Biggs Copse) 1A SINC Horse Wood 1A/1B/1Cii SINC Hole Copse & East Croft Row 1B.1Cii/2B/5B SINC Gulley Copse, Shedfield 1Cii SINC	3.32km southwest Adjacent north 20m northeast 220m southwest 300m northeast 320m south 460m north 460m southeast 660m southwest 680m southeast 690m south 70m north 720m southeast 910m southeast 950m south 970m southeast	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘ <i>The adjacent woodland will be sensitive to airborne pollutants. The existing landscape planting is providing useful habitat and connectivity in support of the wider landscape and the SINC to the north of the site. This should be retained and enhanced where possible, and all opportunities of creating good quality, naturalistic planting should be taken.</i> ’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	2.95km east	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘ <i>The existing arable field is well managed, agricultural land surrounded by designated woodland, dense streamside vegetation and hedgerows. The condition of the current landscape is Good.</i> <i>Due to the presence of adjacent designated habitats, the good condition of the existing rural landscape and a location subject to incremental suburbanisation, the site has a high landscape sensitivity. The proposal is likely to have a large adverse effect on the landscape.</i> <i>The proximity of PRoW, adjacent road, residential and commercial properties and the effect of storing highly reflective materials (increasing the likelihood of visibility from surrounding higher ground), give the proposal a large adverse visual effect.</i> <i>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Suburbanisation and urban fringe encroachment onto the existing rural agricultural landscape.</i> <i>Opportunities for enhancement: Generous buffer zones of woodland planting - similar in width to those around the existing site - around east and southern perimeters to minimise visual impact on adjacent residential/commercial properties and public recreation areas/paths. Additional strips of woodland plants within the site to break up a potential expanse of reflective materials and reduce potential impact on long distance views. Offset any storage areas by at least 15m from Ancient Woodland/SINCS to the north.</i>		

<i>Utilise appropriate native species planting and seeding in to ensure minimal impact on adjacent ecologically important areas.'</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: The proposal would result in the removal of Grade 3 agricultural soils and the site use would be permanent. Particular consideration would need to be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets:</u>		
Archaeology Green Alert Buffer:	0.71km east	
Archaeology Orange Alert Buffer:	0.8km east	
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:	N/A	
Rowash Farmhouse (Grade II)	35m east	
2 listed buildings	Within 250m of site	
3 listed buildings	Within 500m of site	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Objective 6 context: The Heritage Statement states – <i>'The area does have some archaeological potential that will need to be reviewed and explored but is very unlikely to represent an overriding archaeological issues. There are no superficial geologies with Palaeolithic potential and the development does not imply extraction. There is one historic building of primary concern, in relation to the proposed allocation site. Rowash Farmhouse (Grade II listed) is located at the south-east corner of the proposed extension area (outside of the red line boundary). The farmhouse is a farm building in origin and open agricultural land forms an important part of their setting. If the proposed extension of the end-of-life vehicle facility is to cover the whole allocation area, then this would isolate Rowash Farmhouse from open agricultural land and harm its setting. Harm could be minimised through considerate design (providing a significant buffer area of open farmland and screening), but it is likely that there will be a constraint on allocation.'</i>		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	No	
Objective 7 context: The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context: <0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+

Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	8.5km west of Southampton Airport (within the Safeguarding Zone)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	<5m south	
Proximity to schools?	1.43km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.06km southeast	
Other: Proximity to Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Golf Course	1.16km west 0.33km east	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context: Due to the proposed use of the site and its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Transport would pass through NIA on the A334. Small number of properties within close proximity could be affected by noise, vehicle movements, etc. Magnitude of impact could be minimised by use of bunding and vegetated screening.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A334 & B3035	1.84km west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	5.48km southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘Currently the facility operates a 25 HGV fleet, which each make 2 to 3 journeys per day. This is equivalent to up to 150 HGV movements per day. The applicant has indicated that the increased capacity would facilitate a change to the fleet allowing larger vehicles to be used with the overall size of the fleet reducing. However, in the absence of any further details, a pro-rata increase in movements has been based on current travel patterns and an increase in fleet to 35 HGVs (or an additional 10 HGVs). This would result in an additional 60 HGV movements per day. The automotive waste originates from a variety of public contracts (Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire & Rescue, Hampshire CC, etc.) and private sector contracts such as the AA and insurers and HGVs are likely to require access to local roads as well as the SRN. As detailed below, routing to the SRN would be a minimum of 5.0 miles to the south-east and while the A334 does not form part of HCC’s Major Road Network (MRN), it provides strategic access across the North Hampshire areas. For the purpose of these assessments, impacts have therefore been based on access to the A334 as well as the M27. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be moderate, as although the majority of the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows, the route includes sensitive receptors such as residential areas with footways and congested junctions, including the M27 J10. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		

Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes	
Objective 12 context:		
Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		
Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Objective 13 context:		
The degree of waste material exported from the site from processed vehicles is not known.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic		
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	N/A	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Objective 14 context:		
The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks		
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context:		
There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

Site name: Three Maids Hill		Site ID: WIN04
Grid reference: SU 462 338		Area (ha): 1.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council		
		
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Development of an inert recycling facility		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information: Site has previously been refused planning permission for the same proposed development under application 20/01765/HCS.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 1 context:		
Proposal for an inert recycling facility. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 2: Air Quality		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites)	>2km	
Objective 2 context:		
Site and transport route not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International and national sites).		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		
River Itchen SAC	3.45km southeast	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	

National sites: River Itchen SSSI Crab Wood SSSI	3.09km southeast 4.41km southwest	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Crab Wood LNR Worthy Copse 1A SINC Worthy Grove 1A/1B SINC	4.14km southwest 520m north 1km north	
Objective 3 context: The Ecological Statement states – ‘Mature boundaries provide significant opportunities for enhancement within the site. Field margins may be of higher value depending on the arable regime. Provision of connectivity across the north of the site would provide enhancement.’ Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Update.		
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:		
South Downs National Park	3.47km southeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Objective 4 context: The Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment states – ‘The site is currently pasture bounded by A-roads including the major A34 trunk road. The condition is Good. The landscape is aurally disturbed by virtue of the surrounding major roads and interchange, (although it “reads” visually as part of the countryside associated with the open chalk downland of Worthy Down). It is on the edge of the open downs landscape character area, north of Winchester. It has a moderate landscape sensitivity. The proposal would likely have a moderate adverse landscape effect by virtue of introducing development into the edge of perceived countryside. Although partially screened by surrounding vegetation, the site has medium visual sensitivity due to the topography and proximity of receptors. The presence of existing, and potential for further, boundary screen planting gives the likely visual effect of the proposal a moderate adverse rating. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Interruption of the flow of the gently sloping open landscape, the extension of the historic downland at Worthy Down. Introduction of urbanising elements into this rural character area. Opportunities for enhancement: Additional screening is needed both along the south and west boundaries. This to include both bunding and planting to enhance the existing planting. Proposals need to be sympathetically designed and located within the site so as to sit in the bowl of the land to reduce visual impact. Enhancement of the site to chalk downland in keeping with the historic landscape character of open downs.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Heathland/peat soils?	No	
Objective 5 context: The proposal would result in the removal of Grade 3 agricultural soils and site use would be permanent. Particular consideration would need to be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		

Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	0.3km southeast	
Scheduled Monument:		
Worthy Down Ditch	0.91km north	
Bowl Barrow	1.35km northwest	
Woodham Farm	2.25km east	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:	N/A	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Objective 6 context:		
The Heritage Statement states – ‘The site has known archaeological remains and a high archaeological potential. These will need to be addressed but are not considered likely to prove overriding, as acknowledged in recent planning application consultation response. The site is underlain by chalk and has no Palaeolithic potential.		
All surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation, indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 7: Water resources		
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Over Chalk Principal Aquifer?	Yes	
Objective 7 context:		
The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer but is over Chalk Principal Aquifer. Inert waste recycling centre.		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 8: Flood risk		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Objective 8 context:		
<0.1% risk of flooding.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?		
Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	2.04km southwest	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.15km southwest	
Proximity to schools?	2.05km northeast	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.37km south	
Other:		
Recreation/ Sports Ground	1.1km south	
Allotments	3.23km south	
Stables	3.06km southwest	
Golf Course	3.53km south	
Site or transport route within Noise Important Area (NIA)?	Yes	
Objective 9 context:		
Site is separated from residential properties by vegetation screening and roads and potential impacts could be further minimised by additional mitigation. Transport may pass through NIA southbound on A34.		
Net Effect:		0

Objective 10: Transport		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A272 & A34	40m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A34	40m east	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Objective 10 context: The Strategic Transport Statement states – ‘The Applicant has estimated that this would represent up to 76 HGV movements per day with 5 staff on site at any one time or up to 10 car/light vehicle movements per day. Routing to the SRN (A34) will be south along the A272. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be moderate, given that although the site is located in close proximity to the SRN, the A272 corridor and Three Maids Hill roundabout suffer from significant congestion at present. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.’ National Highways’ Reg 18 response states: ‘A new site next to the A34, currently in use for agriculture, a planning application was submitted and refused in 2020 for a waste recycling facility. An appeal is currently pending determination. There would be 76 HGV movements per day using the A34, representing a 1.4% increase.’		
Net Effect:		0
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		
Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Objective 11 context: Proposed inert recycling facility		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes. Inert waste	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Objective 12 context: Proposed inert recycling facility		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		
Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Objective 13 context: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 14: Economic		
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	No	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	

Objective 14 context: The proposal would create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
Net Effect:		+
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	N/A	
Objective 15 context: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		
Net Effect:		0

Appendix H: Summary of Site Appraisals for long list of draft sites

See Site Assessment Tables in Appendix G for further detail relating to constraints.

Site	Operation	Constraints	Considerations
Proposed Minerals Sites			
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	Development of aggregate rail depot, with some potential for waste uses.	• LWS within close proximity • Archaeology Alert Area on site • SPZ Zone 2 • Public water supply – 75m • Residential dwellings 41m • Other local amenities <50m • SRN >2.5km • PRow adjacent to site	• As the site is within close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological value. • The site is within SPZ 2 and less than 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	Mineral extraction (1.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel) with backfill of 1.9 million tonnes of inert material.	• SAC, SPAs and Ramsar sites > 1km • SSSIs > 1km • LWS in close proximity • Greenfield site with Grades 1, 2 and 3a soils present • Heritage assets in close proximity and Archaeology Alert Area on site • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Residential dwellings – 0.13 km • Recreational facilities just over 100m	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). The site's potential impact on International site(s) was considered in more detail in the HRA Appropriate Assessment. • Careful consideration of the potential for adverse impact on the nearby SSSIs and LWS required. • The site has Grade 1, 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.

		• SRN >2km • PRow on site	• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	Mineral extraction (up to 1.7 million tonnes of building and silica sand.	• SPA <1km and SACs <2km • SSSIs <1 and 2km, respectively • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS within close proximity • Within the South Downs National Park • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets within very close proximity and Archaeology Alert Area on site • Flood Zones 2 and 3 on site • Residential dwellings – 28m	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is within close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As the site is within the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. However mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development'). Nevertheless, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. Restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	Extension to existing quarry for minerals extraction (up to 150,000 tonnes of building and silica sand)	• SPA <1km • SSSI <1km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS on site and in close proximity • South Downs National Park – 0.81km • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets within close proximity • Small proportion of site within Flood Zones 2 and 3 • SRN >6km	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is on and adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is within the setting of the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. However mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development'). Nevertheless, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. Restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	Redevelopment of existing oil and gas site to develop a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with extension to the existing	• South Downs National Park – 1.41km • Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas in close proximity • Residential properties – 121m	• As the site is within the setting of the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

	railhead to serve the site.		
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	Mineral extraction of 2.196 million tonnes of sand and gravel (West) and 0.69 million tonnes of sand and gravel (East).	• Adjacent or within SPA • Adjacent or within SSSI and close to other SSSIs • Within SSSI Impact Zone • LWS on site and adjacent • Greenfield site with Grade 3 Soils present • Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas adjacent and in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 50m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >4km • PRow adjacent to site	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). Warren Heath's impact on International site(s) was considered in more detail in a site specific HRA Appropriate Assessment following EiP Hearings. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is on and adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	Mineral extraction of up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to the existing Bramshill Quarry.	• Site within SPA • Site supports significant element of lowland heathland • Site within SSSI • LWS in close proximity • Greenfield site • Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Consideration of the need to enhance lowland heathland habitat. • Site within an SSSI. Consultation with Natural England required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected.

		adjacent and in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 60m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • PRow in close proximity	• Although soil grades 1 – 3 were not recoded for the site, consideration will need to be given to soil protection and conservation as part of any development proposal. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	Mineral extraction (1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel) with backfill of 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.	• SPA <2 km • Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI – 1.26km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <250m • New Forest National Park – 1.29km • Within South West Hampshire Green Belt • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Historic asset <20m • Residential dwellings – 20m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >13km • PRow crossing and bordering site	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). The site's potential impact on International site(s) was considered in more detail in the HRA Appropriate Assessment. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As the site is within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The proposed site is within Green Belt and an applicant would need to demonstrate that any development would have no adverse effects on openness of Green Belt and, for waste sites, that alternative sites have been considered. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value.

			• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site and nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	Mineral extraction (1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel).	• SAC <3km • SPA/Ramsar <3km • Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI – 1.39km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <10m • New Forest National Park – 1.47 km • Within South West Green Belt • Greenfield site with Grade 3a soils onsite • Heritage assets <250m • Residential dwellings <30m • SRN – 14km	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As the site is within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The proposed site is within Green Belt and an applicant would need to demonstrate that any development would have no adverse effects on openness of Green Belt and, for waste sites, that alternative sites have been considered. • The site has Grade 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

Purple Haze (NFD03)	Mineral extraction (up to 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel) (a maximum of 4.0 million tonnes available in the Plan period).	• SAC/SPA <30m; SAC/SPA/Ramsar <1.5km • SSSIs in close proximity • SSSI Impact Zone • Local sites for nature conservation onsite and adjacent • Greenfield site • Heritage assets <250m and Archaeology Alert Area onsite • Residential dwellings – 40m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >1.9km • PRow adjacent to northwest boundary	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). The site's potential impact on International site(s) was considered in more detail in the HRA Appropriate Assessment. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is on and adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • Although soil grades 1 – 3 were not recorded for this site, careful consideration needs to be given to the protection and conservation of soils. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	Mineral extraction (up to 4.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel), backfilling with inert material	• SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites <2km (as close as 0.53km) • SSSIs <2km (as close as 0.55 km) • SSSI Impact Zone • Local sites for nature conservation adjacent and in close proximity • New Forest National Park – 1.93km • Cranborne Chase AONB – 2.15km • Greenfield site with Grades 3a and 3b soils present	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). The site's potential impact on International site(s) was considered in more detail in the HRA Appropriate Assessment. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is adjacent and in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the settings of the New Forest National Park and Cranborne Chase AONB, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park and purpose of the AONB, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the areas.

		• Archaeology Alert Area onsite • Residential dwellings <15m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Stables – 150m • SRN >6km • PRow crosses the site	• The site has Grade 3a and 3b soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	Mineral extraction (up to 3.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, backfilling with approx. 4 million tonnes of inert material)	• SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites <1km • SSSIs <1km • SSSI Impact Zone • New Forest National Park – adjacent • Greenfield site with Grades 2 and 3a soils present • Heritage assets in close proximity • Flood Zone 3 on site • Residential dwellings – 30m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >6km • PRow crosses site	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. However mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development'). Nevertheless, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. Restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation.

			• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	Mineral extraction (up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel).	• SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites <1km • SSSIs <1km • SSSI Impact Zone • Adjacent to and in close proximity to a number of LWS • New Forest National Park – 2.05km • Greenfield site with Grade 3a soils present • Heritage assets in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 30m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant junction >5km • SRN >5km • PRow crosses the site	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is adjacent to and in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

			• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	Creation of a rail depot.	• SAC/SPA/Ramsar – 350m • SSSI – 350m • River Test SSSI – 1.28km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <100m • Heritage Assets <250m • Partly in Flood Zone 3 • Residential dwelling – 10m • SRN >3km	• Although the site has been ‘screened out’ as part of the HRA Screening process, the proximity of the site to International sites is still an important consideration in site development. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by rail. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site’s historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. Any proposal should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed and operated accordingly. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	Modernisation of existing minerals wharf.	• SPA/Ramsar – 170m • SSSI – 170m • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS >250m • Within Flood Zone 3 • Within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone • Football stadium < 30m • SRN >4km • Within deprived area	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by water. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • The site is in a flood zone. Any proposal should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed and operated accordingly. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby sports amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	Mineral extraction (1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry) with backfill of 600,000 tonnes of inert material.	• Mottisfont Bats SAC – 4.01km • River Test SSSI – 1.34km • SSSI Impact Zone • Close to local sites for nature conservation • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets <250m • Residential dwellings <100m • Significant junction >2km • SRN >5km	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	Mineral extraction (2 million tonnes of sand and gravel) with backfill of 2 million tonnes of inert material.	• SAC <3km • SPA/Ramsar sites <4km • River Test SSSI – 1.03km • SSSI Impact Zone • Close to local sites for nature conservation • New Forest National Park – 1.6km • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets <250m • Residential dwellings <50m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >2km	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area.

			• The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	Develop rail sidings as a rail depot for aggregates.	• LWS within close proximity • Heritage asset in close proximity • Residential development in very close proximity • SRN >1km	• As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • Due consideration would need to be given to the adjacent Grade II Listed station building and its setting. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	Mineral extraction (up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand).	• Screened in (HRA) • LWS within close proximity • Part greenfield • Heritage asset and Archaeology Alert Area in relatively close proximity • Residential development in very close proximity • Significant junction >4 km • SRN >6 km • PRow on site	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in relatively close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

			• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	Mineral extraction (1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel).	• River Test SSSI – 0.85km • SSSI Impact Zone • North Wessex Downs AONB – 2.28km • Greenfield site with Grade 3b soils present • Archaeology Alert Area on site • 2 Public Rights of Way (PRow) present on site	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purpose of the AONB – to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area. • The site has Grade 3b soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological value. • Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	Development of an aggregate rail depot on existing railway sidings.	• Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI – 87m • SSSI Impact Zone • Local sites for nature conservation within and close to site • Heritage assets <30m • Zone 3 SPZ on site • Residential dwellings <10m • Recreational facilities – 95m	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by rail. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is within and in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is within SPZ 3. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

Site	Operation	Constraints	Considerations
Proposed Waste Sites			
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for construction industry.	• LWS adjacent • Greenfield site with Grade 1, 2 and 3 soils present • Residential dwellings 120m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >5km	• As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • The site has Grade 1, 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery.	• International sites within 1km • SSSIs within 1km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS in close proximity • Greenfield site • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity • Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone) • PWS <250m • Residential dwellings – 15m	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • Although Grades 1 – 3 soils were not listed for this site, consideration should still be given to the protection and conservation of soils removed/relocated. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • The site is within SPZ 1 and within 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	Development of an inert recycling facility (up to 75,000 tpa).	• International sites <2km • SSSI <1km • Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone) and SPZ2 (Outer Zone)	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Consideration of potential impact to nearby SSSI.

		Residential dwellings – 140m	- The site is within SPZ 1 and 2. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. - Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility (total capacity – 140,000 tpa).	- International sites <1.5km - SSSI <1.5km; other SSSIs <2km - SSSI Impact Zone - LWS in close proximity - Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Area within close proximity - Residential dwellings <30m - Within Airport Safeguarding Zones - Recreation/sports facilities within close proximity	- The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). - Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required. - As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. - As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. - Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational/sports facilities. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. - Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.
Land at Spurlings Industrial Estate (FAR04)	Expansion of Spurling's Industrial Estate with the view to incorporating a waste transfer station across a number of the proposed units.	- International sites within 1km - SSSIs within 1km - SSSI Impact Zone - LWS in close proximity - Greenfield site - Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity - Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone) - PWS <250m - Residential dwellings – Onsite	- The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). - Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required. - As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. - Grades 2 soils listed for this site, consideration should still be given to the protection and conservation of soils removed/relocated. - As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. - The site is within SPZ 1 and within 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency.

			• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction with importation of approx. 740,000 m ³ of inert waste.	• Within SPA • Within SSSI • SSSI Impact Zone • NNR <1km • LWS adjacent and in close proximity • Archaeology Alert Areas on site and historic assets adjacent and in close proximity • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >1.8km	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • As the site is within an SSSI and SSSI Impact Zone and close to an NNR. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site and heritage assets in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	Infilling approx. 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils (total capacity – 0.4 million tonnes.	• International sites <2km • SSSIs <2km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS adjacent • New Forest National Park – 2.82km • Residential dwellings – 150m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant road junction – 6km • SRN – 6km • PRow adjacent	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone that flags up minerals inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.

			• Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.
Tower View (NNP01)	Redevelopment to allow for storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.	• International sites >1km • New Forest SSSI < 0.5km • Site is within the New Forest National Park • Residential dwellings adjacent to site • Part of site within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant road junction >2km • SRN >10km	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Consideration of potential impacts to nearby SSSI. • As the site is within the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling and primary aggregate, with importation of up to 500,000 m ³ of inert waste material.	• River Test within 1.64km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS within close proximity • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert are adjacent and in close proximity • Residential dwellings adjacent • Other amenity facilities adjacent • SRN >2km • PRow in close proximity	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up excavation and inert landfill. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment and archaeological value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and other amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.

Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	Redevelopment of site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.	• SSSI – 1km • LWS – 30m • Historic assets and Archaeological Alert area in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 65m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >3.5km	• Consideration of potential impacts to nearby SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment and archaeological value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	Extension for Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 125,000 tpa.	• SPA/Ramsar/SAC <2km • River Test SSSI <0.5km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <0.5km • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert area in close proximity • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up large non-residential development outside urban areas. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment and archaeological value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	Extension for potential waste and mineral use.	• River Test SSSI <1km and other SSSIs <2km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS adjacent • Part greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up large non-residential development outside urban areas. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.

			• As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent.
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	Extension of existing A303 Enviropark for storage/transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA).	• River Test SSSI <1km and other SSSIs <2km • LWS <0.5km	• Consideration of the potential impact (including hydrological and water quality for the River Test) on nearby SSSIs. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected.
Church Farm (WIN01)	Development for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for the construction industry.	• SSSIs <0.5km and 1km • LWS <1km • South Downs National Park – 0.37km • Part greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Historic assets within very close proximity • Residential dwellings – 10m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant road junction >4km • SRN >8km • PRow shares access point to site	• Consideration of the potential impact on nearby SSSIs and LWS. • As the site is within the setting of the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in very close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.	• SAC/SPA/Ramsar – 2 km • LWS adjacent • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils on site	• The site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s).

		• Heritage assets within close proximity • Residential dwellings <5m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >5km	• As the site is adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	Development of inert recycling facility.	• Screened in (HRA) • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Residential dwelling - 150m	• Although 3.45 km from the nearest International site, the site was screened in as part of the HRA Screening process as having the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International site(s). • The site has Grade 1, 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

Appendix I: Regulation 18 Consultation SA/SEA Responses

SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report

	Issue	Response
1	Mapping throughout is unclear and the text in particular needs sharpening. We recommend that cross boundary habitat linkages should be shown.	Mapping is adequate to establish the importance of the Plan area's environment and sustainability issues and to inform the preparation of the SA/SEA framework.
2	4.4 For the purposes of quantifying heathland losses, it is essential that the Plan identifies all mineral sites where habitat should have been restored (including the notable failures in Ringwood Forest) and those which the MPA claim are soon to be completed. Please see comments under 5.35 below	The baseline should reflect the habitats as they are, not as they should be – this should be valid across all land parcels, not just the minerals sites where heathland should be being restored.
3	5.5 We welcome recognition that SINC/CWS habitat is often of equal nature conservation importance to SSSIs, particularly if the SINC is ancient woodland or heathland. This must be reflected adequately in Policy. It is notable that only 35% of heathland and 30% of acid grassland SSSIs in the Plan area are identified as in favourable condition.	Considered in relation to improvements to Policy 3.
4	It is regrettable that Figure 5.8: Net decline in 50 of the Plan area's most notable species has failed to highlight the dire state of sand lizard populations.	Paragraph 5.19 of the Revised Baseline Report states that – 'the area supports all twelve species of native amphibian and reptile' and Figure 5.8 is taken from 'State of Hampshire's Natural Environment. Hampshire County Council (2020)'. The 50 species includes the sand lizard.
5	5.35 reports an increase of 4.6% in heathland habitat within the Plan area due to recovery from scrub/conifer plantations and the re-introduction of grazing. The location of this has not been identified but it is notable that any gains are not due to restoration over previous mineral sites.	Taken from 'State of Hampshire's Natural Environment. Hampshire County Council (2020)'.
6	Figure 6.1: Distribution of National Character Area's Across Plan Area would suggest that the Dorset Heaths are restricted to the small area on the Hampshire boundary and are isolated. This map is grossly misleading and must show the true extent of this threatened habitat.	The map in Figure 6.1 shows the extent of the NCA outside Hampshire the Plan area in a faded out form. This

		has been enhanced to make the relationships clearer.
7	6.38 We welcome recognition that Opportunities for heathland reversion through restoration are difficult to realise and soil structure can be difficult to recreate in some locations. This baseline must be translated into Policy.	Noted. Further consideration has been given to Policy 9: Protection of soils and to the supporting text to Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments to recognise the need for monitoring,
8	Figure 9.4: River Catchments across the Plan Area The key should be corrected. The R Avon colour should be changed to that currently shown as Lymington.	The key has been corrected accordingly.
9	<i>Eastleigh Borough Council</i> The Sustainability Appraisal, Revised Baseline Report also highlights the significance of air quality in terms of human health and impacts on the environment. It identifies current Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Hampshire, and recent legislation which the UK Government intends to use to strengthen standards further, especially particulate matter PM10 and PM2.5. The Council again supports this inclusion however some of the data referred to is from 2017 (see Section 4.9 of that report and associated figures) and so this data will need updating. Furthermore, discussion of Noise Important Areas within the Sustainability Appraisal: Revised Baseline Report does not make clear the role of HCC in being the responsible authority.	Noted. Data has been updated. This has been made clear this role in the Updated Baseline Report.

SA/SEA Interim Report

	Issue	Response
1	Non-technical summary P6 Table E We disagree with the assessment of Policy 3 against: • Protection of habitats and species • Soil quality This is not evidence based and is unsound until there is irrefutable evidence including survey data of satisfactory heathland restoration over suitable substrate. This is essential on the Dorset/Hampshire border in particular.	This is a measure of the impact/effect of the draft Policy 3 wording on the sustainability objectives. This is not a verdict on past policy performance or plan implementation outcomes.

2	P10-11 Table H: Total effects of the proposed sites against SA/SEA Objectives Purple Haze. On the basis of the survey data, we suggest • biodiversity losses would be - -, and • soil quality and green networks would be - -. On the evidence of the groundwater problems on the plateau above the Avon Valley and the failure to restore to agriculture at Bleak Hill we question the + score for Flood Risk at Midgham Farm and Cobley Wood (please see p 8-16 above).	Agreed. Scoring has been modified in the Environmental Report. Agreed. The + scoring has been changed to uncertain.
3	P14 The report identifies the potential for cumulative effects in the site cluster at Fordingbridge/Ringwood Forest. It states that clusters would be taken into account at the planning application stage and could result in phasing of the development or for example traffic management schemes. EDEP considers that it is essential that this is included in policy relating to each site in this area and is not left open as a possibility that could be challenged or forgotten at a later date. Cumulative impact must include other development in the area and take into account residential amenity, natural environment, hydrology etc and the need to establish coherent ecological networks.	Appropriate modifications made to the Development Considerations. This has been undertaken.
4	Table 2.1: Summary Key Sustainability Issues <u>Climate change</u> has omitted consideration of loss of soil carbon. Any loss of wetland habitat will reduce soil carbon capture.	Agreed. Suitable wording provided in Table 2.1 of the Environmental Report.
5	Table 2.1: Summary Key Sustainability Issues <u>Biodiversity</u> i) The problem of fragmentation and isolation applies particularly to heathland in the Ringwood Forest and not just to woodland. The table reports an increase in heathland in Hampshire but this is on previous plantation not on former mineral sites. We consider that this is misleading. ii) 48% of a sample of 50 of the Plan area's most notable species are in decline. This is a deterioration from the 35% previously observed. Yet the Plan continues to promote Policy that will lead to even greater decline of heathland species of principle importance as listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act including EPS, particularly Sand Lizard.	Agreed. Suitable wording provided in Table 2.1 – Biodiversity of the Environmental Report. The difficulties in heathland restoration are recognised, and the Plan has been updated to ensure successful restoration schemes. This includes updates to Policy 3, Policy 9 and Policy 10. Furthermore, the Plan recognizes the need for landscape-scale restoration in areas which are continually explored for mineral extraction.

6	Table 2.1: Summary Key Sustainability Issues <u>Soils</u> EDEP welcomes the intention to improve soil sampling and data collection with a view to better understanding of its condition and health. It would be helpful if the Plan could include specific objectives for this rather than limiting it to a high level vision: they should be included in criteria for each of the proposed sites on the Hampshire/East Dorset boundary.	Policy 9: Protection of soils has been updated to ensure better soil management. These issues are addressed through relevant policies, Development Considerations and planning proposal related environmental assessments.
7	Table 3.1: Preferred HMWP Partial Update Vision/Objectives Objective 4 <i>Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments.</i> Objective 5 <i>Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality but are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.</i> These should both address the problems caused during the operational phase. Noise and vibration are also a problem for those living close to a development site or transport route.	Noted.
8	Bearing in mind that the proposed use is for an extension to the existing Enviropark site for potential minerals and waste uses, it is not clear what assumptions as to the final use of the site have been made in the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) as the potential uses that would be allowed under this policy would have very different impacts. The only evidence supporting the site allocations is contained in the SA/SEA (and repeated in the Site Proposal Study) and therefore it is critical that the assessment is robust and can be relied upon to support the policies in the HMWP. The SA/SEA is seriously flawed in respect of its assessment of the A303 Enviropark shooting school (Site ID: TSV04). Objective 1 of the assessment relates to climate change. The draft allocation would allow the processing of up to 500,000 tpa of waste, all of which would need to be transported by road from a considerable distance given the sites location in a rural area away from Hampshire's major centres of population. It is highly unlikely that there will be sufficient residual waste arising in Hampshire alone (the waste catchment area for the Wheelabrator Harewood facility covered most of the south of England for a similar sized facility) significantly adding to the waste miles. The emissions from the transportation of this waste would without doubt, have a	Noted Noted Clarification text has been inserted into justification for Objective 1 net score.

negative impact on the climate change objective. To suggest that assessment against this objective is uncertain is plainly wrong. The SA/SEA report (page 10) suggests that the key strengths of the draft waste policies include among other things, ensuring that waste sites are close to waste sources, which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality. The A303 Enviropark is not close to waste sources and therefore the converse is true in respect of air quality. The allocation of a strategic waste management facility on this site will have a negative impact on air quality, and not a neutral impact as included in the SA/SEA. Noting the acknowledgement of the relationship between the location of waste sites and the sources of waste on air quality, it is surprising that this factor is not included in the assessment against the air quality objective (objective 2). All that is considered is whether the site is in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), the methods of transportation and the distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (but only international sites are considered). The fact that a site is not in an AQMA should not be given greater weight than the waste miles generated by the facility. The way the SA/SEA has been undertaken would result in rural areas being scored more positively simply because they are not in an AQMA, when in fact the air quality emissions are likely to be higher given the distance from the sources of waste. As a method of materials transportation, road is clearly less advantageous to air quality than either rail or water. The fact that the site is reliant on road transportation should result in a negative score not a neutral one. If all transport methods are considered equally, there is no benefit from undertaking the assessment. It is not clear why air quality sensitive ecological receptors are limited to international sites. The increase in nitrogen deposition from vehicle emissions on the vulnerable fen and mire habitats in Bransbury Common SSSI and East Aston Common SSSI and the impact on the River Test SSSI cannot be ignored.	The key strength referenced has been removed. Performance criterion now includes whether transport route goes through AQMA. Net score has been changed from neutral to uncertain. Air quality sensitive receptors now include national sites. Performance criteria need to be measurable. Road transportation is the predominant transport method for transportation of waste. Other methods e.g., water and rail are environmentally less damaging in comparison. These have been extended to include SSSIs.

The assessment against the biodiversity objective concludes that the impact on the aforementioned SSSIs will be neutral, but there is no evidence to support this conclusion. The sites are within the Impact Risk Zone for the types of waste management uses that would be permitted at the site and therefore coupled with the acknowledged impact on the Drayton Down SINC and the Longparish Cornfields SINC, the impact should be negative. The suggestion that the likely effect of the proposal on the landscape is neutral is without foundation. The allocation would allow for up to 500,000 tpa of waste to be processed at the site. If this was achieved through a recovery facility such as the Wheelabrator Harewood proposal, there would be significant landscape effects which would not be capable of mitigation due to the sheer scale of the building and height of the stack. This was a key reason the WPA objected to the scheme as discussed previously. In terms of objective 5, soils, there is insufficient information to determine whether the site is best and most versatile agricultural land and therefore it should be assessed as uncertain rather than neutral. When this is coupled with the negative assessment due to its greenfield status, the objective would have an overall negative assessment. Objective 6 relates to the historic environment. The SA/SEA notes that the area and site has a high archaeological potential, but then concludes that it is unlikely that archaeology will emerge as a constraint to allocation and a positive impact is recorded. This is nonsensical. Similarly the statement that all surrounding historic buildings are sufficiently separated and screened from the proposed allocation indicating that no harm will be caused to the buildings or their settings is also absurd. Should the site be developed for an energy recovery facility such as proposed by Wheelabrator Harewood, the buildings could be in the region of 40m high and the stack over 100m. This would clearly have an impact on the setting of heritage assets in the vicinity. The net effect on the historic environment should be negative and not neutral. Water resources are covered by Objective 7. The site is located on a Principal Aquifer in which flow is virtually all through fractures and other discontinuities (where groundwater flow is rapid). The highly vulnerable nature of the chalk aquifer in this location and the risk to it from a strategic waste facility in this location is not considered at all.	Additional clarification text added, and net score changed from neutral to uncertain. Additional clarification text added, and net score changed from neutral to uncertain. Additional clarification text added, and net score changed from neutral to uncertain. Additional clarification text added, and net score changed from neutral to uncertain. Criteria for Chalk Principal Aquifer added to all sites. Net effect score changed from neutral to negative as a result of this and uncertainty. Based on uncertainty in the nature and scale of the potential development at

It is not clear how the statement in Objective 9, that the site is sufficiently distant from residential and amenity development has been reached. The closest residential properties are less than 0.7km away. Further justification is required as to why this is sufficiently distant. Further information is required on how the transport assessment has been undertaken for Objective 10 including the assumptions made on the hours of operation, the tonnage of the vehicle, the requirement for any materials to be imported to the site e.g. consumables for use in an energy recovery plant, the requirement for the final disposal of materials e.g. Air Pollution Control residues before the worst case can be established. Clarification is also required as to whether the 160 HGV movements are one-way or two-way trips. It is not possible to confirm that the proposal supports the production of recycled and secondary aggregate without knowing what the proposal is. Objectives 11 and 13 should therefore be recorded as having an uncertain effect, not a positive effect. No evidence has been provided to demonstrate that the proposal will contribute towards moving waste up the hierarchy. An over-supply of recovery capacity will undermine recycling targets and will result in waste moving down the waste hierarchy. Similarly an over provision of waste management capacity will result in waste being drawn in from outside the WPA boundary, prejudicing other authorities from achieving waste self-sufficiency. At this stage, the assessment should record an uncertain effect (not a positive effect) for both objectives 12 and 13. It is not clear why minerals development has been assessed as a neutral effect in terms of economic growth and waste development as a positive. Further information is required. The impact on tourism in the Test Valley from the development of this site does not appear to have been considered. Similar conclusions to the above would also apply to the SA/SEA of land west of the A303 Enviropark (TSV05). What is very concerning is that the assessment has been undertaken based on the currently unauthorised and unlawful use of the site.	this site, the net effect score has been changed to 'uncertain'. More detail on expected HGV movements is provided in the Strategic Transport Assessment (STA). Based on uncertainty in the nature and scale of the potential development at this site, the net effect score has been changed to 'uncertain' for Objectives 11 and 13. Based on uncertainty in the nature and scale of the potential development at this site, the net effect score has been changed to 'uncertain' for Objective 12. Based on uncertainty in the nature and scale of the potential development at this site, the net effect score has been changed to 'uncertain' for Objective 14. As above.

	The assessment should be undertaken based on the site being in agricultural use. In summary, the conclusions of the SA/SEA are seriously flawed in respect of the assessment of the A303 Enviropark sites (TSV04 and TSV05) and cannot be relied upon to support the allocation of the sites in the HMWP Partial Update.	Agreed. The assessment has been modified accordingly to assess the site pre-unauthorised development. Modifications, as stated above, have addressed this.
9	<i>[Micheldever Sidings]</i> WCC would also like to draw your attention to the scoring for this site in the SA and SEA. There is also a sustainability assessment (SA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) as part of the evidence base. WCC consider that some of the scoring is inaccurate and needs to be considered in light of the proposed waste use on the site and the number of HGV movements which have been estimated by the site proposer. <u>Objective 1: Climate Change</u> This scores the site a green (rag rated) for objective 1 but it only identifies rail as a means of transport and doesn't consider the HGV traffic that the site would generate. The scoring should be amended to take into account the estimated 90 HGV's which will be using the site once it is fully operational. This is likely to change the green scoring for this SA objective. <u>Objective 2: Air Quality</u> Again this is scored a green as it doesn't take into account HGV's and only assesses the impact of movement by rail. The HRA identifies that there are very sensitive ecological sites nearby which would be adversely impacted by a reduction in air quality. The 90 HGV movements need to be taken into account here and the score revised accordingly. <u>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</u> This is scored red because of the possible adverse impacts on the SSSI. Chalk grassland is a priority habitat and sensitive to air pollution. The site also contains some very rare schedule 8 plants found within the SINC which it is illegal to remove. <u>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</u> This is scored an amber with greater traffic around Micheldever Station being identified and could stimulate further development which could compromise the village character. <u>Objective 5: Soils</u> This is scored amber because the soil is grade 3. <u>Objective 6: Historic Environment</u>	Clarification text added to net effect scoring justification. Clarification text added to net effect scoring justification. Noted Statement of current scoring Statement of current scoring Statement of current scoring

This scores an amber. Much of the site is excavated so much archaeology has already been removed. There is heritage value in relation to the railway and the site's use in the Second World War. Possible adverse impacts on Grade II listed Micheldever Station building and its setting. <u>Objective 7: water resources</u> This is scored red. The site is within a groundwater source protection zone and there is potential for pollution to potable water supplies. <u>Objective 8: Flood risk</u> The site is scored green as it is in flood zone 1. <u>Objective 9: Communities</u> This is scored red due to the proximity to residential properties, recreation ground and recreational facilities (sports pitch and golf course). The assessment identifies that mitigation of impacts will be needed. <u>Objective 10: Transport</u> This is scored green but again only considers transport by rail. The explanatory text does identify that a new road access onto the Overton Road would be needed. The impact of 90 HGV's using the proposed new access needs to be included and the score revised accordingly. <u>Objective 11: Sustainable Minerals Supply</u> This scores an amber with the assessment criteria being not applicable. It appears only to be scoring the use as a rail depot and not the proposed waste use. <u>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</u> This scores amber with the assessment criteria being not applicable. It appears only to be scoring the use as a rail depot and not the proposed waste use. <u>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self – sufficiency</u> This scores a green because it is only considering the rail depot use. <u>Objective 14: Economic</u> This is scored green it considers that the proposal is likely to create permanent employment although the job creation is unknown. <u>Objective 15: Green networks</u>	Statement of current scoring Statement of current scoring Statement of current scoring The net effect score of positive reflects the performance against the performance criteria and the benefit across the Plan area as a whole. See justification text for Objective 9: Communities. Statement of current scoring Statement of current scoring Scored green because the proposed site allocation would help to provide minerals/waste self-sufficiency. Statement of current scoring Statement of current scoring

	This is scored amber with potential impacts from the development of the nearby public right of way. It is considered that some of the scoring should be amended particularly in relation to any proposed use of the site for waste and this could lead to a different conclusion as to whether or not it is suitable for that use given the surrounding sensitivities.	Agreed. Net effect score for Objective 2: Air Quality has been changed from green to red, for Objective 3: Biodiversity changed from amber to red, and for Objective 15: Green Networks changed from amber to uncertain.
10	The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Strategic Transport Assessment - August 2022 has incorrectly identified the daily vehicle movements associated with operation of the site. The Call for Sites nomination form submitted stated that, based on annual sales of 150,000 tonnes per annum, combined excavation and tipping operations (assuming 15% backloading) would generate approximately 150 HGV movements total daily. NOT 250 HGV movements as set out in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Strategic Transport Assessment - August 2022. This incorrect figure also appears to have been replicated in both the HMWP – Partial Update – SA-SEA Interim Report August 2022 and HMWP – Partial Update – Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study August 2022. In appraising the Triangle site proposal, the HMWP – Partial Update – SA-SEA Interim Report August 2022 has identified a slightly negative effect on Objective SA9 (Communities) as a result of the development. This appears to arise from the proximity of the red-line boundary of the site as submitted on plan 446/RB/01 to nearby residential properties. It would be appropriate to highlight that the submitted plan identifies a 100 metre buffer/stand-off to the nearest properties – indicating the furthest extent of mineral working and restoration operations. Any proposal would include screen bunding and additional measures to mitigate any potential amenity impacts. [Re: Rookery Farm] We note the appraisal of the HMWP – Partial Update – SA-SEA Interim Report August 2022 that the allocation is considered to have a slightly negative effect on Objective SA3 (biodiversity/geodiversity). This appears to be due to proximity to designated nature conservation sites. We would highlight that the majority of the site constitutes previously developed land as it benefits from an extant planning permission (P/18/0978/CC) for permanent	Noted – the STA has been reviewed and updated. The point made is accepted. However, the scoring reflects the situation without mitigation. Noted

	use for inert and secondary aggregate recycling. It is recognised however that the site assessment undertaken is without the benefit of mitigation.	
11	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Focusing on the heritage content of the interim SA, while we are broadly comfortable with SA Objective 6 ("Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting") we have concerns about the criteria and approach summarised for objective 6 in Table 2.2 (pp 35-40). As stated in our response to the draft Scoping Report in July 2021, the key to a successful assessment is assessing impact of proposed development on the significance of heritage assets. This cannot usually be done solely based on distance from the asset. That being so, we welcome hearing that professional assessments by heritage specialists have been used in conjunction with distance-based performance criteria to determine the net effect of all proposed sites against the SA Objective (as stated in the revised Scoping Report) and re-state our preference for that approach. We infer the questions in the second column of Table 2.2 intentionally refer to heritage assets as a term that covers both designated and non-designated heritage assets. Assuming that is the intention, we are concerned that the current approach to indicators and performance criteria does not consider non-designated heritage assets (NDHAs), an omission which results in the SA not fully addressing the questions being asked in the second column. We re-state the importance of heritage professional input throughout development of the SA as a route through which these concerns can be addressed. <i>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</i>	Noted The prediction of impacts on the historic environment in the SA is not solely dependent on distance of the red line boundary to the heritage asset but is augmented by the relevant assessment within the Historic Environment Statement. Using distance for heritage assets is a common method employed in SAs and is used as a simple flag. The assessment in the HE Statement will influence the overall score against this SA Objective even where the distance threshold has not been exceeded. Text in the second column of Table 2.2 for Objective 6 has been modified to clarify that the assessment includes non-designated heritage assets. Historic Environment Specialists in the Plan Partner Authorities have been involved in the preparation of the SA

	Given it is a long policy, readers may appreciate the addition of subheadings. We suggest the current structure lends itself to the inclusion of 'Designated heritage assets' and 'Non-designated heritage assets' as sub-headings. In this regard, we note that page 49 of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) picks up the strength of this policy covering both designated and non-designated assets.	Appropriate sub-division of the policy has been implemented.																				
12	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Communities</th></tr><tr><td>Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?</td><td>8.26 Km north west – Southampton Airport, site lies within the safeguarding zone.</td></tr><tr><td>Proximity to residential dwellings?</td><td>Immediately east</td></tr><tr><td>Proximity to schools?</td><td>0.13 Km north and 0.14 Km west</td></tr><tr><td>Proximity to hospitals?</td><td>2.67 Km east</td></tr></table> Fails to acknowledge the local doctor's health centre serving Hamble and Bursledon adjacent to the proposed site. Look at the proximity of the Schools!! Children 5-18 will be affected by the noise and dust as well as the health implications of both for their entire schooling. 14 years is the lower estimate of the duration! Even in HCC's own plan how can this be a sound decision?! HCC would not agree to build a new school next to an active quarry so why would you allow a quarry next to 2 schools? <table><tr><td>Proximity to amenities? E.g.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)</td><td>0.11 Km east</td></tr><tr><td>Allotments (distance)</td><td>1.25 Km north west</td></tr><tr><td>Stables (distance)</td><td>1.73 Km north west</td></tr><tr><td>Golf course (distance)</td><td>5.62 Km east</td></tr></table> Fails to include all outdoor sports facilities. There are the full sports facilities at the school/leisure centre on Satchell Lane and also the sports recreation ground by the pavilion. Both of which will be adjacent to this proposed site.	Communities		Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	8.26 Km north west – Southampton Airport, site lies within the safeguarding zone.	Proximity to residential dwellings?	Immediately east	Proximity to schools?	0.13 Km north and 0.14 Km west	Proximity to hospitals?	2.67 Km east	Proximity to amenities? E.g.		Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)	0.11 Km east	Allotments (distance)	1.25 Km north west	Stables (distance)	1.73 Km north west	Golf course (distance)	5.62 Km east	The extracts captured, left, do not correspond with the Hamble Airfield SA site assessment table. However, further detail/data has been added, and the net effect score has been changed for Objective 9 from neutral to negative.
Communities																						
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	8.26 Km north west – Southampton Airport, site lies within the safeguarding zone.																					
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Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance)	0.11 Km east																					
Allotments (distance)	1.25 Km north west																					
Stables (distance)	1.73 Km north west																					
Golf course (distance)	5.62 Km east																					
13	[Re: Hyde Farm – NFD05] • Page 63 The SACs, SPAs and Ramsar distances are extremely close at 60m rather than just '<1km', similarly the SSSI distance is 60m not '<1km'. The report should be updated with the correct distances. • Page 63 Para 'The site is in a flood zone...' there is the statement 'mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere' – however discussion needs to be added here as if the floodplain area around the Ditchend Brook is damaged or rechannelled then flood risk might be increased both upstream and downstream of the site. There further needs to be a	As the site is not being taken forward in the Proposed Submission Plan, it does not now feature in Table 3.7 This level of detail has not been provided for other sites and would be more appropriate at the development proposal stage.																				

discussion in the report about increasing the flood risk to Stuckton village if the Ditchend Brook flow is disrupted downstream. • Page 267 under Objective 2 'Air Quality', dust from the site needs to be included and reviewed in this section to discuss whether silica dust may damage both natural systems and human health. Dust is an extremely serious issue and how many kilometres PM10 and PM2.5 particulates travel should therefore be discussed in this section, along with human and animal health impacts, with an assessment as to whether the Net Effect should be changed to a clear 'red' for Air Quality with dust discussed in the Objective 2 justification. In addition, the distances are much less than 200m, this should be changed to say '60m from international sites and 30m from residential dwellings'. Page 395 acknowledges that dust 'suppression schemes' would be needed but should also discuss whether they are effective for open cast mining of this type. • Page 267 under Objective 2 there is no consideration of the emissions from 110 diesel HGV movements per day, or any site machinery consuming diesel and other fossil fuels. Please add this discussion to the report. • Page 268 Objective 3 briefly mentions 'discharge of water', however there needs to be a fuller discussion in this section as the site will presumably have to pump large volumes of surface water and ground water while it extracts the sand and gravel – the next draft of the report must discuss how this industrial waste water would be discharged into the Ramsars and SSSIs downstream. The Hampshire County Council's Avon Catchment Management Plan of December 2021 says 'Support only those developments which offer surface water management systems that ensure all runoff is restricted to greenfield runoff rates if the development area is in a greenfield site' – how can this be satisfied by a site discharging large volumes of industrial waste water? This discussion needs to be added to the Sustainability Appraisal. • Page 269 Objective 5 Soils – 'Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land', the Objective 5 Net Effect should be a clear 'red' as soil quality would be destroyed and 'best and most versatile' BMV agricultural land would be lost. Both the rows above in this section are already red.	The score for Objective 2: Air Quality has been changed from to negative, based on the proximity to sensitive air quality receptors, which now includes national sites. The distance has been changed to 60m. The proximity to residential dwellings has been reflected in the scoring of Objective 9. See below. Against the 'method of materials transport' performance criterion for Objective 2, an amber score has been given to reflect transport method by road. The SA has used agreed and measurable performance criteria. If the site were to be taken forward, this level of detail would be considered by the Habitats Regulations Assessment. Protection of soils is standard practice for this type of development. The justification for the scoring of this objective states that consideration should be given to protection of soil quality during extraction and

• Page 269 Objective 6 Both Conservation areas and their setting east and west would be threatened by the project, they should both be 'red' and so should the Net Effect. The justification should have added a discussion around the extent that the conservation areas and their setting would be damaged by the development. • Page 270 Objective 8 There is serious and regular surface water flooding on Hern Lane near the A338 which must be considered in this section as it is being put forward as the main access road and entrance to the site. Environmental Agency flood data and mapping shows Hern Lane with significant flood risk. The Ditchend Brook is subject to 'rapid runoff' and discussion of the risk of the development causing increased flooding in Stuckton village needs adding to this section. Along with the portion of the site in flood zone 3 these additional flood problems should make the overall Net Effect 'red'. • Page 270 Objective 9, proximity to schools and hospitals should both not be 'green' but 'red' as Hern Lane is the main link between the A338 and Hyde School as well as the access road for the elderly and unwell to access medical care in Fordingbridge and elsewhere along the A338 corridor. Access to the Bickton Crossroads bus stop along Hern Lane is a further key concern. Visitors to the New Forest National Park use Hern Lane as access from the A338 and this must be considered in this section. This section needs to set out all of these issues as 'red' and the justification needs to include the severe community impacts from the proposed hundreds of HGV's using Hern Lane a week and all the other damage and danger with the road being a thoroughfare for children, the elderly, all other local residents and visitors. The Net Effect should be 'red' • Page 270 Objective 10. As discussed in our objection to the Strategic Transport Assessment August 2022, the descriptions of Hern Lane and the A338 in this section as 'both of which are suitable routes for HGV traffic' and 'routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows' are both unsubstantiated and incorrect. The Net Effect should be 'red' and the Justification should have added to it a discussion as to how the 110 HGV movements a day on Hern Lane will severely affect schoolchildren and their families, the elderly, users of the Bickton Crossroads bus stop and other residents travelling to the A338, as well as tourists to the New Forest National Park. The A338 between Fordingbridge and Ibsley is narrow, overcrowded, high speed, and has had numerous accidents, some fatal, in recent decades. The Strategic Transport Assessment of August 2022 says ...' speeds along the road are high'. The double	restoration. Proposed restoration is agricultural grazing. The scoring follows the performance criteria distance thresholds used together with the conclusion of the technical specialists site assessment. Additional text added to the justification with score remaining unchanged. Scoring reflects distance criteria for performance criteria. However, the net effect score has been changed to red (negative) due to proximity to residential dwellings. Noted – the STA has been reviewed and updated.

bend on the A338 just north of Bickton Crossroads is especially dangerous. Introducing hundreds of slow moving southbound HGV's a week turning into the fast moving traffic heading south from Fordingbridge, at Bickton Crossroads, is very dangerous. Having hundreds of northbound HGV's a week turning right across the high speed southbound A338 traffic at Bickton Crossroads is even more dangerous. • Page 271 Objective 11 'Support sustainable extraction' This section must be completed, it is clearly not 'N/A' the sustainable minerals questions should not be left blank, sustainability considerations cannot be ignored in this way, they should be an integral part of the report. The sustainability problems relating to this development must be assessed thoroughly and rigorously and would result in both questions being answered with a 'No' and the Net Effect being 'red'. The justification needs to include discussion and answers to a range of key sustainability questions. How much fossil fuel derived diesel will be consumed by the 110 HGV's per day and the industrial machinery on site, and what NOx, SOx and other pollutants and particulates will the machinery emit? How many MW of fossil fuel derived power will the site need and will the grid connection create unsightly power lines across the local area? How many tonnes of carbon dioxide will be emitted by the diesel powered mining and transport equipment relating to the development? An analysis of scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions from the development needs to be added to this section. How can the justification not highlight that the project would be against principles of sustainability and ESG (environmental, social and governance)? Given the presumption in favour of sustainable development, how can open cast mining of this kind on greenfield sites not be unenvironmental and lacking in sustainability? The current agricultural use in contrast is highly sustainable as it has Grade 2 and 3a agricultural land classification (best and most versatile, BMV), grows local food in Hampshire with positive social and environmental impact and low food miles, and given there is little high quality agricultural land in southern Hampshire it is important that this land must be preserved to grow local food for Hampshire residents. Next to a National Park, destroying a sustainable agricultural environment and replacing it with an unsustainable industrial site would be especially contrary to sustainable development. The Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire states "Sustainable development 'seeks to improve the quality of human life without undermining the quality of the environment'. In carrying out sustainable development, habitats and features that are effectively irreplaceable should not be destroyed, since once lost they are lost forever. The concept of sustainable development embodies the principles of not only preventing destruction or damage, but also taking the opportunity to enhance biodiversity. Also important is the adoption of the precautionary principle: if in doubt about the environmental effects of the development, avoid the development."	Scoring method used is consistent with that for all other proposed sites.

	• Page 271 Objective 14 states ‘the site would contribute to economic growth’ but this is not substantiated in the report, and this section needs to assess the potential destruction of local economic value by the open cast mine driving away visitors to the National Park in this area and damaging local businesses. These factors must be added into this section, scored as a ‘red’, and added into the justification. There is also a loss of local economic value through taking the farmland out of use, and the local food processors and suppliers who will no longer be able to receive farm produce from this land, and this must also be added into this section as a ‘red’ and added into the justification. Please make an estimate in the report of the local job losses that the above issues would cause. Reflecting this damage to local businesses, the Net Effect should be changed to ‘red’. Would local businesses such as the Royal Oak pub survive with a gravel pit next door? • Page 271 Objective 15 Green and blue infrastructure (GBI) can be described as all the individual parcels of natural space and features within both our urban and rural spaces that when connected, deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities and the nature that thrives within them as a result. The report says ‘proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure’ however this statement is unsubstantiated as there is no ‘enhancement’ from destroying BMV agricultural land and replacing it with firstly an industrial minerals site and then secondly a capped ‘restored’ landfill full of ‘inert’ waste. The development is on a site where the public rights of way will be damaged for decades and where currently ‘Species are likely to be using the site to move between these areas of significant interest’, which will no longer happen post development. Both communities and nature will be unable to ‘connect’ through this development – Green Networks will be severely impacted. This should be a clear ‘red’ for Net Effect and the justification should discuss the multi decade damaging impacts on both communities and nature from the proposed development.	There is no evidence that phased development of this site would significantly impact visitor numbers to the National Park or the operation of the Royal Oak public house. The development would be temporary and returned to agricultural use and the income generated would support the landowner/land manager. Material extracted would have a significant positive effect on economic growth. Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels, including nature conservation and increased permissive access will enhance the long-term green infrastructure network that currently exists.
14	We believe the SA/SEA has been well compiled. However, for the heathland areas i.e. Ringwood Forest and Thames Basin Heaths there remains a presumption that heather has/is being restored and to a quality that functions ecologically as heath and therefore provide opportunity to its associated species. It has been well known since e.g. the 1990s that continuation of poor quality soil restoration i.e. of silt, rather than sand prevents recovery to heath i.e. it therefore fails to restore the agreed habitat and provides no biodiversity benefit.	See comment below. Noted

Until proof is provided of adequate heath restoration from minerals (e.g. Fig 1) we consider it is unsafe within e.g. table H and 3.8 to indicate Landscape, Soil Quality and Green Networks as either neutral or positive. Similarly, for heath and its Biodiversity it can only be measured as very negative and net biodiversity loss. This will undermine local-national recovery targets and potential for heath and its associated species recovery. 4.3. Summary of inter plan effects: To assess cumulative impacts this Plan needs to include a) the prior minerals sites and b) sites due to be completed by 2023 to provide a reliable baseline. We agree this need to focus on e.g. Bramshill/ Warren Heath/Yateley Wood; Fordingbridge/Ringwood Forest, etc. c.17% of the Ringwood Forest BoA is within active/completed minerals operations. This could rise to 23% with Purple Haze, which has made no attempt to retain an agreed ecological network identified within the FDP, 2009. There remains a presumption that restoration of heath is ongoing, although it has failed on Somerley Landfill and seems to be failing on other sites e.g. Blue Haze. There remains unresolved net loss of biodiversity at these sites, no phasing of operations and a presumption that mitigation will provide an adequate balance interests. ARC have seen no proof of heath restoration, no restoration of EPS loss and continued loss of EPS reptiles throughout this landscape from 1994- 2022. 4.4. Mitigation: Currently with known poor quality of heath restoration within the FDP areas we believe there is a clear requirement to avoid proposals within SSSI, SINC and ecological networks e.g. FE Open Habitats. This would prevent further ongoing net biodiversity loss and confirm to lowland heath and its associated species recovery targets. Similarly with failed/delayed restoration we would like to see the detail to restore e.g. Somerley Landfill, restore EPS as this remains cumulative. As such we consider no further extraction should be considered until there is a proven balance to restore current ongoing biodiversity loss. We believe there needs to be more detail on the permitted method of heath habitat restoration, where it needs to improve to guarantee heath habitat restoration and more effective monitoring prior and post development.	Heathland and peat soil mapping has been used alongside a new performance criterion relating to heathland/peat soils under Objective 5. Where proposed sites are on heathland/peat soils, the net effect score has been changed to red (negative). Agreed Heathland and peat soil mapping has been used alongside a new performance criterion relating to heathland/peat soils under Objective 5. Where proposed sites are on heathland/peat soils, the net effect score has been changed to red (negative). See comment above. Noted. Restoration monitoring has been included in the supporting text for Policy 10.

Appendix J: Regulation 19 Consultation SA/SEA Responses

SA/SEA Environmental Report

	Issue	Response
1	<u>Alderholt Parish Council</u> <u>Midgham Farm</u> With regard to the environment, the SA/SEA has justified the inclusion of this site by reference only to the R Avon floodplain complex of habitats and Ringwood Forest. It has not identified the ancient woodland or ancient/species rich hedgerows where the risks to these formed the basis for Natural England's objection to development of the site in 1995. Because of the extent and proximity of the ancient woodlands, a survey is essential. An ecological survey of land adjacent to the nearby Alderholt Recreation ground (PA3/17/0596 – East Dorset District Council) identified nine species of bat across the site: of these two, Greater Horseshoe and Barbastelle, are Annex II species. The Greater Horseshoe bats (GHBs) are reliant on continuous habitat/hedge features to connect their roosts to their foraging areas. The ancient woodland and hedgerows cannot be recreated. The suggested <u>replacement</u> with new planting is wholly inappropriate and inadequate.	It is not for the SA/SEA to decide which sites will be included within the HMWP, but rather to provide sufficient information on the relative environmental performance (based on the SA/SEA objectives) of each site, making the decision-making process on the inclusion of sites more transparent. The SA/SEA states that the proposed site allocation is adjacent to Midgham Long Copse SINC, which in the HMWP Update: Ecological Statement (October 2023) is the stated location for ancient woodland. The justification text in the SA/SEA is taken from the Ecological Statement. Due to the proximity of the proposed site allocation to the ancient woodland SINC and other sites of nature conservation importance, the site has a negative 'net effect score'.
1	<u>Midgham Farm</u> The evidence base in the sustainability appraisal (SA) environmental report and site proposal study used to support the draft allocation of the Midgham Farm site in Policy 20 continues to contain factual errors and the SA report also continues to err in its assessment of some of the categories, as follows:	

• Objective 4: Landscape / townscape in the SA report assesses the overall impact as neutral, but the supporting text refers to a moderate adverse effect to the west of Lomer Lane and a small area of high adverse effect in the north west corner close to Alderholt village. It also notes that this is considered to be a highly sensitive area – these conclusions are not reflected in the neutral assessment. In addition, this section states that the site area should be reduced so that the north west corner does not extend up to the edge of Alderholt village. This recommendation has not been followed through into the allocation, which has the same boundary as the site assessed in the SA report. • Objective 5: Soils in the SA report assesses two of the three criteria as red (negative) and one as green (positive), but the overall summary is given as amber (neutral). It is not logical that a positive assessment for not constructing on heathland / peat soils should neutralise two negative assessments for constructing on a greenfield site that includes best and most versatile agricultural land. The ‘development considerations’ section of appendix A of the draft plan acknowledges that the site is best and most versatile land, but incorrectly states that this comprises grades 3a and 3b, rather than grades 2 and 3a. It refers to the requirement for the site to be restored to its original (or improved) agricultural land classification, but it is not clear that this is actually possible. • Objective 9: Communities in the SA report assesses proximity to residential dwellings as red (negative) because of the presence of dwellings within 15 m of the site. However, the overall net effect is given as amber (neutral), which downplays the potential effects on the local community. • Objective 10: Transport in the SA report states that there is a significant road junction with the A338 1.48 km to the east of the site and assesses this criterion as green (positive). This may be correct as a straight line distance, but there is no suitable road access to this junction from the site so it should not be used for assessment purposes. The correct assessment would be the same as the next criterion (red / negative) because the nearest junction with the strategic road network is over 6 km by road. The net effect is assessed as neutral, which is also therefore incorrect and should be assessed as negative. • The justification section of objective 10 in the SA report has been updated to state that “local users have shared that people walking, cycling and horse riding use the carriage way (due to lack of footpath) on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove.” However, the text above still incorrectly states that “the sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows.”	Obj. 4: The net effect score is an overall rating based on scores for the performance criteria - in this case: proximity to nationally designated landscapes; proximity to Green Belt; and presence of TPO. The text taken from the Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment is included for additional context. The red line boundary shows the area within which development and mitigation would take place (including any buffers). Obj. 5: The Net Effect score takes account of the performance criteria scores and further context. Greenfield scoring was only intended for waste sites, not mineral sites. This has now been rectified. Soil grade listing has been corrected. Restoring minerals sites back to former improved agricultural land is achievable and commonly undertaken. Obj. 9: The Net Effect score takes account of the performance criteria scores and further context. Obj. 10: Agree – distance to significant road junction amended and score for this performance criteria changed to red.

• Despite acknowledging the use of Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove by walkers, cyclists and horse riders, and the lack of footways, the site allocation in appendix A of the draft plan continues to state that Harbridge Drove is a suitable route for HGV traffic. There are several points along the section of road used by the existing Hamer Warren quarry where two HGVs struggle to pass each other and the stretch up to Alderholt village is as narrow as these areas. In addition, the road surface used by the existing quarry is in very poor condition and has deteriorated further since the previous consultation, despite ongoing attempts by the council to patch the potholes. • In addition to incorrectly identifying these roads as being of negligible / low sensitivity, the site allocation in appendix A of the draft plan and objective 10 of the SA report do not consider the potential impact magnitude associated with the increased HGV movements on these roads. The SA report refers to “110 two-way HGV movements per day”, but does not compare these to existing HGV levels. The Strategic Transport Assessment (October 2023) only assesses the impact of this traffic on the strategic road network (A31), not the local roads that would be more substantially affected. The effect on the A31 is assessed as negligible, with a 2.3% increase in HGV traffic based on recorded annual average daily traffic (AADT) flows of 67,134 vehicles, 4,864 of which were HGVs. No AADT flow information for Harbridge Drove or Hillbury Road is provided in the Strategic Transport Assessment. However, information is available from the transport modelling produced for the recent large residential application at Land South of Ringwood Road Alderholt⁸⁶, which gives AADT flows of 2,309 vehicles, 115 of which were HGVs, on Hillbury Road and 3,389 vehicles, 169 of which were HGVs, on Harbridge Drove in 2019. It can be seen that adding 110 more HGV movements to these figures will be a substantial change, with increases of 96% and 65% respectively. These significant increases in HGV flows on the local road network should also be considered when determining whether the allocation is appropriate, particularly as Hillbury Road does not currently receive HGV traffic from the Hamer Warren quarry activities. The Midgham Farm site was considered for allocation in the 2013 MWP and was not allocated, as it was considered that there were other proposals with fewer sustainability impacts. Nothing has changed since 2013 to improve the sustainability performance of the site. The SA of the 2013 plan assessed the Midgham Farm site as having negative impacts in relation to	This information is based on the outcome of the Strategic Transport Assessment as reviewed by the Highway Authority. This information is based on the outcome of the Strategic Transport Assessment as reviewed by the Highway Authority. Although it is the responsibility of the Highway Authority to maintain the roads, it is recognised that increased traffic, particularly HGVs, can impact on the quality of road surfaces. Planning approval of proposed development may be required to be supported by pre-commencement road condition surveys, along with surveys at further intervals and on completion of activities at the site. Financial contributions may be negotiated through the planning process to mitigate any impact, as required.

⁸⁶ Waterman, 2023, *Alderholt Meadows, Alderholt, Fordingbridge Environmental Statement Appendix 14.2: Air Quality Detailed Methodology*.

	landscape, land use and soils, communities and amenity, and transportation. As nothing has changed in the interim to improve these scores, this indicates that the present SA has underassessed these impacts, meaning that there are potential constraints to the deliverability of the site that have not been fully examined. The Consultation Summary Report Post Regulation 18 – Draft Plan (May 2023) shows that the Midgham Farm site received 962 objections. Apart from The Triangle, which received 854 objections but has not been taken forward as an allocation in the draft plan, no other site received more than 150 objections. The other three sites that have been taken forward as allocations in policy 20 received approximately 215 objections combined (exact figures are not provided for Ashley Manor). There is no indication from any of the updated appraisal documentation that the level of public objection has been taken into account in refining the proposed allocations, although this level of objection indicates that the potential for impacts on the local community is greater than the neutral overall impact suggested in the SA report.	The STA has assessed the expected cumulative traffic impacts of proposed sites on the MRN/SRN. Planning approval of individual proposed development will need to be supported by an appropriate Transport Assessment or Statement, which will address issues of capacity and transport demand, including on the local network, and will include mitigation measures as required. The scope of these assessments will be agreed with the Highway Authorities and will likely consider committed developments and cumulative impacts. The Sustainability Appraisal flags up sustainability issues associated with sites prior to mitigation being applied. The outcome is a factor in deciding the suitability of a site for allocation as are the outcomes of other assessments undertaken. It is considered that subject to suitable mitigation, the Midgham site is deliverable. Whilst numbers of responses can demonstrate a strength of feeling in an area, it is the issues associated with the site that need to be taken into account and whether these can be mitigated to ensure that there are no significant adverse impacts.

2	As a current and long-term resident of Hamble I request that when assessing the application for Hamble Airfield to be included as a potential site in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan, the following observations/evidence should be recorded and taken into account. I consider the current RAG for the following to be incorrect and is underestimating the real situation and its effect. AIR QUALITY - Obj 2 - This should be RAG - RED - The airfield site itself is VERY closely surrounded by residential areas and is NEXT to a large Senior school, Childrens Nursery and a Leisure Centre. It's also near a Primary School and busy Doctors surgery & Pharmacy. Some of these are only separated from the proposed site by a hedgerow. The air quality will obviously be affected and therefore be a potential health risk for old and young alike. There have been many examples given in publicised research into risks from pollution and we are all being encouraged to cut down on various known causes, for Health and Climate Change reasons In addition there will be constant movement on site of various types of equipment and vehicles causing even more risk of pollution. Many of these vehicles (possibly up to 144 HGVs per day) will then leave the site and have to cross the busiest 'B' Road in the County and travel back & forth along the only access route for the whole Village and most of the neighbouring areas. I therefore consider that it is obvious that the over all Air Quality will be deteriorated and contradictory to the guidelines of AQMA and should therefore be RAG -RED LANDSCAPE - Obj 4 - This should be RAG - RED The site is currently an open natural space situated practically in the heart of a Village which has many links to its History & Heritage. As well as the residents, the village is enjoyed and visited by many - including members of the Royal Family. They all come (via the only access 'B' road) to enjoy the scenic High Street, The Quay, the Norman Church, the Coastal Footpath and the Yacht Clubs serving the Marinas etc. It should be considered that a Quarry and the attributed noise, dirt, mud and pollution which will be not only be on the site but will be trailed out on to the 'B'road - (which is the only access road to the peninsular!) - will obviously be in direct contradiction of "PROTECT and ENHANCE" - "Local Distinctiveness" - "Townscape Character" - and TRANQUILITY" Therefore this should be RAG RED GREEN - Obj 15 - This should be RAG - RED As previously stated here, this site is an open natural space which has encouraged many species of wildlife and birds to make it their home. In addition there are some beautiful trees, shrubs and plants which have been able to establish naturally.	Air Quality – Objective 2: Agree. The main transport route would go through an AQMA. The score for that 'performance criterion' has been changed to red and further clarification added. Landscape – Objective 4: The Net Effect score is based on the scores for the performance criteria - in this case: proximity to nationally designated landscapes; proximity to Green Belt; and presence of TPO and additional context from the Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment. Green Networks – Objective 15: The public right of way (PRoW) would be protected or diverted and the restoration of the site would include

	There is a public footpath along one side of its perimeter, and the historic RAIL TRAIL is along another. A recreation field and pavillion together with sport 'cages' for tennis & ball recreations are along another side, the remaining side is a pavement & cycle path used by many including the children making their way to Senior school. The open space is therefore enjoyed and visual to many. To remove/change this Open Space - especially to a Quarry would have an impact on all who currently use these routes (i.e Pedestrians, Dog Walkers, Cyclists, Schoolchildren/& Parents, Joggers, Ramblers, etc.) The existing boundaries, the visual aspect and the safety (in particular along the Road) would be catastrophically affected leading to a loss in not only the green space but also the quality of lifestyle for so many - residents and public. Therefore this should be RAG - RED	open space and public access. Other than the PRow, there is no formal or permissive access across the airfield. The site is used informally and according to the applicant of the recent planning application for the site, in an unauthorised capacity.								
3	<u>Hamble Peninsular Residents Group</u> Table H in The Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Environmental Report shows 'At a glance total effect of the Proposed Submission sites against SA/SEA Objectives'. However, the RAG (red/amber/green) scores for Hamble are inconsistent with assessments, inadequate and not justifiable. We take the scores we fundamentally disagree with in turn. <table><tr><th>Objective & current RAG rating</th><th>Objective and statement</th><th>Objective assessment</th><th>New RAG rating</th></tr><tr><td>Air Quality Amber</td><td> Objective 2 states 'Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.' This statement justifying this includes: 'Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)? No'. </td><td> This is totally wrong. HGVs and all traffic from a quarry site in Hamble will travel through an AQMA at the northern end of Hamble Lane. There is no viable alternative route for quarry traffic to take to leave Hamble and to join the Strategic Road Network. </td><td>Red</td></tr></table>	Objective & current RAG rating	Objective and statement	Objective assessment	New RAG rating	Air Quality Amber	Objective 2 states 'Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.' This statement justifying this includes: 'Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)? No'.	This is totally wrong. HGVs and all traffic from a quarry site in Hamble will travel through an AQMA at the northern end of Hamble Lane. There is no viable alternative route for quarry traffic to take to leave Hamble and to join the Strategic Road Network.	Red	The Sustainability Appraisal flags up sustainability issues associated with sites prior to mitigation being applied. The outcome is a factor in deciding the suitability of a site for allocation as are the outcomes of other assessments undertaken. It is considered that subject to suitable mitigation, the Midgham site is deliverable. Air Quality: Agreed. The transport route for the proposed site allocation would pass through an AQMA. The score for that 'performance criterion' has been changed to red and additional context added. Landscape: The Net Effect score is based on the scores for the performance criteria - in this case: proximity to nationally designated landscapes; proximity to Green Belt; and presence of TPO and
Objective & current RAG rating	Objective and statement	Objective assessment	New RAG rating							
Air Quality Amber	Objective 2 states 'Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.' This statement justifying this includes: 'Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)? No'.	This is totally wrong. HGVs and all traffic from a quarry site in Hamble will travel through an AQMA at the northern end of Hamble Lane. There is no viable alternative route for quarry traffic to take to leave Hamble and to join the Strategic Road Network.	Red							

Landscape <i>Amber</i>	<i>Objective 4 states 'Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.'</i>	The loss of trees, loss of land views, displacement of current users, and restoration will provide only a very limited access in the longer term. We provide our latest response to the current application that details clearly the impact on Hamble.	Red
Soil Quality <i>Amber</i>	<i>Objective 5 states 'Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.'</i>	The majority of the soils is the highest quality agricultural land; It is not a brownfield site (previously developed). While we accept it is not a peat soil the BMV value is so high as to make the site very valuable.	Red
Water Resources <i>Amber</i>	<i>Objective 7 states 'Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.'</i>	The airfield aquifers feed into the River Hamble and Southampton Water (SAC/SPA/Ramsar). The Solent Maritime SAC is designated as 'unfavourable' for the following areas: Estuaries; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; and Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. Any change in flow will cause significant damage to the designated sites, which are finely balanced. We include our latest hydrology report for information.	Red
Flood risk <i>Amber</i>	<i>Objective 8 states 'Reduce the risk of flooding.'</i>	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment fails to mention the railway line and fails to take account of the surface water flows to Satchell Lane. Unless carefully managed, development could result in significant changes to flows, increasing flood risk further.	Red
Green networks <i>Amber</i>	<i>Objective 15 states 'Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.'</i> <i>This section asks: 'Will proposed restoration enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access?' Yes. The statutory footpath that crosses</i>	No satisfactory evidence is provided to suggest the local area will have any benefit from a quarry at Hamble Airfield. It is difficult to see how this condition could be met as landowner does not change and could withdraw consent at any time – reducing any positive	Amber/Red

additional context from Strategic Landscape and Visual Assessment.

Soil Quality:
Soils would not be destroyed and would be reinstated on restoration.

Water Resources:
The Net Effect score is based on the scores for the performance criteria.

Flood Risk:
The Net Effect score is based on the scores for the performance criteria. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has recommended a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment which would be required to take into account the elements highlighted in the consultation response.

Green Networks:
The public right of way (PRoW) would be protected or diverted, and the restoration of the site would include open space and public access. Other than the PRoW, there is no formal or permissive access across the airfield. The site is used informally and according to the applicant of the recent planning application for the site, in an unauthorised capacity.

	the site will potentially be impacted by the proposed development of this site. However, restoration is to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.	effects supposedly arising from the restoration period. In addition, regardless of operator current networks are not enhanced, loss of access to green space (only non-designated sites within easy access of the heritage village, Satchell Lane etc.). We include our report on displacement for information.	

It is clear from the table above that the site appraisal is both poor and inaccurate. With updated RAG ratings such as those above it is clear that Hamble Airfield is in a significantly worse position than the other sites in the Update and when rated against those sites taken out of the update. For example, Hamble Airfield is one of the closest sites to internationally and nationally designated conservation sites. It is closer to such designated sites than any of the non-allocated sites. In addition, the Airfield is central to the wellbeing of those designated sites, as we have shown in the recent hydrology report (see attached).

We are extremely concerned with the following statement in the site appraisal (page 11): *'The site appraisals have shown that some of the proposed sites (without mitigation) have the potential to negatively impact... environmental areas. However, these issues would be addressed by mitigation and the development management policies.'* (our emphasis).

Firstly, the site appraisal has failed to adequately assess Hamble Airfield and any developments *'negative impact on environmental areas.'* This needs to be addressed immediately with a total review of the suitability of the Airfield to be included within the Update. We believe it will not be possible for the Airfield to be included in the Update once revised. It certainly requires a reappraisal of all the sites – both those included in the Update and those currently excluded. Secondly, it is complacent for the authority to include such a blasé statement in any documents that underpin the final Update report.

Proximity to residential dwellings and schools

The Sustainability Appraisal assessments appear to focus on the proximity to the nearest single dwelling. We agree that this is vital. However, proximity alone fails to show that impact a

	site will have on a community. It is equally vital to consider how many dwellings are near to each site. Hamble Airfield is surrounded on three sides by a significant settlements. This means that the site is in immediate proximity to a significant number of dwellings. Simply measuring the distance to the nearest dwelling fails to show this or the impact that will follow. It does not capture the extent of the effect on the community of Hamble or provide a fair assessment relative to other sites. In addition, the proximity of The Hamble School (plus an Early Learning Centre on the same site) – separated from the Airfield by a railway line only – and Hamble primary School – less than 200 metres distance are significant. These are significant settlements and schools within very close proximity, with 100s of residents and school children living and being educated closer to a potential quarry than at any other site either in the Update or currently being worked in Hampshire! The failure to recognise this impact is a serious failing of the Update. Air quality and noise We have addressed the issue of air quality in the response to Table H above. We will just reiterate here that the supporting documents are poor and fail to meet the criteria set within those documents. The Sustainability Appraisal mentions the Noise Important Area (NIA). However, here it merely points out that: <i>'Since 2012 the number and total area of Noise Important Areas (NIA) in the Plan area has increased significantly from 282 in 2012 to 450 in 2019.'</i> There is an NIA at the north of Hamble Lane, but no mention of this as a factor that would contribute to a cumulative effect of pollution. The failure to address the NIA in any way is yet another failing of the site analysis of Hamble Airfield. It fails to meet current guidance (PPG: Noise) which states: <i>'...In cases where existing noise sensitive locations already experience high noise levels, a development that is expected to cause even a small increase in the overall noise level may result in a significant adverse effect occurring...'</i> The noise impacts arising from any development at Hamble Airfield are not properly addressed in the individual site assessment for Hamble Airfield. This is not acceptable.	The performance criterion measures distance to nearest residential dwelling irrespective of number of residential dwellings. In any case, the performance criterion is scored red. The performance criterion is scored red based on proximity to schools. Proximity of site allocation and associated transport routes to NIAs has been added as a performance criterion for all site assessments.
4	<u>Eastleigh Borough Council</u> 25. The former Hamble Airfield, north of Hamble-le-Rice covers an area of 62 hectares and has an existing land use of scrub vegetation and rough grazing. The site is privately owned but is	25: No response needed.

widely used for public recreation, predominantly dog walking. The surrounding area is characterised by a mix of residential, rural, leisure and commercial uses. 26. The plan making authorities have assessed the suitability of the sites put forward by landowners or operators. The key overall assessment documents are the Sustainability Appraisal – Environmental Report and the Site Proposals Study⁵. 27. The Sustainability Appraisal has assessed sites prior to the potential for mitigation. In establishing the principle of whether a site should be allocated, the plan's assessments should start by considering its underlying suitability, rather than start by seeking to mitigate the adverse effects of a site which is otherwise unsuitable in principle. Therefore, the approach taken by the Sustainability Appraisal in this respect is supported. 28. However, a review of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Site Proposals Study has identified a number of points of significant concern. 29. The assessments appear to focus on the proximity to the nearest single dwelling. While this is of some relevance, it does not take into account how many dwellings are near to each site. 30. The southern part of the site is immediately surrounded on three sides by a significant settlement. This means that the Hamble Airfield site is in immediate proximity to a significant number of dwellings. Simply measuring the distance to the nearest dwelling is misleading. It does not capture the extent of the effect on the community of Hamble, or provide a fair assessment relative to other sites. 31. There are also two schools and a nursery close to the site. These are The Hamble School secondary school across the railway line to the north (with over 1,160 students), the Hamble Early Years Centre (co-located with The Hamble School) and Hamble Primary School (with over 360 pupils⁶) to the south-west. The main pedestrian / cycle route to the secondary school and nursery from Hamble is along the section of Hamble Lane along which HGVs would access the Hamble Airfield site. Both schools are within 100m of the site boundary. The assessments indicate that as such the site is significantly closer to schools than nearly all of the other sites⁷. 32. The Blackthorn health centre is also located just to the north of The Hamble School, and again the main pedestrian / cycle access is on the Hamble Lane route which would be used by the HGVs. 33. There has been significant development growth in the surrounding area and on the more likely HGV route along Hamble Lane since the site was first proposed for the adopted plan (2013). The site is within the Hamble and Netley ward and the Bursledon and Hound North ward is directly north of the site. Between 2011 and 2021, these two wards combined saw an increase in population of 2,460 people and 1,012 households⁸.	26: No responses needed. 27: Note support for approach. 29: The performance criterion measures distance to nearest residential dwelling irrespective of number of residential dwellings. The performance criterion is scored red. 30: See response above. 31: No response needed. 32: No response needed.

34. In the Strategic Transport Assessment (October 2023), Hamble Airfield is the only new site proposed which is classed as ‘amber’ in transport terms; all the other new sites achieve a better ‘green score’. In explaining this poorer score for the site, the report states that the access would be “onto Hamble Lane (a B-class road), which is currently constrained in terms of capacity and road safety”. While the plan’s assessments recognise the poorer ‘amber’ score of the site in transport terms, this Council considers the score should not be ‘amber’ but lower still at ‘red’ (given the cumulative air quality and noise concerns). 35. The Sustainability Appraisal includes the question: “Site or transport route within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?”. For Hamble Airfield it answers “No” and gives the site a ‘green’ rating. However, it is important to stress that whilst the Airfield itself is not in an AQMA, the most likely route for HGVs to/from the site is through a declared Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) covering the area from the Windhover Roundabout south on Hamble Lane to the junction with Portsmouth Road (A3025) and east along Providence Hill (A27). This has implications for human health, and has not been captured by the assessment. Based on the Sustainability Appraisal’s own scoring criteria, the site should be classed as “red”. 36. There are a number of environmental designations near the site including the internationally protected Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar and Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (within 300 metres) and the River Hamble, which forms part of the Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) (within 400m). Leaving aside 3 sites in or immediately adjacent to designations, of the remaining 15 minerals sites, Hamble Airfield is one of the closest sites to internationally and nationally sites. It is closer to such designations than any of the non-allocated sites⁹. Therefore, with respect to both international and national designations, the plan’s Sustainability Appraisal scores Hamble Airfield as ‘red’ whereas the sites which have not been allocated score better at ‘amber’. 37. In short, with respect to the underlying suitability (or otherwise) of the Hamble Airfield site, there are a number of important factors relating to human health, safety and amenity, and to the protection of international / national ecology designations to consider. In each of the factors identified above, the plan’s assessments appear to have either materially underestimated the potential for the site to have adverse effects, or identified that the site does indeed have the potential for adverse effects. 38. The site at the former Hamble Airfield was allocated in the adopted HMWP (2013). In the emerging HMWP, the number of proposed new site allocations has reduced significantly since the draft plan following further assessments in the revised Site Proposals study. Hamble airfield is the only site adjacent to such a significant extent to a significant settlement. Despite this, and	34: The SA/SEA considers wider sustainability issues. The Strategic Transport Assessment focuses on highways and capacity issues. 35: Agree. The main transport route would go through an AQMA. The score for that ‘performance criterion’ has been changed to red and additional context added. 36: The Sustainability Appraisal flags up sustainability issues associated with sites prior to mitigation being applied. The outcome is a factor in deciding the suitability of a site for allocation as are the outcomes of other assessments undertaken. 37. As above 38: As above

	the other issues outlined above, Hamble Airfield continues to be allocated in the partial update for the extraction of 1.5mt of sharp sand and gravel. 39. The remainder of this response considers these issues further, and the extent to which these adverse effects might or might not be capable of mitigation. However, notwithstanding any potential for mitigation and in line with the Sustainability Appraisal, it is important to assess the underlying suitability / principle of the site prior to mitigation. The factors above point towards the site being unsuitable for minerals extraction. Therefore, the Council continues to object to the inclusion of the former Hamble Airfield site as a site allocation for the reasons above and detailed grounds for the removal of the site set out below. These reflect and where needed update the grounds set out in the Council's response to the draft plan. b) Air quality and noise pollution (i) The Revised SA Scoping Report¹³ summarised that it is "important that the HMWP Partial Update supports the commitments and targets of the Plan area's local authorities, particularly with respect to carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides and methane". The Council supported this statement in the previous response and requested that an accompanying explanation of the impact of pollutants at the local level is provided (for example, nitrogen dioxide is a greater issue along road corridors with particulate matter more widespread). The response noted that it would also be helpful to understand how this would relate to the various aspects of mineral and waste development. The Council maintains this comment and the need for greater granularity in respect of how site impacts are considered, especially where likely to generate an increase in traffic (ii) The Sustainability Appraisal, Updated Baseline Report¹⁴ highlights the significance of air quality in terms of human health and impacts on the environment. It identifies current Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Hampshire, and legislation to strengthen standards further, especially particulate matter PM10 and PM2.5. The Council supports this inclusion however the updated baseline report appears to still be largely based on data from 2017 (see 4.9) which will need updating. (iii) The consideration of air quality impacts in Table 2.2 Objective SA2 refers to traffic through an AQMA as a 'red' criteria in the assessment. However reviewing the long list of sites in Appendix G, Hamble Airfield is given a 'green' rating for Air Quality against objective 2. In doing so the likely impact of increased road traffic through an area of high air pollution caused by road traffic is not considered adequately.	39: As above The data used in the Updated Baseline Report adequately outlines the issue for the Plan area. The assessment tables have utilised current data. The main transport route would go through an AQMA. The score for that 'performance criterion' has been changed to red and additional context added.
5	<u>Raymond Brown</u>	The SA/SEA process has informed the Plan by considering the options available in terms of the policies and the

The HMWP Partial Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (Proposed Submission) December 2023 approach taken to assessing alternatives within the Plan MUST be revised to effectively integrate sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of the Plan, by including an assessment of the range of options or scenarios available to the authority, including the effects of progressing a combination of different sites in order to promote sustainable development. This process MUST have regard to the proposed effect of concentrating the allocated mineral reserve at the extremities of the county, inducing a significant increase in the number of HGV movements through international and national nature conservation designations. In the context of a declared Climate Emergency, the HMWP Partial Update: SA/SEA Environmental Report (Proposed Submission) December 2023 MUST be revised to ensure that the SA/SEA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria are converted into an effective and comprehensive suite of sustainability 'Indicators' or 'Draft Performance Criteria' that allow for a detailed and representative appraisal of the characteristics of individual sites.	sites. However, with limited suitable sites available, scenarios of options is not possible as some of the sites would result in significant adverse impacts. HGV impacts are recognised, and these are specifically addressed in the Strategic Transport Assessment and, where relevant, in the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. No HGV movements will be through international and national nature conservation designations. The performance criteria used have been agreed through consultation with the public, statutory agencies and other stakeholders.

Appendix K: Site specific example mitigation measures for Submission Sites

Sites	Examples of mitigation measures
Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, stand-off, buffers, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; active management of restored areas; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106); nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer; air quality monitoring. • <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106). • <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development. • <i>Water</i>: Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures; site drainage scheme; groundwater monitoring; process and treatment of foul water; lagoons for mineral washing; fuel and chemicals stored in secure bunded area. • <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes. • <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions. • <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT. • <i>Dust</i>: Dust management plan, suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road. • <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions; creation of green corridors.
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, stand-off, buffers, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; active management of restored areas; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106); nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer; air quality monitoring. • <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106). • <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities. • <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development. • <i>Water</i>: Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures; site drainage scheme; groundwater monitoring; process and treatment of foul water; lagoons for mineral washing; fuel and chemicals stored in secure bunded area. • <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes. • <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control. • <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions. • <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT. • <i>Dust</i>: Dust management plan, suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road.

	• <i>Public access / green networks:</i> Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions; creation of green corridors.
Purple Haze (NFD03)	• <i>Biodiversity:</i> Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, stand-off, buffers, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; active management of restored areas; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106); nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal; maintenance of open heathland on the site throughout phasing; creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife; avoidance of harm to protected and notable species; targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species; site clearance to be timed to specifically avoid operations and areas that have the potential to impact reptiles or great crested newts during the hibernation season; habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site; preparation and implementation of a reptile mitigation strategy. • <i>Air quality:</i> Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer. • <i>Landscape:</i> Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106). • <i>Soil quality:</i> <i>Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development.</i> • <i>Water:</i> <i>Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures; site drainage scheme; groundwater monitoring; process and treatment of foul water; lagoons for mineral washing; fuel and chemicals stored in secure bunded area.</i> • <i>Historic environment:</i> Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes. • <i>Communities:</i> Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control. • <i>Traffic:</i> HGV routing agreements and restrictions. • <i>Noise:</i> Noise management schemes; use of BAT. • <i>Dust:</i> Dust management plan, suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road. • <i>Public access / green networks:</i> Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions; creation of green corridors.
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	• <i>Biodiversity:</i> Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106); A focus on Conservation/Network Objectives in relation to site restoration, should the site be shown to provide functionally linked land for the SPA. • <i>Air quality:</i> Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer. • <i>Landscape:</i> Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106). • <i>Design:</i> Specifications and siting of facilities. • <i>Soil quality:</i> Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development. • <i>Water:</i> <i>Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures; site drainage scheme; groundwater monitoring; process and treatment of foul water; lagoons for mineral washing; fuel and chemicals stored in secure bunded area.</i> • <i>Historic environment:</i> Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes.

	• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control. • <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions. • <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT. • <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road. • <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions, creation of green corridors.
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes. • <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities. • <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; screening/buffer; landscape schemes. • <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control. • <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions. • <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT. • <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road.

Appendix L: Quality Assurance Checklist

Checklist	Completed / Location
Objectives and Context	
The plans or programs purpose and objectives are made clear.	Sections 1 and 3 (Table 3.1)
Environmental issues and constraints, including international environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Section 2 / Revised Baseline Report
SA/SEA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Table 2.2
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Section 2, Appendix A
Conflicts that exist between SA/SEA objectives, between SA/SEA and plan objectives and between SA/SEA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Table 2.2, Table 3.2, Table 3.4, Appendix C
Scoping	
Consultation Bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.	Revised Scoping Report, Section 2
The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Scoping Report Table 2.1
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Section 2
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Table 4.1 of the Scoping Report
Alternatives	
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Section 3 and 4
Baseline Information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan or programme are described.	Section 2, Revised baseline Report

Environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan.	Revised Baseline Report
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Section 2 and 4
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; other likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate.	Section 3
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Section 3
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Section 4
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Sections 3 and 4
The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	Section 3
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Section 2
Mitigation Measures	
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme are indicated.	Section 3 Appendices C, D, E, F and I
Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	Section 3 Appendices C, D, E, F and I
The Environmental Report	
Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	Throughout
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	See Glossary and Acronyms/initialisations Non-Technical Summary
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	Section 1
Explains the methodology used.	Section 2
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	Scoping Report Section 2
Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	References throughout

Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SA/SEA, the objectives of the plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the plan resulting from the SA/SEA.	See Non-Technical Summary
Consultation	
The SA/SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	Section 2
Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan or programme are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Plan and Environmental Report.	Section 2
Decision-making and information on the decision	
The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan or programme.	Environmental Report February 2026.
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	Environmental Report February 2026.
Reasons are given for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered.	Environmental Report February 2026.
Monitoring Measures	
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA/SEA.	Section 4
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan or programme to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA/SEA.	Section 4
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	Section 4

A summary of this document can be made available in large print, in Braille or audio cassette. Copies in other languages may also be obtained. Please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at Hampshire County Council by email HMWP.consult@hants.gov.uk or by visiting hants.gov.uk.