

# H A M P S H I R E

PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON,  
NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK & SOUTH DOWNS  
NATIONAL PARK

## MINERALS AND WASTE

### PLAN: Partial Update – Draft Plan



VERSION 5 – August 2022

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## Foreword

Hampshire has some of the most beautiful countryside and coastline in the United Kingdom – one of the reasons so many choose to live here. Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority (the 'Hampshire Authorities') have produced the Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan (the 'Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan') in partnership. As the partner Hampshire minerals and waste planning authorities we must strike a careful balance between any potential impact on the environment and our communities, while supporting our future prosperity.



Although Hampshire has a strong economy, we cannot take this for granted. To support economic growth, we need to ensure we can maintain a reliable source of minerals and manage our waste effectively and efficiently, whilst protecting the environment and our communities.



We need minerals such as sand and gravel to build and repair our homes and roads and they are also important for the local economy. Sand and gravel (aggregates) cannot practically be transported very far and must be dredged from the sea or dug out of the ground where they are found.

Although we are already good at using recycled materials for building and repairing our homes, roads and infrastructure, we still need a reliable source of sand, gravel and other minerals for our future prosperity. Some of these have to be from local quarries.

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

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



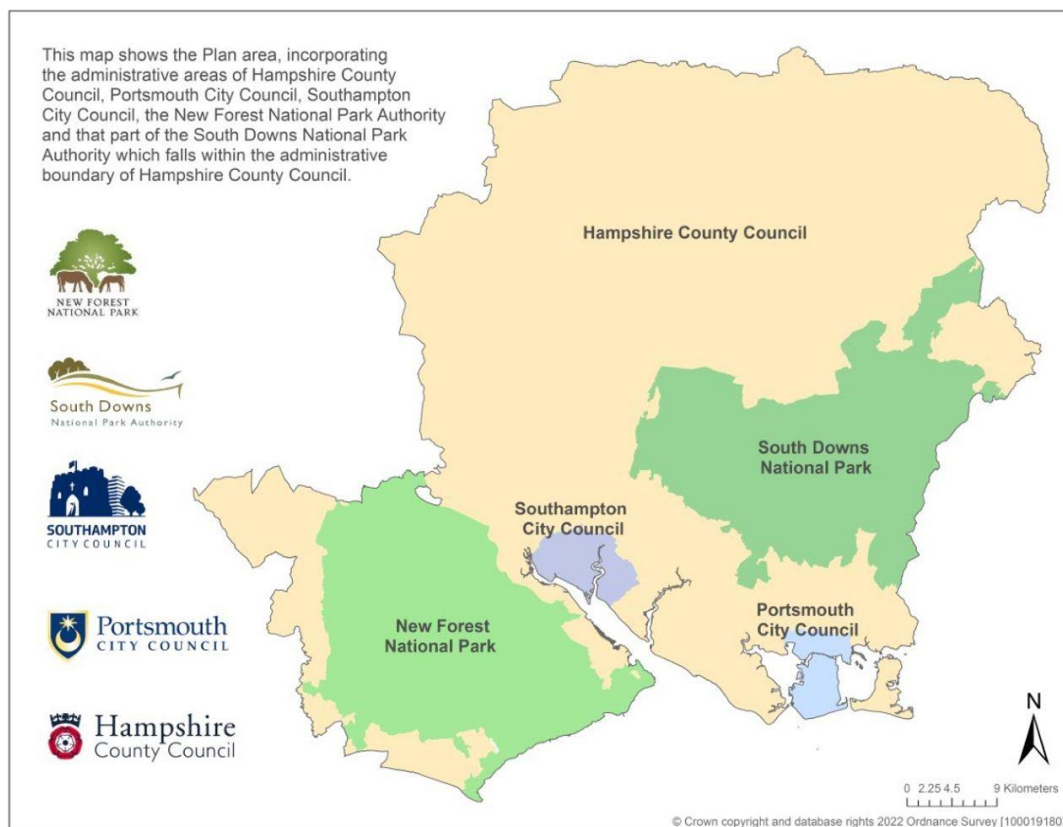
The purpose of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Draft Plan (the 'Draft Plan') is to enable the delivery of enough minerals for Hampshire's needs and ensure we can deal with our waste effectively to 2040. This includes using waste material that cannot be reused or recycled as a renewable energy resource in homes and businesses.

The Hampshire Authorities' overriding concern is to ensure that any mineral or waste proposal is the right development, in the right place, at the right time.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1** Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority, as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities in Hampshire (the 'Hampshire Authorities'), have chosen to work together to produce a plan for all minerals and waste development in Hampshire. This is the Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton, New Forest National Park and South Downs National Park Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Draft Plan (hereafter referred to as the 'Draft Plan') and will form part of the development plan for Hampshire once adopted. The Plan covers the administrative areas of the Hampshire Authorities (Hampshire). However, the Plan covers only the part of the South Downs National Park that is in Hampshire. In preparing the Partial Update, the Hampshire Authorities will work with the Local Planning Authorities in Hampshire as well as the adjacent Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities. This will ensure that the Plan reflects and supports other plans and programmes for the area. These include other local development plan documents, community strategies and specific policy strategies, such as the local transport plans, along with low-carbon and energy strategies.
- 1.2** The Plan area and the Hampshire Authorities administrative area is shown in Figure 1.

**Figure 1 - The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan area and Hampshire**



- 1.3** The Hampshire Authorities have set out a Vision, Objectives and Spatial Strategy (as set out in [Section 2. 'Vision and Spatial Strategy'](#)) and policies in the Plan to enable the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste development that is right for Hampshire up to 2040. In other words, it explains how mineral resources should be extracted and supplied as well as the necessary waste management infrastructure needed so that Hampshire's environment will be protected, its communities maintained, and the local economy supported.

**1.4** The Draft Plan is the first stage in updating the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (adopted 2013). The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Plans are reviewed at least every five years. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) was reviewed in 2018 but was found to not require an update at that time. However, a number of issues were kept under review and a further review was undertaken in 2020. The 2020 Review concluded that parts of the Plan needed to be updated to reflect changes in policy and to address issues with mineral and waste management provision. This Draft Plan includes revisions to address these issues, with particular regard to:

- new planning policy that requires biodiversity net gain from all developments;
- a greater focus on planning for climate change;
- a stronger application of the waste hierarchy and application of the circular economy; and
- enabling a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.

**1.5** The Draft Plan comprises three elements:

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

**1.6** In preparing this Draft Plan, extensive technical work has been undertaken building upon including previous work undertaken for the adopted Plan as well as assessment of minerals and waste sites.

**1.7** Public engagement will form part of the consultation process required under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2012, and the responses received will help the Hampshire Authorities prepare the Proposed Submission Plan.

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

**1.9** When considering proposals for minerals and waste development, the Plan policies and their associated supporting text will be taken into account to guide decision making. In any decision for minerals and waste development in Hampshire, due regard should be given to all parts of the Plan and appropriate weight given to those parts that are judged to be most relevant. Regard should also be given to impacts on the environment and communities beyond the Plan area arising from developments within it. The requirements for what information should be submitted to meet the Policies are set out in the Validation Guidance<sup>1</sup>.

**1.10** The main policies and site allocations in the Draft Plan are located in:

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<sup>1</sup> Planning Application Validation Guidance (2018):  
[documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/ApplicationValidationGuidance2018.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/ApplicationValidationGuidance2018.pdf)



- [Section 3. 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'](#);
- [Section 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment'](#);
- [Section 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities'](#);
- [Section 6. 'Supporting Hampshire's Economy'](#); and
- [Section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review'](#).

- 1.11** The minerals and waste site allocations identified in the Plan are considered within their relevant policies (policies, 19, 20 and 29) and are also set out in more detail in ['Appendix A - Site allocations'](#).
- 1.12** ['Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'](#) sets out the minerals and waste sites safeguarded by the Draft Plan<sup>2</sup> at the time of publication. An up-to-date list of safeguarded mineral and waste sites is available on Hampshire County Council's website<sup>3</sup>.
- 1.13** The Draft Plan includes an Implementation and Monitoring Plan. This sets out how the Hampshire Authorities will implement and monitor the policies set out in the Plan. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is set out in ['Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#) and should be read alongside the policies in the Plan. Monitoring of the Plan will be documented annually through a monitoring report which will be published by the Hampshire Authorities.
- 1.14** The Plan includes a glossary (see ['Glossary and acronyms'](#)) which explains key terms and issues referred to in the Plan, as well as providing a list of the acronyms.

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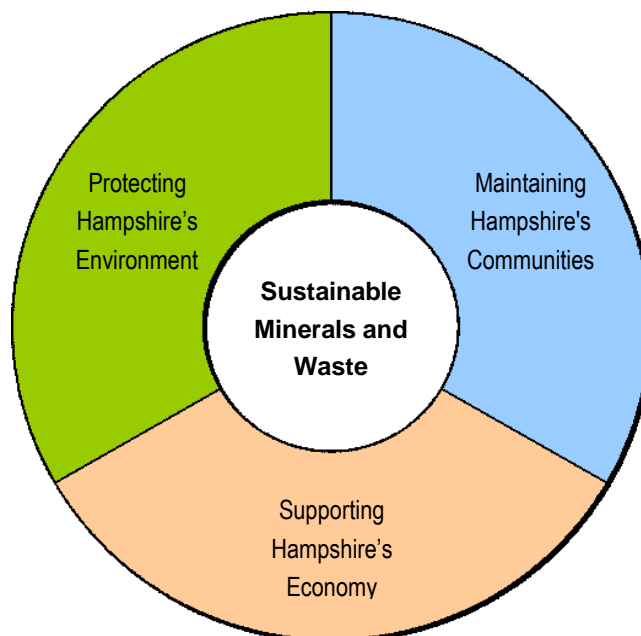
<sup>2</sup> The Safeguarding List will be updated regularly through the monitoring of the Plan as set out in [section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review'](#) and ['Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#) and is available on-line.

<sup>3</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Sites and Safeguarding full site list: [www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire](http://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire)

## 2. Vision and Spatial Strategy

- 2.1** This section describes how the Hampshire Authorities have developed the Vision and Spatial Strategy for minerals and waste planning in Hampshire up to 2040. It sets out:
- a portrait of what the Plan area is currently like;
  - the work that has been carried out to assess this;
  - the forecasted need for minerals and waste facilities;
  - the issues the Plan has to consider in delivering these developments; and
  - how the vision has been shaped from this work.
- 2.2** The Draft Plan has been prepared based on up-to-date evidence in order to justify the policies and proposals within it. The Hampshire Authorities have gathered together and analysed a wealth of information on minerals and waste issues for Hampshire. All this has been brought together in a series of background documents, which are all published alongside this Plan (see ['Appendix D - Supporting documents'](#)).
- 2.3** The Draft Plan is based upon the principle of delivering sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire up to 2040. This means ensuring we have the right developments to maintain a reliable supply of minerals and excellent management of our waste, at the right time, whilst protecting the environment and our communities. The Plan is structured to reflect this approach of balancing and integrating the needs of the environment, the community and the economy, as demonstrated in the Figure 2.

**Figure 2 - Balancing the environment, community and the economy in Hampshire**



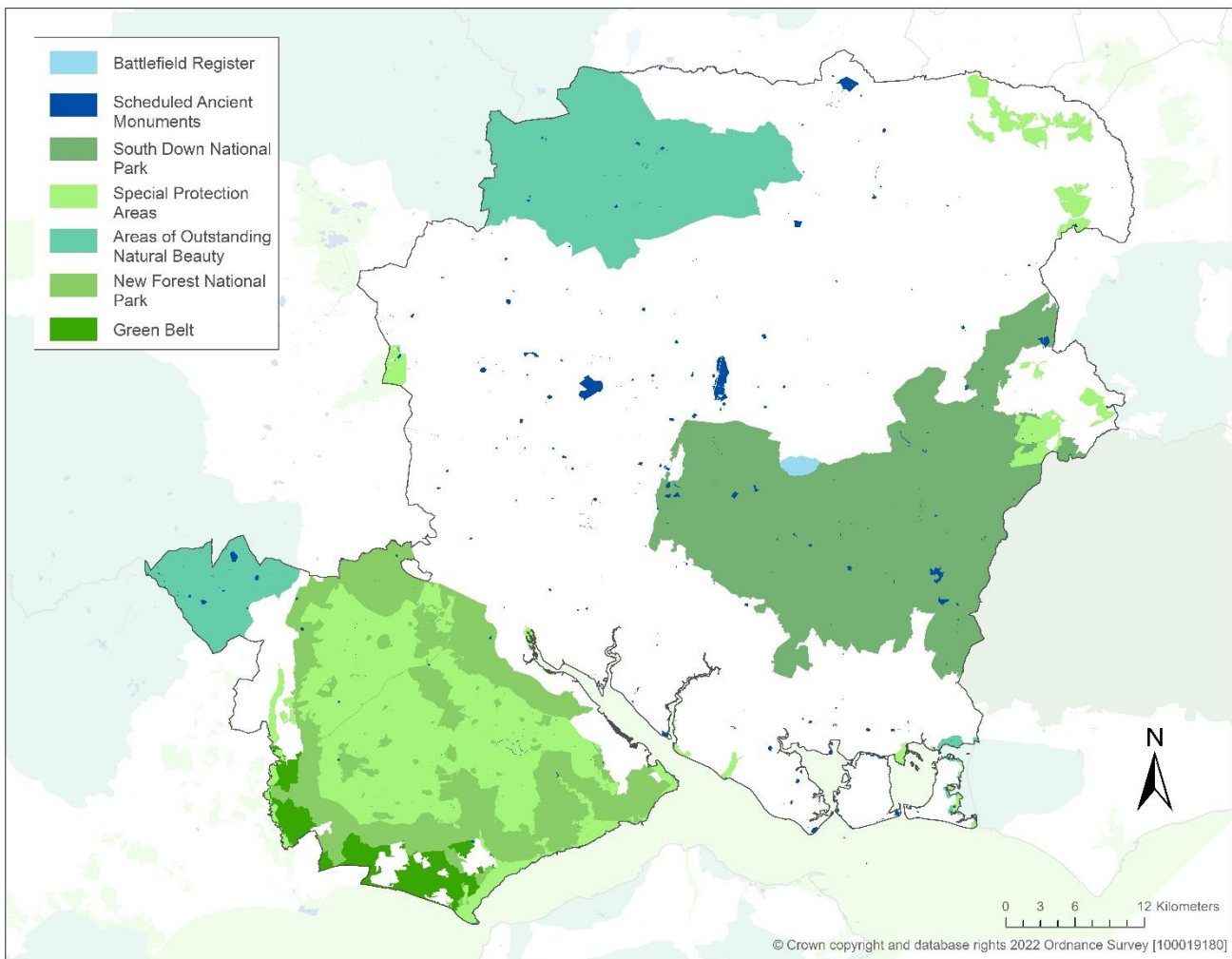
- 2.4** The National Planning Policy Framework<sup>4</sup> (NPPF) endorses this approach.

<sup>4</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Section 2 (2021): [assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

## Hampshire in 2021

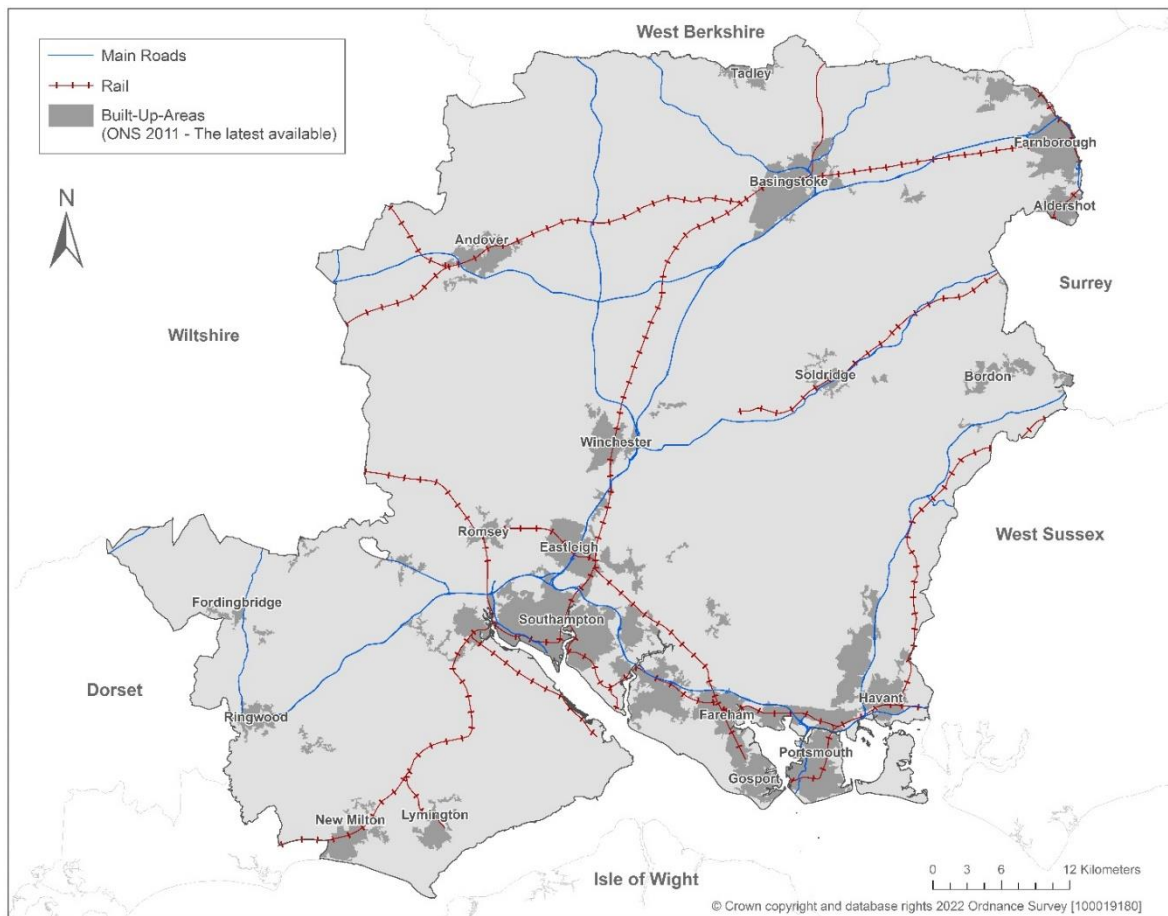
- 2.5** Hampshire is located in southern England. It covers an area of 377,000 hectares and has a varied physical geography of a lowland character. The landscape has been formed by a number of influences including ancient peri-glacial activity that created gravel terraces and plateau deposits, particularly on the coast and river valleys. The most important sand and gravel deposits are in the Avon Valley, on the western side of Hampshire. Hampshire also contains a broad band of chalk downland, which separates the more developed areas of the north-east and south.
- 2.6** Significant parts of the landscape are recognised as being of high quality and this is reflected in a large proportion of Hampshire being covered by nature conservation and landscape designations. These areas are protected to maintain natural resources and ensure that future generations will have the opportunity to understand, enjoy and benefit from their special qualities. Hampshire also includes two National Parks located in the New Forest and the South Downs. These areas form part of the wider biodiversity interests and contribute to Hampshire's ecosystems, community, quality of life and the local economy (for example through tourism). Environmental and landscape designations both within and outside of the Plan area are highlighted in Figure 3.

**Figure 3 - Environmental and Landscape Designations within and in proximity to the Plan area**



**2.7** The majority of Hampshire's population lives in the south of Plan area in the two cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and their neighbouring towns. There is also a further concentration of population in north-east Hampshire. Elsewhere the population density is lower and largely scattered in villages and small to medium-sized towns. This means the population distribution and resulting development largely determine how waste management (other than landfill) is structured. A Green Town is being developed at Whitehill & Bordon and there are other areas of planned growth including areas at Fareham, Basingstoke, Aldershot, Andover and West of Waterlooville. The provision of aggregate and waste management services is an important part of the delivery of areas of planned growth in Hampshire. Figure 4 highlights some of Hampshire's main communities.

**Figure 4 - Hampshire's main communities**



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

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

- 2.10** The Port of Southampton is a global gateway for the United Kingdom in terms of shipping, for containerised goods and leisure cruises. It has also been recently designated as a Free Port to encourage economic activity following the UK's exit from the European Union. The Port also plays a regional role for minerals and waste. The Port currently exports scrap metal and has imported crushed rock in the past. The wharves on the River Itchen are significant for importing marine-dredged sand and gravel and exporting metal. Portsmouth Harbour is home to an important naval dockyard and a commercial port, servicing the continental roll-on, roll-off ferry trade.
- 2.11** There are major growth and regeneration opportunities in south and north Hampshire. These need to be properly planned to ensure that they do not have an adverse impact on the natural environment and that the quality of life for residents is not compromised. Achieving an acceptable balance between minerals and waste development and the protection of the environment as well as the maintenance of our communities sets some specific challenges for the planning of minerals and waste development in different parts of Hampshire. A detailed portrait of what Hampshire looks like now, and implications for minerals and waste is set out in the Baseline Report<sup>5</sup>.
- 2.12** Hampshire has local supplies of sand and gravel, silica sand, chalk, brick-making clay and oil and gas. Hampshire does not have hard rock or other specialist aggregates or minerals. These have to be imported into the county by sea or by rail. Over the last 10 years, the average production, sales and landings of all minerals have been approximately 3.57 million tonnes per annum (mtpa), including approximately 0.85mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates and 0.90mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries<sup>6</sup>. An increasing amount has come from marine dredging<sup>7</sup> and the importation of approximately 1.38mtpa through existing rail depots<sup>8</sup>. Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock which is predominately sourced from Somerset.
- 2.13** Hampshire's chalk downland is of limited importance for minerals and waste development although it contains some small on-shore oil and gas fields.
- 2.14** Hampshire has a resource-management approach to dealing with waste where waste is seen as a resource that can be reused or recycled to make new products. The Hampshire Authorities are already working together in managing household and business waste in Hampshire and are looking to improve recycling rates.
- 2.15** Hampshire's total estimated waste arisings are about 5.8mtpa. Around half of the non-hazardous waste is recycled, with over 90% of municipal waste diverted from landfill<sup>9</sup>. Currently Hampshire is estimated to need a further 1.7mtpa of waste management capacity in order to achieve net self-sufficiency.
- 2.16** Hampshire's main mineral resource areas<sup>10</sup> and existing minerals and waste sites are shown in Figure 5.

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<sup>5</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update - Baseline Report

<sup>6</sup> Minerals Background Study

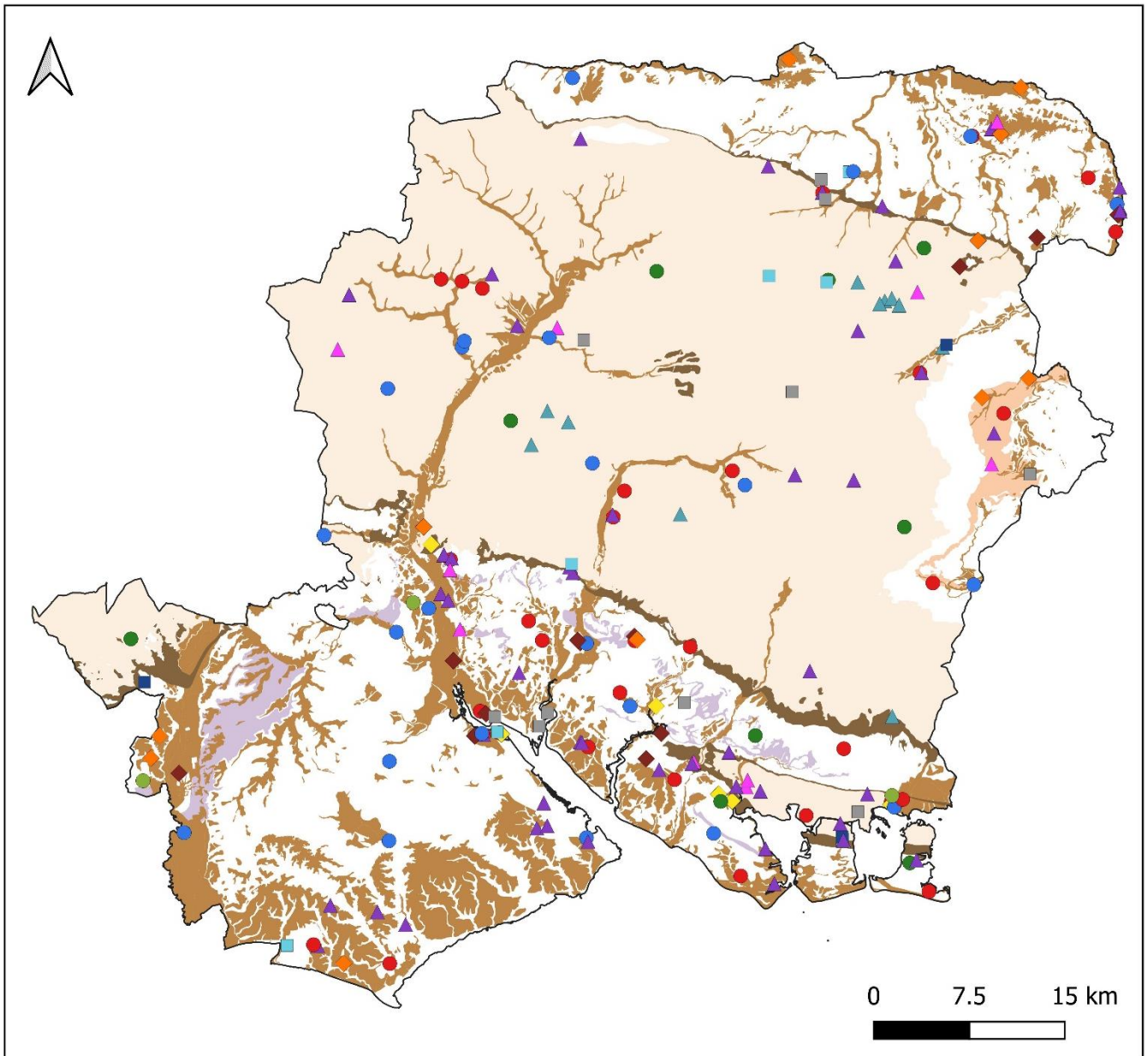
<sup>7</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>8</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>9</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>10</sup> Minerals Background Study

Figure 5 - Mineral resources, minerals developments and strategic waste infrastructure



- |                                     |                          |                 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| ● Waste Water Treatment Works       | ▲ Recycling              | ■ Clay          |
| ● Landfill                          | ▲ Waste Transfer Station | ■ Sand & Gravel |
| ● Composting Site                   | ▲ Oil & Gas Site         | ■ Silica Sand   |
| ● Household Waste Recycling Centres | ◆ Quarry                 | ■ Soft Sand     |
| ■ Metal Recycling Centre            | ◆ Aggregate Recycling    | ■ Chalk         |
| ■ Material Recovery Facility        | ◆ Aggregate Site         |                 |
| ■ Energy Recovery Facility          |                          |                 |

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## Issues for the Plan

**2.17** The Hampshire Authorities regard the following as the key issues for the Plan:

- Many of Hampshire’s key mineral resources are in rural parts of the Plan area where high quality landscapes and many special natural or man-made habitats are located and where there are already development pressures. Pressures on the Plan area's National Parks from minerals extraction are highlighted particularly by the presence of scarce soft sand and silica sand resources in the South Downs National Park around Kingsley. Also, many of the rural areas such as Mortimer, Bramshill, Eversley, Ringwood Forest and the New Forest coastal belt have been affected by mineral workings for a number of years. Local communities are concerned about the potential for further workings in these areas. These concerns need to be balanced against the limited alternative locations of viable supply.
- The south of Hampshire is a densely populated and a heavily developed area but has significant underlying sand and gravel resources which are close to the markets they serve. However, mineral working in these areas can present problems for local communities, particularly lorry traffic associated with extraction in locations such as Hamble and Hythe.
- Many of the mineral wharves are also located in urban areas in south Hampshire. These sites also present challenges in terms of traffic generation and balancing the need for wharves to receive marine-dredged aggregates with the opportunities for regenerating important waterside areas. These include areas such as the wharves located on the River Itchen in Southampton.
- There are also a number of planned growth areas in Hampshire, such as those at Whitehill & Bordon, Winchester, Fareham, Eastleigh, Basingstoke and Aldershot, which will need to have local waste facilities and supplies of mineral for their construction. Local Plan reviews are also likely to lead to more strategic allocations coming forward in the future.
- There is a national drive to create a circular economy, treat waste as high as possible up the waste hierarchy and send zero waste to landfill, for both non-hazardous waste and inert waste. The principle of producing energy from waste continues to be supported as part of a sustainable network of waste management infrastructure. However, this has implications in terms of the need for more built facilities to recycle or recover waste, including aggregate recycling. These facilities can often present problems such as noise, traffic and dust which can make it difficult to find suitable sites for minerals and waste development. Although the Plan promotes the concept of zero waste to landfill, it recognises that the facilities to achieve this are not yet in place, so some landfill is still needed in the Plan period.
- Communities have expressed concerns about the prospect of local minerals or waste developments and expect recognition of the impacts they may experience. They also wish to be involved throughout the planning process.
- One of the main implications of climate change for Hampshire is its effect on the coast in terms of flooding and coastal protection. A number of Hampshire's strategic waste facilities are on this coastal belt, such as those at marine aggregate wharves or at Marchwood and Portsmouth. This is an important consideration for the resilience of minerals supply and for waste management.

**2.18** The Draft Plan sets out how we aim to resolve these issues and develops a vision and objectives (see the section on ['Vision - Where we need to be'](#)).

## Other Plans and Programmes

**2.19** National policy guidance is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>11</sup> and National Policy Statements (NPS), such as the NPS for Ports<sup>12</sup>. The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies. These are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)<sup>13</sup>. National waste planning policy is published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England. The Plan's development has taken into account national policy as expressed in the NPPF and NPPW. The Plan also takes into account Government circulars and other relevant guidance.

**2.20** The development plan relevant to Hampshire Planning Authorities comprises the following:

- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan;
- Local Plans – Development Plan Documents (DPDs) adopted by the Unitary Authorities, districts and borough councils and the National Park Authorities;
- Neighbourhood Plans; and
- Saved policies from the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) - the South East Plan (two policies were saved following the revocation of the RSS, one of which is relevant to the plan area as it covers the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area).

**2.21** There are a number of international, national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes which were important to the development of this Plan. These include Marine Plans, Local Transport Plans, Community Strategies and National Park Management Plans of the Hampshire Authorities. The Marine Management Organisation has planning jurisdiction for the South Inshore and South Offshore Plans. This covers the area between Dover and the River Dart in Devon. The Marine Plans are a material consideration for decision-makers.

**2.22** The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan including the Vision (see the section on '[Vision - Where we need to be](#)') reflect the aspirations of the Hampshire Authorities including, but not limited to, Hampshire's Strategic Plan (2017-2021)<sup>14</sup>, Portsmouth City Council's Priorities<sup>15</sup>, Southampton City Council's Strategy<sup>16</sup> (2015-2025), New Forest National Park Partnership Plan<sup>17</sup>, the South Downs National Park Authority Partnership Management Plan<sup>18</sup>, the Recommendations of the 2050 Commission of Inquiry<sup>19</sup>, Hampshire's Climate Change Strategy<sup>20</sup> and the emerging Hampshire Economic Strategy.

<sup>11</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), 2021): [assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> National Planning Statement for Ports (Department for Transport): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-ports](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-ports)

<sup>13</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste (Department of Communities & Local Government (2014): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste)

<sup>14</sup> Hampshire Strategic Plan (2017-2021) (Hampshire County Council): [documents.hants.gov.uk/corporate/ServingHampshireStrategicPlan2017-2021.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/corporate/ServingHampshireStrategicPlan2017-2021.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Portsmouth City Council Priorities: [www.portsmouth.gov.uk/services/council-and-democracy/policies-and-strategies/our-council-priorities/](http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/services/council-and-democracy/policies-and-strategies/our-council-priorities/)

<sup>16</sup> Southampton City Council Strategy: [www.southampton.gov.uk/media/r3javvpi/southampton-city-strategy-15-25\\_tcm63-387730.pdf](http://www.southampton.gov.uk/media/r3javvpi/southampton-city-strategy-15-25_tcm63-387730.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> New Forest National Park Authority Partnership Plan: [www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/partnership-plan/](http://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/conservation/partnership-plan/)

<sup>18</sup> South Downs National Park Authority Partnership Management Plan: [www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/partnership-management/](http://www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/partnership-management/)

<sup>19</sup> Hampshire 2050 Commission of Inquiry: [www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/haveyoursay/visionforhampshire2050](http://www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/haveyoursay/visionforhampshire2050)

<sup>20</sup> Hampshire Climate Change Strategy: [www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/climatechange](http://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/climatechange)



**2.23** The NPPF sets out a 'duty to co-operate'. In response to this, as part of plan preparation, the Hampshire Authorities will liaise with Hampshire's district and borough councils and surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities, as well as those that have a related mineral or waste interest, such as Somerset. Where necessary, Statements of Common Ground will be prepared to address strategic issues that cross administrative boundaries. This co-operation will continue following the adoption of the Plan as part of its implementation. Consideration will be given to issues raised in other Authorities' relevant plans and programmes. In addition, liaison will continue with statutory consultees (such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England), the minerals and waste industry, other infrastructure providers and technical working parties related to minerals and waste who have been involved in the preparation of this Draft Plan.

**2.24** A full list of documents which are considered to be directly (and indirectly) relevant to the Draft Plan is included in Hampshire's Baseline Report<sup>21</sup>. This includes an assessment of the implications of this Plan on the key relevant objectives and targets identified.

## Vision – Where we need to be

**2.25** The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Draft Plan's vision is as follows:

### **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 environment.**

**2.26** 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:

- Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050.
- Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.
- Plan for a resilient and reliable waste management network
- Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments.
- Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.
- Supports and complements urban regeneration
- Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.
- Support future development requirements with sustainable, high-quality operations.
- Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.

<sup>21</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

## Spatial Strategy

- 2.27** The Spatial Strategy outlines the approach the Hampshire Authorities will take to critical minerals and waste issues and sets the context for the Plan's policies. The Hampshire Authorities have, and will continue to, work collaboratively with other bodies. This will ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are, and will continue to be, properly coordinated and clearly reflected in the Plan, any subsequent review or update of the Plan, and other individual Local Plans.
- 2.28** The '[Spatial Strategy](#)' takes account of Hampshire in 2021 and the Vision and provides the context for the Draft Plan's policies.
- 2.29** The overall strategic priority is that enough minerals and waste development is provided to support the economies of Hampshire, as well as economies in other areas influenced by Hampshire throughout the Plan period, without jeopardising Hampshire's environment and the quality of life of its communities.
- 2.30** Accordingly, any minerals and waste development has to fit within a framework comprising the protection and enhancement of:
- biodiversity interests (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar Sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest);
  - the significant natural assets like landscape designations (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) and landscape character;
  - the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt;
  - heritage (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, archaeology); and
  - rivers and the water environment.
- 2.31** There is an expectation that the following will be addressed:
- climate change impacts, flooding and soil conservation;
  - safeguarding of community amenity, health, safety and well-being;
  - management of traffic;
  - quality designed development; and
  - economic and social regeneration.
- 2.32** Within this context, the most important issues for aggregates in the Hampshire area include:
- maximising recycling and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste;
  - provision for sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.15 million tonnes per annum (mtpa)<sup>22</sup> from local land-won gravel sources;
  - provision for silica sand landbanks at existing sites in east Hampshire;
  - ensure sufficient capacity at alternative sources such as recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots is maintained or developed to ensure that 4mtpa can be supplied from these alternatives to land-won sources;
  - Safeguarding of mineral resources, existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure as well as areas which could be considered as possible locations for a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot (if they become available or are released from their current use within the Plan period). On this basis, a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2040.
- 2.33** To meet the local land-won sand and gravel requirement of 1.15mtpa, Hampshire will need to provide 21.85 million tonnes (mt) of aggregate by 2040. This will be met from<sup>23</sup>:
- existing (permitted) reserves - 12.183mt;

<sup>22</sup> Explanation for this level of supply is set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate Supply - capacity and source)*

<sup>23</sup> These figures will be adjusted in line with planned adoption timeframe.

- sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites - 10.75mt; and
- unallocated opportunities - 2.75mt<sup>24</sup>.

**2.34** The sites for local land-won sand and gravel (including extensions) identified in the Draft Plan are all considered strategic. These strategic sites will each make a significant contribution to the total supply of aggregates over the Plan period and are critical to the delivery of the strategy for minerals outlined in the Draft Plan.



**2.35** The spatial strategy for the future supply of aggregates will centre on using local land-won sand and gravel resources that can be worked without significant impacts to the environment, communities, or economy. In the main, these locations already contain aggregate workings. Therefore, the timing of new workings will be controlled carefully to avoid any cumulative impacts. The strategy also builds on:

- capacity of existing and potential further development of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste and secondary aggregate capacity;
- aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities<sup>25</sup>, in south Hampshire; and
- existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new sites in north Hampshire.

**2.36** Hampshire will continue to supply neighbouring areas with approximately 39%<sup>26</sup> of the primary aggregate from its marine and land-won sand and gravel sources.

**2.37** For waste, Hampshire will aim to meet the Government's goal of a 'zero avoidable waste' economy<sup>27</sup> which for the purposes of this Plan, will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last resort. However, Hampshire already has a mature network of waste infrastructure for recycling and recovery so that over 90% of its municipal waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management<sup>28</sup> and the following assumptions and targets:

- estimated current waste arisings and growth rate between -1.3% per annum (for inert waste), 2.6% (for non-hazardous waste) and 1.9% (for hazardous waste);
- an average non-hazardous recycling capacity rate of 65% during the Plan period; and
- provision of both landfill capacity to cover 5% of waste and sufficient recycling and recovery capacity to be fully net self-sufficient.

**2.38** These assumptions and targets mean overall that by 2040, Hampshire requires:

- an additional 2.9mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity;
- an additional 3.9mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity;

<sup>24</sup> Figure based on 11-year period (2030-2040).

<sup>25</sup> Wharves & Rail Depots Study (2012): [Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Wharves and Rail Depots Study: Version 4 \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://hants.gov.uk)

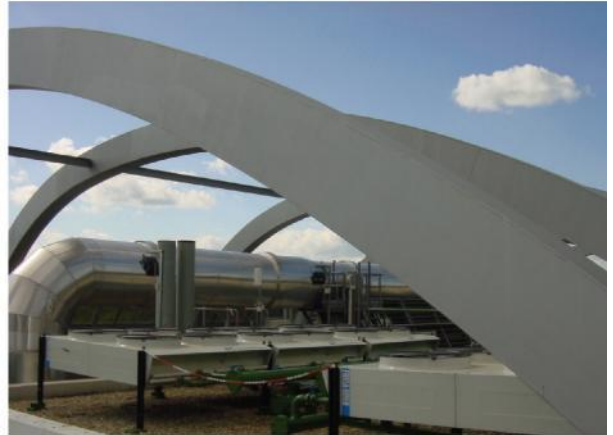
<sup>26</sup> Aggregate Minerals Survey 2019 (MHCLG, 2020): [assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1075214/AM2019\\_National\\_Collation-Final.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1075214/AM2019_National_Collation-Final.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> 25 Year environment Plan (DEFRA, 2018): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan)

<sup>28</sup> Waste Background Study

- no additional inert recycling capacity; and
- an additional 2ktpa hazardous waste recycling and recovery capacity.

**2.39** Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management<sup>29</sup>, with a capacity of approximately 5.3mtpa. Waste from Household (WfH) is largely managed by a long-term contract covering the whole of Hampshire and comprises a network of facilities which achieve a recycling rate of almost 40% and a diversion from landfill rate of around 95%. The many varied Commercial and Industrial (C&I) wastes are managed by a wide range of facilities, with some of regional or national importance. Although improving, the level of commercial waste diverted from landfill is not as high as that compared to WfH. In summary, this extensive network consists of:



- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs);
- waste transfer stations (WTSs);
- material recovery facilities (MRFs);
- energy recovery facilities (ERFs);
- composting sites;
- aggregate recycling facilities;
- landfills; and
- facilities for recycling and recovering hazardous waste.

**2.40** The current network of facilities is generally focused on the main urban areas in south and north Hampshire although some specialist facilities, such as composting and landfill, tend to be in more rural areas. Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste that produce recycled aggregates, reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries.

**2.41** Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arisings whether WfH, C&I or from other commercial sources such as that from CDE activities. C&I waste arisings can contain similar materials to that in WfH and require similar methods of treatment and thus proposed development which can manage both sources of waste will be encouraged. All types of waste will be planned for, regardless of its origin in Hampshire.

**2.42** The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas of south and north Hampshire. Waste facilities will also need to support the planned areas of major new development in the county. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located to enable the use of both the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Primary Road Network (PRN), alongside other roads only where demonstrably suitable for large vehicles in highway and amenity terms, to ensure impacts on communities are kept to a minimum. However, some facilities, such as anaerobic

<sup>29</sup> Waste Background Study

digester plants and composting, may be located in rural areas where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed of to land.

**2.43** Historically, landfill was the most significant method for disposing of waste and was generally located in former quarries. However, as recycling and energy recovery from waste has increased, there is now only one landfill site in operation in Hampshire. This downward trend will continue. As it is expected that Hampshire’s capacity will be filled during the Plan period, criteria are provided for new landfill capacity to come forward. At the same time, the Plan aims to fulfil ‘net self-sufficiency’ through the provision of recycling and recovery capacity instead. There are no allocated non-hazardous landfill sites identified as:

- the current and proposed mineral operations – except the reserve provision noted above – do not provide suitable voids;
- Hampshire’s geology is unsuitable;
- there are access and landscape constraints, and
- there is no operator interest.

**2.44** Principal locations for hazardous waste will focus on the existing merchant<sup>30</sup> incinerator at Fawley.

## Key Diagram

**2.45** The components of the spatial strategy are illustrated on the Key Diagram. It shows the main supply sources for aggregates, the main areas of different types of waste development interests and the principal constraints. The Key Diagram is intended to be a diagrammatic interpretation of the Spatial Strategy set out in this chapter and is not intended to portray any specific site activity or proposal with spatial accuracy. The remaining sections of the Plan develop the principles and objectives set out in the ['Spatial Strategy'](#). Specific details relating to the policies are shown on the ['Policies Map'](#).

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<sup>30</sup> Built and owned by a waste operator and charges a 'gate fee' for every load of waste that is brought to the facility. Merchant plants will accept local authority waste and private waste.

Figure 6 – Key Diagram

Key Diagram

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**Minerals**

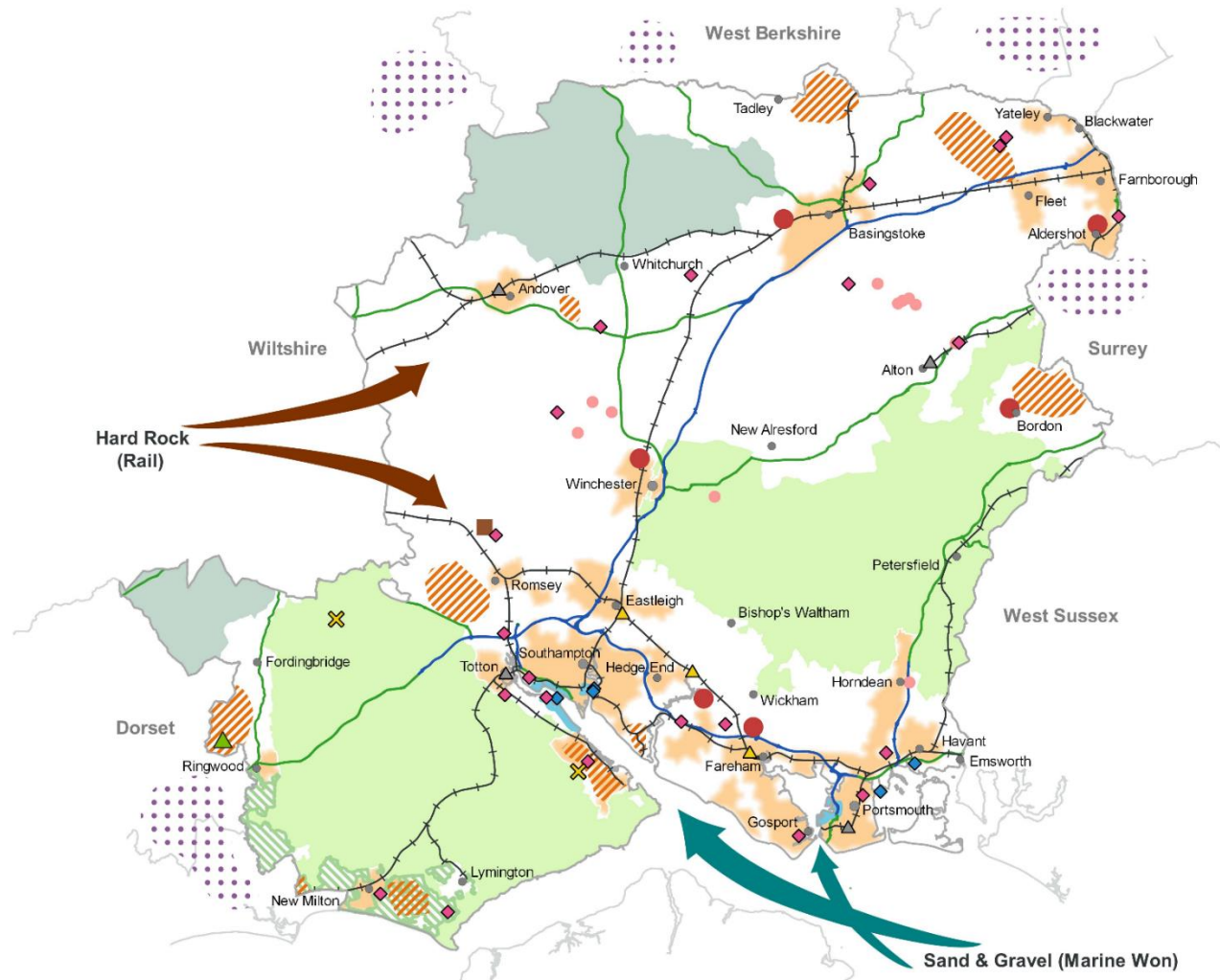
- Oil and Gas Sites
- Brickworks
- ▲ Aggregate Rail Depots
- ▲ Potential Rail Depots (Safeguarding)
- ◆ Aggregate Wharves
- Potential Mineral and Waste Wharves (Safeguarding)
- ▨ Sand and Gravel, including Silica (Indicative)

**Waste**

- Urban Areas (Indicative)
- Planned Areas of Major New Development (Housing and Employment)
- ◆ Major Strategic Waste Sites (Recovery & Recycling)
- ▲ Landfills
- Neighbouring Waste Sites (Indicative)
- ✕ Hazardous Waste Sites

**Transport / Constraints**

- +— Railway
- Motorways
- Primary A-Roads
- ▨ Green Belt
- AONBs
- National Parks



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### 3. Sustainable minerals and waste development

- 3.1** The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local plans to support the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that development which is sustainable can progress. The Plan is based on the principles of sustainable development. This is demonstrated in [Section 2. 'Vision and Spatial Strategy'](#) and the policies in the Plan which all seek to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Accordingly, any development that conforms with the Plan is deemed sustainable and the Hampshire Authorities should allow it to progress without delay. As planning law<sup>31</sup> requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, the Plan includes a policy relating to sustainable minerals and waste development.

#### **Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development**

**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). Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.**

**Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:**

- **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 restricted.**

- 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.
- 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 Guidance<sup>32</sup>. 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.
- 3.4** The policies in the Plan provide an overarching approach to development management in the Plan area. Accordingly, when dealing with applications, the Hampshire Authorities will:
- promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, statutory consultees and other consultees, as appropriate;

<sup>31</sup> Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

<sup>32</sup> Planning Application Validation Guidance (2018): [documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/ApplicationValidationGuidance2018.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/ApplicationValidationGuidance2018.pdf)

- encourage engagement between developers and the local community;
  - ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted;
  - request that statutory consultees (including the Environment Agency, Highways Authorities, Hampshire and neighbouring Environmental Health Officers, Natural England and Historic England) will provide timely advice;
  - give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan<sup>33</sup> when making decisions on minerals and waste development;
  - impose appropriate controls on development;
  - monitor all minerals and waste development proportionate to its potential risk and take appropriate compliance measures, including enforcement action when unauthorised development takes place; and
  - encourage the formation of local liaison panels for minerals and waste development sites, as appropriate, to ensure the community can examine development proposals and engage with interested parties. Liaison panels are relevant to minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application and post submission, as well as during development monitoring.
- 3.5** In making any planning decision, the Hampshire Authorities will have to make a judgement as to the weight they give to the various elements of the Plan as well as other material considerations and conclude whether on the balance of evidence a development is sustainable and if it should be granted planning permission.
- 3.6** *Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)* 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 Regulations<sup>34</sup> and/or sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
  - land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or National Park;
  - designated heritage assets; and
  - locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.
- 3.7** In order for a minerals or waste proposal to comply with the requirements of the Plan, appropriate planning conditions and planning obligations will be used. Planning conditions attached to planning permissions for minerals and waste development are the usual way in which potential impacts associated with construction and operation of minerals and waste development may be controlled. Planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan and other material considerations are properly addressed.
- 3.8** Addressing further off-site matters may require additional schemes over and above planning conditions and can be required through legal agreements (planning obligations) as appropriate. A planning obligation normally requires something to be undertaken, or it can be used to impose restrictions. Planning conditions and obligations are considered in the NPPF<sup>35</sup>.

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<sup>33</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 11 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>34</sup> Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)

<sup>35</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 55-58 (MHCLG, 2021)



- 3.9** Planning obligations will only be sought where they are required to make a development acceptable in planning terms which would otherwise be unacceptable. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2019<sup>36</sup> require that any planning obligation required by a Local Planning Authority be:
- necessary in order to make the development acceptable (in planning terms);
  - directly related to the development; and
  - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 3.10** These tests will be used to determine where planning obligations should be secured and where they will be necessary. An example of the type of planning obligation that is likely to be required is that of a long term ecological or landscape management plan (particularly following the restoration of a site) or funding towards transport improvements where the impact of the development on the local highway network is required to be mitigated.
- 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 council where CIL charging schedules have been adopted. It is recognised that the Levelling Up and Infrastructure Bill<sup>37</sup> proposes to replace CIL and Section 106 agreements with a new Infrastructure Levy. The HMWP will implement any relevant changes should they be brought forward through legislation.
- 3.12** CIL is currently charged on buildings of over 100 square metres net additional floorspace that people normally use, and as such mineral extraction and associated developments that propose buildings to house machinery will not be liable to pay the CIL. Employment and industrial developments are liable to pay the CIL charges if included on charging schedules. However, in some parts of Hampshire some developments will not be economically viable if a significant CIL is charged for employment or industrial developments and these uses have been excluded or limited from the relevant Charging Schedules. Therefore, it is likely that some built facilities for waste management activities would be ultimately exempt from paying the CIL charges.
- 3.13** The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that minerals and waste development takes place in conformity with the planning permissions granted. If a minerals or waste development is not being operated in accordance with the planning permission, or associated agreed schemes, the Hampshire Authorities will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach of planning permission is rectified. Environmental Health Officers (at district or borough councils) and the Environment Agency (EA) may also monitor aspects of a minerals or waste development. The EA ensures that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations<sup>38</sup>.
- 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. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental, and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections 4. '[Protecting Hampshire's Environment](#)' and 5. '[Maintaining Hampshire's Communities](#)' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the plan.
- 3.15** *Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)* is also considered in '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how the

<sup>36</sup> Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No.2) Regulations 2019: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2019/1103/contents/made>

<sup>37</sup> Levelling Up and Infrastructure Bill (2022): [bills.parliament.uk/bills/3155](https://bills.parliament.uk/bills/3155)

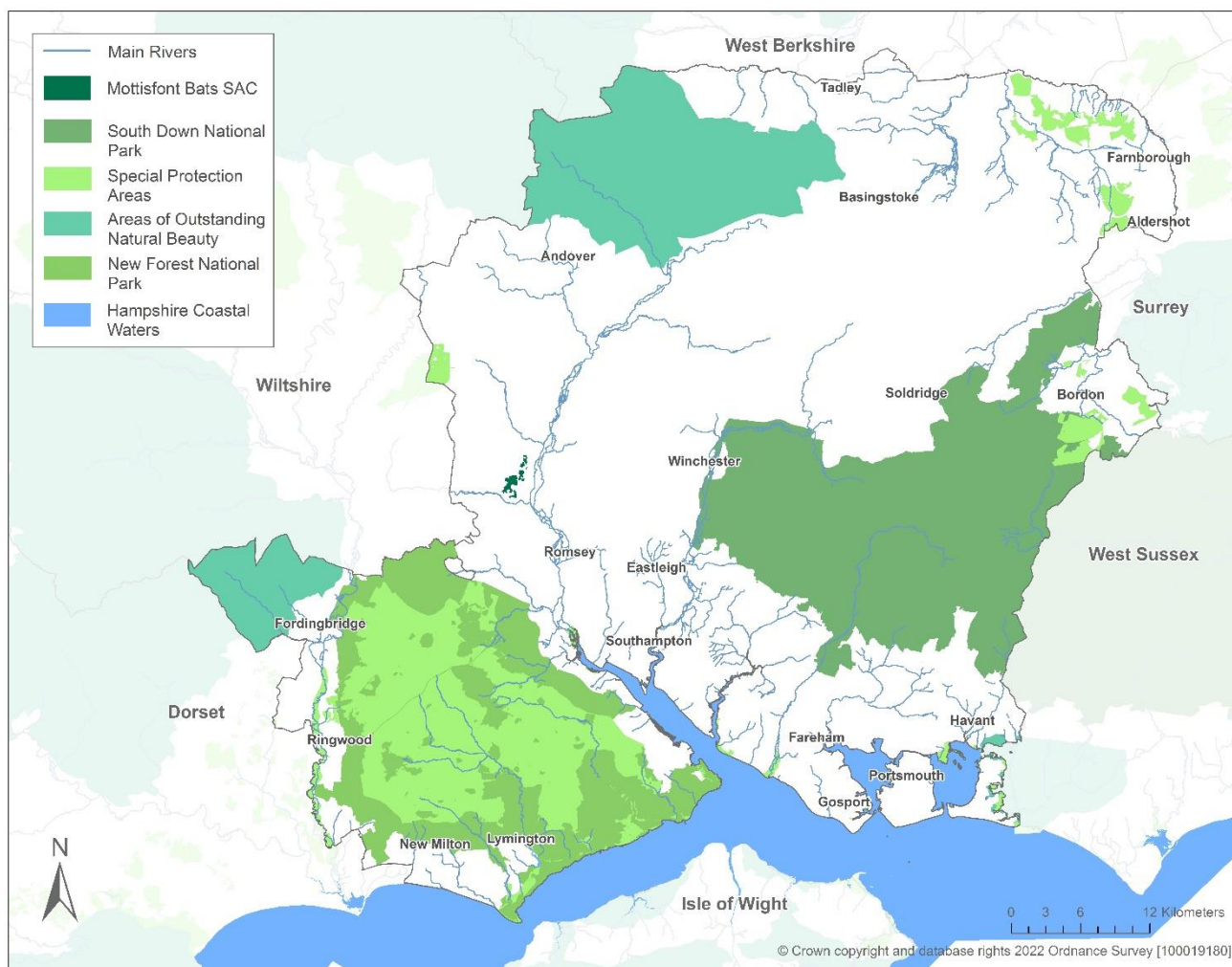
<sup>38</sup> Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 [NB. The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc (Legislative functions and Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (draft Legislation)]

policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor its implementation. It should be read alongside this policy.

## 4. Protecting Hampshire's Environment

4.1 A high-quality and healthy environment underpins the economic prosperity and quality of life of Hampshire. Hampshire's environment contributes various benefits (known as 'ecosystem services') which are important to the wider environment, local communities and the economy. Such benefits include maintaining natural capital, protecting the historic environment and providing an attractive and healthy setting for those living, working and spending leisure time in the Plan area. Furthermore, a high-quality and healthy environment supports the economy, by providing tourism assets and an attractive setting for investment. Some resources such as clean water, productive soils and renewable energy are sustained by the natural environment. Environmental assets also provide opportunities for developing industries for the green economy as well as supporting the health and well-being of communities. Finally, a robust and well-functioning natural environment will be more resilient to climate change. Figure 7 highlights some of the Plan area's main environmental assets including designated sites, the South West Hampshire Green Belt, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

Figure 7 - An overview of Hampshire's unique environmental assets



4.2 Some minerals and waste developments, although necessary, can pose a risk to the environment through pollution, disturbance to wildlife, destruction of archaeological sites and historic landscapes and altering landscape character. However, the natural environment should not be seen as a barrier to development, and if planned appropriately, minerals and waste development can not only maintain the existing quality and value of the environment but can also provide significant opportunities to enhance it.

- 4.3** The Draft Plan aims to provide for the maintenance of a high-quality and healthy environment and supports:
- resilience to climate change;
  - the green economy;
  - heritage and tourism assets;
  - the health and well-being of local communities; and
  - economic prosperity and quality of life.
- 4.4** This section of the Draft Plan considers the importance of protecting Hampshire's environment and sets out policies relating to the following issues:
- climate change;
  - designated areas and wildlife;
  - the countryside;
  - the Green Belt;
  - the historic environment;
  - water resources;
  - soils; and
  - restoration and aftercare.
- 4.5** All policies in this section of the Draft Plan are also considered in ['Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#). The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how each policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor the implementation. It should be read alongside the policies in this section of the Draft Plan.

## Climate change

**4.6** There is scientific consensus that human activity is increasing the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases which are expected to lead to climate change<sup>39</sup>. It is therefore a national planning objective that planning plays a key role in helping to shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, encourage the reuse of existing resources and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. National planning policy also states that ‘Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures’<sup>40</sup>.



**4.7** Hampshire County Council has set a target to be carbon neutral by 2050. The South Downs National Park Climate Change Adaption Plan assesses the current and predicted impacts of climate change in relation to the National Park’s purposes and statutory functions. The Southampton City Council Green City Plan 2030 seeks to make the operations of Southampton City Council achieve net-zero carbon by 2030. Portsmouth City Council’s target is for carbon neutrality across its operations by 2030. New Forest National Park Authority is working with its partners towards the National Park being ‘net zero with nature’ by 2050. UK legislation has a target of net zero for all greenhouse gases by 2050 (The Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) order 2019). Where development has a life span up to 2050, the Climate Change Assessment should demonstrate how the proposal will help meet this target. The Hampshire Authorities will expect that any proposals will also adhere to any relevant Government guidance issued to support this process.

### **Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation**

**Minerals and waste development will be supported that:**

- a. **contributes towards mitigating the causes of climate change by:**
  - i. **Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and**
  - ii. **Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, where applicable; and/or**
  - iii. **Facilitating low carbon technologies; and**
- b. **reduces vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures.**

**Minerals and waste development proposals should be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how these opportunities have been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated.**

<sup>39</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

<sup>40</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 153 (MHCLG, 2021)

- 4.8** Minerals and waste development can provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. These opportunities should be explored as part of the Climate Change Assessment (see ‘Implementation and Monitoring Plan’) and may include:
- reduction in greenhouse gas emissions through diverting biodegradable waste from landfill;
  - generation of renewable energy (heat and power) from energy recovery facilities;
  - the potential for carbon capture, including ensuring facilities can easily be retrofitted with carbon capture technology in the future;
  - more sustainable use of resources, through the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction;
  - appropriate restoration of quarries and landfill sites;
  - supplying aggregates for use in flood and coastal defences;
  - opportunities for water storage in flood zones (e.g. mineral extraction voids); and
  - reducing emissions from, or created by, transport by locating development adjacent to local markets, using less polluting vehicles and avoiding transport by road (i.e. water, rail or use of conveyors).
- 4.9** 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.
- 4.10** Hampshire has a low-lying coast which is vulnerable to change through variations to the climate and flooding. Many issues relating to climate change are also dealt with through other sections and policies in the Plan. These include sections on [‘Restoration of minerals and waste developments’](#), [‘Flooding - risk and prevention’](#), [‘Managing traffic impacts’](#) and [‘Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development’](#).
- 4.11** Generally, minerals and waste development should be avoided in the areas of Hampshire subject to coastal change or vulnerable to flood risk, unless appropriate adaptation measures are incorporated. Some existing developments are vulnerable in this respect. These include historic ‘legacy’ landfills which are located close to Portsmouth and Lymington where adaptation measures may have to be implemented retrospectively. In addition, consideration should be given to the resilience of utilities such as Waste-Water Treatment Works and any proposals will need to ensure that they have suitable adaptation measures in place to manage future climate change events and maintain operation.
- 4.12** It is recognised that opportunities to apply *Policy 2 (Climate change- mitigation and adaption)* to some minor planning applications such as extensions of time may be limited. However, it is expected that consideration would still be given in all planning applications to whether any opportunities are present and if not, the reasons why should be clearly outlined in the planning application.

## Habitats and species

- 4.13** Hampshire and its neighbouring counties have a wealth of wildlife habitats including chalk grassland, heathland, ancient woodland, chalk rivers, old meadows, wetlands and coastal habitats, and species of plants and animals which are considered internationally, nationally or locally rare or important<sup>41</sup>.
- 4.14** A significant proportion of these habitats and species are safeguarded by national nature conservation legislation. Designated sites that are part of the national sites network and Ramsar sites are given the highest level of statutory protection, in accordance with the Habitats Regulations. National planning policy protects important habitats and species at all levels of public administration requiring local

<sup>41</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

authorities to 'take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital'<sup>42</sup>.

**4.15** Internationally important designated sites and species include:

- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) - Sites and species protected in accordance with the Habitats Regulations;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) - Habitats and species protected in accordance with the Habitats Regulations;
- Ramsar sites - Protected important wetland habitats in accordance with the Ramsar convention; and,
- 'European Protected Species' - As listed in the EU Habitats Directive Annex IV.

**4.16** SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites are given the highest level of statutory protection, in that generally, development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of the sites, in accordance with the Habitat Regulations<sup>43</sup>. All candidate or potential sites, and sites supporting off-site habitat for nearby SPA/SAC/Ramsar sites, are given the same protection as fully designated sites. With respect to Mottisfont Bats SAC, bat foraging and commuting habitat within a 7.5km radius of the SAC boundary require consideration as part of any proposal for minerals and waste development in this area.

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

**4.18** Nationally important designated sites and species in the Draft 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) and the Badger Act 1992;
- Ancient Woodland;
- Core Statutory ecological network sites and,
- Nature Improvement Areas.

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

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



<sup>42</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 175 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>43</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations (2019)

- 4.21** Hampshire and its Neighbouring Authorities also include other sites, habitats, and species which are extremely important in maintaining a high level of biodiversity. These include:
- 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 and given regard by the Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans;
  - Local Nature Reserves; and
  - Core non-statutory ecological network sites.
- 4.22** 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.
- 4.23** Hampshire's network of green infrastructure includes an important and extensive network of wildlife rich watercourses, including rivers and streams and their corridors ('blue infrastructure') as well as waterbodies, such as ponds and lakes etc. This component of the area's natural capital provides important linear features and ecological linkages that support the migration of important species.
- 4.24** 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. The Environment Act<sup>44</sup> will introduce mandatory biodiversity net gain for most new development, including new infrastructure, in England. This is due to become a requirement in late 2023 for development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. BNG will require planning applicants to deliver at least 10% gain in biodiversity above the current baseline and is to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years.
- 4.25** The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 currently includes a duty on all public authorities to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity. This is being strengthened to reflect the long-term environmental targets that will be set under the Environment Act.
- 4.26** Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRSs) have also been introduced by the Environment Act 2021<sup>45</sup>. 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. LNRSs will support delivery of mandatory BNG and provide a focus for a strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity which are also being introduced by the Act.
- 4.27** Preparation of each LNRS will be led by a "responsible authority" appointed by the Department of environment, food and rural affairs (Defra) Secretary of State. The "responsible authority" will lead the preparation, publication, review, and republication of the LNRS for the area for which they are appointed.

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<sup>44</sup> Environment Act 2021: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted)

<sup>45</sup> Further details on the funding, programme, regulations, and statutory guidance are expected later in 2022.



### **Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species**

**Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.**

**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.**

**The following sites, habitats, and species will be protected 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**
- e. Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.**
- f. Features of the landscape that are mapped as Nature Recovery 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, or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.**

**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.**

- 4.28** 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, 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 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.
- 4.29** The Hampshire Authorities will take a consistent approach to its application of the Biodiversity Metric in ensuring biodiversity net gain through minerals and waste development. It is recognised that many quarry restoration developments already achieve an exceedance of 10% BNG. As such, the Hampshire Authorities will expect operators to strive to achieve the maximum BNG possible. Relevant guidance should be applied, where available. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on ['Restoration of minerals and waste developments'](#).

**4.30** 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. Development may be located and designed to avoid impacts on protected species, habitats, and sites. In addition, the design and restoration of sites may give opportunities for the protection of species and the creation or enhancement of habitats. Habitats 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'](#).

**4.31** 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 Mitigation Strategies prepared by Local Planning Authorities dealing with recreation displacement.

## Landscape and countryside

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

### Designated landscapes

**4.33** National planning policy requires Local Planning Authorities to protect and enhance valued landscapes and maintain the 'character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate'<sup>46</sup> and gives great weight 'to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues'<sup>47</sup>.

**4.34** The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. The three AONBs in the Plan area are the North Wessex Downs, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour AONBs<sup>48</sup>. Together, these designated landscapes cover nearly 40% of the Plan area.



**4.35** The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. AONBs 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.

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

- conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; and

<sup>46</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>47</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 176 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>48</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

- promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of National Parks by the public.
- 4.37** If there is a conflict between the two statutory purposes of the National Parks, the first takes precedence (Sandford Principle)<sup>49</sup>.
- 4.38** When National Parks implement these purposes, they also have the duty to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Parks.
- 4.39** Designated landscapes need to be fully taken into account when considering minerals and waste developments. The Glover Review<sup>50</sup> considered the setting of designated landscapes and other issues. The outcomes of this Review will also need to be taken into account.
- 4.40** An assessment of the impacts of minerals and waste development on the landscape both inside and outside of designated landscapes will be undertaken. Consideration should be given to relevant National Character Areas and their profiles<sup>51</sup> and Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) for the designated landscapes as well as any local LCAs which have been prepared by relevant district or borough councils in Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment<sup>52</sup> which provides a strategic overview.
- 4.41** Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In Hampshire some of the most important minerals (such as oil and gas and soft sand) are found in areas of landscape importance. Accordingly, minerals development in these areas should be rigorously examined and should only take place when there are exceptional reasons and the need for the development outweighs any negative impact. In the case of minerals and waste proposals, all applications are defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2010 as ‘major’. Small-scale waste management facilities include those that are not considered strategic (see *Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*).

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<sup>49</sup> Updated in the 1995 Environment Act

<sup>50</sup> Landscape Review (Defra, 2019):

[assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf)

<sup>51</sup> National Character Areas: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>

<sup>52</sup> Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (Hampshire County Council)

## **Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape**

**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, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Assessment will be required giving consideration to:**

- a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;**
- b. the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and**
- c. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.**

**The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited, while development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.**

**Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies 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.**

**4.42** For the purposes of *Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)* only, major minerals and waste development is considered to be development that, by reason of its scale, character or nature, has the potential to have a significant adverse impact on the natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage and recreational opportunities provided by the National Parks or the natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature of the AONBs. The potential for significant impacts on the National Parks and AONBs will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case and should be clearly addressed in the Major Development Assessment (see 'Implementation and Monitoring Plan').

**4.43** Specific consideration will also be given to accessible and historic landscapes outside the National Parks and AONBs. This will include the following:

- parks and gardens open to the public, country parks, National Trust or English Heritage properties, Woodland Trust or Forestry Commission woodland, rights of ways, access land and common land; and

- heritage assets and their settings. These include registered parks and gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.

**4.44** Any district or borough local plan policies, local or community landscape character assessments or similar community-led planning initiatives (such as village design statements) and Mitigation Strategies dealing with recreational displacement should be considered when determining the potential impacts of minerals and waste developments.

## Countryside

**4.45** The landscape outside designated areas and sites can also be locally important and highly valued and it is important to respect its special qualities. Minerals and waste developments, even though they may be temporary, can have a negative landscape and visual impact. Consideration should be given to the recommendations of the relevant LCAs. National policy states that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognised, alongside the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystems<sup>53</sup>.

**4.46** Most mineral developments are tied to countryside locations as this is where most unsterilised viable mineral deposits are available. Other activities essential for supplying minerals are also located in the countryside including on-shore oil and gas fields and brickworks with their associated clay workings.

**4.47** Some waste uses, such as large-scale facilities requiring an open site are difficult to accommodate in urban areas. Waste uses and other minerals developments that are not specifically linked to the natural occurrence of a mineral should be located in urban areas. However, this is not always feasible on amenity grounds.

**4.48** Appropriately managed minerals and waste development is important to support employment and provision of services in rural areas (including more sustainable energy supplies).



<sup>53</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (b) (MHCLG, 2021)

## **Policy 5: Protection of the countryside**

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

- a. **it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or**
- b. **the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, 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, minerals and waste development in the countryside will be expected to:**

- i. **meet the highest standards of design, operation, and restoration; and**
- ii. **consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local Landscape Character Assessment; and**
- iii. **ensure any public rights of way are protected, and where possible, enhanced; and**
- iv. **be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals or waste use.**

**4.49** The countryside<sup>54</sup> is an important resource for public access and recreation for Hampshire's communities, as well as surrounding communities. Minerals and waste development can be related to some countryside activities. For example, it can be associated with exploiting or processing a source of material derived from the countryside or agricultural activities. The development may provide benefits for rural communities such as enhanced public access and recreational opportunities, especially as part of the restoration of minerals or waste developments.

**4.50** 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 divert the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate). This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes, common land and access land.

**4.51** 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. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted public rights of way.

**4.52** Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific restoration conditions associated with their planning permissions to ensure that the site is restored in the event of its closure or at the end of minerals and waste activities. This is to ensure 'non-conforming' developments or developments that may contaminate the land (or both) are not left for future generations to deal with. This includes Hampshire's three energy recovery facilities. The restoration of minerals and waste developments can lead to enhanced public access and additional recreation uses, providing benefits for rural communities. In particular, the restoration stage of developments can lead to enhanced

<sup>54</sup> A definition of 'countryside' in relation to this Plan is provided in the Glossary.

public access and recreational opportunities. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in the section on ['Restoration of minerals and waste developments'](#).

- 4.53 The design of minerals and waste development is considered in more detail in the section on ['Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'](#).

## South West Hampshire Green Belt

- 4.54 There are a number of largely undeveloped open areas between settlements in Hampshire which help protect the distinctness of urban areas. Hampshire has one Green Belt, located in the south west of the county (the South West Hampshire Green Belt). This has been designated to contain development pressures from the Bournemouth urban area<sup>55</sup>. There is a history of mineral working and waste developments located in the Green Belt.



- 4.55 In addition, there are a number of Strategic and Local Gaps designated in Local Development Plans for their role in providing for the separation of settlements. These areas are often located in sensitive landscapes important to the setting of settlements.
- 4.56 National planning policy requires Local Planning Authorities 'to plan positively to enhance their beneficial use, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land'<sup>56</sup>.
- 4.57 Mineral extraction is not considered to be inappropriate in the Green Belt provided that it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt. This is because it is a temporary use and should continue to contribute to the separation of settlements and should not conflict with the purposes of including land in the Green Belt<sup>57</sup>.

### Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt

**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.**

**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.**

- 4.58 National planning policy also recognises the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed Green Belt boundaries and in determining planning

<sup>55</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

<sup>56</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 145 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>57</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 150 (MHCLG, 2021)

applications<sup>58</sup>. It indicates that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission.

- 4.59** Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land, whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than the existing development<sup>59</sup> and do not conflict with the purposes of including the land within it<sup>60</sup>, may be permitted where the openness and the purposes of the Green Belt are not greatly impacted.
- 4.60** The disposal of waste can play a part in the restoration of mineral workings and may therefore be acceptable in the Green Belt. Restoration may provide opportunities to enhance beneficial use of the Green Belt. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on '[Restoration of minerals and waste developments](#)'.
- 4.61** The development of permanent waste facilities would be judged on the locational needs of the development. This, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission. The same approach is also adopted for mineral workings and permanent waste development in Strategic or Local Gaps, where appropriate.
- 4.62** Planning Practice Guidance outlines the factors which need to be taken into consideration when determining the potential impact of development on the openness of the Green Belt<sup>61</sup>. This include, but are not limited to:
- 'openness is capable of having both spatial and visual aspects – in other words, the visual impact of the proposal may be relevant, as could its volume;
  - the duration of the development, and its remediability – taking into account any provisions to return land to its original state or to an equivalent (or improved) state of openness; and
  - the degree of activity likely to be generated, such as traffic generation.'
- 4.63** It is recognised that there are particular locational needs for some types of waste management uses which may lead to the need to locate such facilities in the Green Belt. In such instances, these locational requirements need to be given significant weight together with wider environmental and economic factors. The construction of new permanent minerals or waste buildings is not considered to be appropriate within the Green Belt.

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<sup>58</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, paragraph 6 (DCLG, 2014):

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/364759/141015\\_National\\_Planning\\_Policy\\_for\\_Waste.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf)

<sup>59</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 149 (g) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>60</sup> National Planning Policy Framework Para. 150 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>61</sup> Planning Practice Guidance: Green Belt (Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 64-001-20190722): [www.gov.uk/guidance/green-belt#what-factors-can-be-taken-into-account-when-considering-the-potential-impact-of-development-on-the-openness-of-the-green-belt](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/green-belt#what-factors-can-be-taken-into-account-when-considering-the-potential-impact-of-development-on-the-openness-of-the-green-belt)



## Historic environment and heritage assets

- 4.64** Minerals and waste development can play a positive role in promoting archaeological investigations and protecting heritage assets including the record of historically or architecturally significant buildings.
- 4.65** Hampshire has a rich and diverse heritage of archaeological sites, historic buildings, vessels, and historic landscapes. These assets range from conservation areas and individual artifacts to historic sites, buildings, settlements, landscapes, parks, and gardens. The Plan area includes listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments and historic parks and gardens. These contribute significantly to a sense of place and local identity and are irreplaceable. It is important to protect the most significant assets and to ensure that an adequate record is made of any site that is by necessity, destroyed, damaged, or altered, and to ensure that archaeological knowledge is preserved for future generations.
- 4.66** The historic environment covers all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged as well as landscaped and planted or managed flora.
- 4.67** Information on non-designated locally recognised assets can be found on the Historic Environment Record held by the relevant Local Planning Authority.
- 4.68** However, it is also recognised that minerals and waste developments can have an adverse impact, whether damaging or in the case of extraction on archaeology, more fully destructive. Where the public benefits of development outweigh the significance of the heritage assets, archaeological recording can mitigate the effect by making the results of archaeological excavation and study available, through the Historic Environmental Record and other public arenas, where appropriate, as a public good.
- 4.69** National planning policy identifies the conservation of such heritage assets as one of the core land-use planning principles that underpin both plan-making and decision-taking; it states that heritage assets should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life by existing and future generations<sup>62</sup>.



<sup>62</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 189 (MHCLG, 2021)

## **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.**

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

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

**Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets 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.**

**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 circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.**

**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.**

**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.**

**Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be assessed. In assessing proposals there will need to be a balanced judgement which weighs the direct and indirect effects upon the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.**

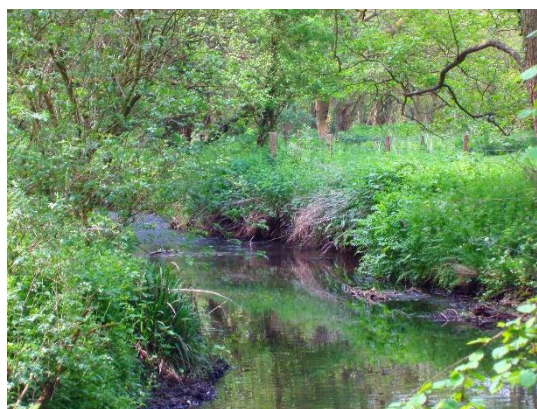
**Where appropriate, mitigation measures should include archaeological work ahead of or during development, the recording of designated and non-designated heritage assets, the protection, conservation, enhancement or reinstatement of a heritage asset's setting.**

**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).**

- 4.70** Any decision on planning applications for minerals and waste development should be informed by an assessment, proportionate to the circumstances, of any impacts on the historic environment. This should include an appropriate level of field investigation if necessary.
- 4.71** There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Issues of historic heritage that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures, including methods of working, which take these into account. Minerals or waste developments will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology.
- 4.72** Nationally important or local heritage assets of highest importance, such as scheduled monuments located or discovered on sites proposed for minerals and waste development should be preserved as part of the development, other than in wholly exceptional circumstances.
- 4.73** 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 (whether monument or building or designed landscape such as park). This may also include circumstances where the setting requires a repair to a historic landscape character. This may include 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'](#).

## Water resources

- 4.74** Hampshire is heavily influenced by its water sources and there are many streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs throughout the Plan area.
- 4.75** Many of the area's rivers are associated with extensive reaches of gravel and sand bed material associated with a dynamic, meandering, or divided channel and active erosion and sediment deposition features.
- 4.76** Hampshire is also 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. High levels of nitrogen and phosphorus in the water environment are significant challenges to address.
- 4.77** In 2016, 82% of water in the Plan area's rivers, streams and lakes failed to reach 'good' ecological status (as defined by the EU Water Framework Directive) compared with 86% in the UK. To ensure



compliance with the Water Framework Directive, minerals and waste development must not cause any adverse impact on local water bodies.

- 4.78** The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (WFD) provides the framework for ensuring surface and ground water is protected and to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status for all water bodies. Mineral development can have significant impacts on not only flooding and water quality but also water quantity. To ensure compliance with the WFD, development must not cause any unacceptable impact on water resources.

### **Policy 8: Water resources**

**Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where 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 unacceptable risk to the quantity of water resources; and**
- c. **cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on:**
  - i. **adjoining land;**
  - ii. **nearby private and licensed abstractions;**
  - iii. **potential groundwater resources; and or**
  - iv. **the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats.**

**Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, 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, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.**

- 4.79** Planning applications should be supported by a Hydrological and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment which evaluates the impact on surface and groundwater from the proposed operations. Modelling may be required to support a new quarry proposal or extension to satisfy Environment Agency requirements. A management scheme will need to be agreed for the construction, operation and restoration phases of development.
- 4.80** Proposals for mineral development must take into account the need to protect water resources. In assessing proposals, the Authorities will consider the risk of flooding (*Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention)*) and, where relevant, surface water and groundwater issues. All development must consider the need to protect the flow and quality of surface and groundwater resources. Developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on water resources. Dewatering may require prior approval through the issuing of an Environment Agency abstraction licence.

- 4.81** An undeveloped 8 metres (Southern Region Land Drainage and Sea Defence Bylaws)<sup>63</sup> is required on both sides of a main river<sup>64</sup>. This will help promote strong and resilient ecosystems, green and blue infrastructure links, water quality standards and human health and wellbeing (pleasant amenity space).
- 4.82** Proposals within the Bedhampton Springs to Havant Karstic Zone 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.
- 4.83** Planning applications should be supported by a risk assessment which evaluates the impact to surface and groundwater from the proposed operations; and include a comprehensive management scheme that will be agreed for the construction, operation and restoration of the proposals.
- 4.84** All minerals and waste proposals must include measures to ensure the achievement of both no deterioration and improved ecological status of all waterbodies within the site and/or hydrologically connected to the site. Where relevant a Hydrogeological Risk Assessment will be required to demonstrate the effects of the proposed development on the groundwater environment and how these may be mitigated to an acceptable level. Such assessments should include a consideration of impacts on near-by abstraction licences; risk to the principal aquifer; cumulative impacts of the neighbouring quarry sites; groundwater quality in relation to impacts on neighbouring potable abstractions and adjacent waste sites; and monitoring.

## Soils

**4.85** Hampshire's rich and diverse range of soils has developed over the last 10,000 years, influenced by the gradual evolution of land management practices. Most of Hampshire's soil resources are associated with agricultural land and almost 60% of graded agricultural land in Hampshire is considered to be 'best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land'<sup>65</sup>. However, the soil resources associated with forestry and ancient woodland are also extremely valuable. They all perform a range of essential functions which underpin Hampshire's environment, society and economy.



**4.86** Soils are vulnerable to various modern-day pressures which can destroy them in relatively short periods of time. National planning policy states that plans, and decision should recognise the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services including the 'economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land'<sup>66</sup>. That guidance is supported by the Department of environment, food and rural affairs (Defra) Soil Strategy<sup>67</sup> which identifies three main threats to soil quality – erosion by wind and rain, compaction and organic matter decline. Additionally, soil loss can occur through development including minerals and waste development. It is important that there is no net loss in the quality of Hampshire's soils, so the Defra Code of Practice for Soils Use on

<sup>63</sup> Southern Region Land Drainage Byelaws (Environment Agency):

[assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/289778/LIT\\_8493\\_0c7151.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/289778/LIT_8493_0c7151.pdf)

<sup>64</sup> Main rivers are typically larger streams and rivers, but some are smaller watercourses of local significance. Main Rivers are nationally managed by the Environment Agency and can be identified using this map:

[www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=17cd53dfc524433980cc333726a56386](https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=17cd53dfc524433980cc333726a56386)

<sup>65</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

<sup>66</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174 (b) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>67</sup> Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)

Construction Sites<sup>68</sup> and the Institute for Quarrying's Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings<sup>69</sup> should be taken into consideration.

- 4.87** Soil issues are particularly relevant for mineral development as extraction usually involves disturbing land and soils over large areas. Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities for the protection, recycling, recovery or enhancement of soils or soil substitutes. For example, the production of recycled and secondary aggregate can reduce the need to extract land-won aggregates thus reducing the potential impact on soils. In addition, waste developments such as composting and anaerobic digestion may provide opportunities to produce a product which may help to enhance soils.

### **Policy 9: Protection of soils**

**Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils to help improve local environmental conditions 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 from unacceptable risk and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.**

- 4.88** Where it is necessary for minerals and waste development to be located on agricultural land, or other land with soil resources, it should, wherever possible, be located on poorer quality agricultural land. If time-limited development has to be located on BMV agricultural land:
- the affected land should be restored to BMV agricultural land if possible, and at least the grade it had before the development; or
  - an equivalent area of land must be upgraded to BMV agricultural land.
- 4.89** Minerals and waste development should not result in the needless loss of BMV agricultural land or other quality soil resources. Soils displaced for minerals development must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development, particularly if a site comprises land that qualifies as BMV agricultural land (agricultural land classification grades 1, 2 and 3a). Minerals and waste development should safeguard the long-term potential of BMV agricultural land and secure the sustainable use of soils as a resource for the future. The protection of soils will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land.
- 4.90** Protection and management of soils can also have a key role in the restoration of habitats removed or disturbed during development. The restoration of minerals and waste development is considered in more detail in the section on '[Restoration of minerals and waste developments](#)'. Aggregates and soils contribute to the construction, demolition, and excavation waste stream in Hampshire. Recycling of soils is encouraged, and this is considered in the section on '[Construction, demolition and excavation wastes](#)'.

<sup>68</sup> Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (Defra, 2009)

<sup>69</sup> Good Practice Guide for Handling Soils in Mineral Workings: [Soils Guidance \(quarrying.org\)](https://www.quarrying.org/soils-guidance)

## Restoration of minerals and waste developments

**4.91** Effective restoration and long-term aftercare of minerals and waste development is integral to all mineral extraction and landfill development in Hampshire. Extracting minerals and landfilling are long-term land uses, but they are only temporary developments. It is critical that restoration and aftercare of the site is carefully planned and maintained to ensure that local communities and the environment receive maximum benefit after the development has been completed. This approach is reinforced in national planning policy which states that Local Planning Authorities should 'provide for restoration and aftercare at the earliest opportunity to be carried out to high environmental standards, through the application of appropriate conditions'<sup>70</sup>.



**4.92** Once mineral extraction and landfilling has been completed, a site may be returned to the former land use or to a number of different 'after-uses'. The restoration of minerals and waste sites will usually involve the removal of buildings, plant and equipment and may include the decontamination of land prior to restoration, depending on the type of development. The Hampshire Authorities will continue to ensure that all mineral extraction sites and landfill sites are restored to beneficial after-uses which are in keeping with the local area's biodiversity, landscape, communities and provide net gains for biodiversity.

**4.93** Restoration is a key area where positive benefits can be achieved through minerals and waste development. Hampshire already has a number of good examples of former minerals and landfill sites which have been successfully restored for the benefit of the wider environment, local communities and the local economy. They include the Ringwood and Frith End quarries which both won restoration awards recognising the restoration of the sites for nature conservation and their contribution to biodiversity<sup>71</sup>.

**4.94** The restoration of other minerals and waste developments must also be considered. This includes the restoration of time-limited minerals and waste sites which include built infrastructure following the completion of their use. This will include development such as energy recovery facilities and landfill gas utilisation or leachate treatment systems. The restoration of mineral extraction sites and waste sites can provide benefits for local communities by creating leisure and amenity opportunities, as well as greater public access to the natural environment<sup>72</sup>.

**4.95** The nature of restoration activity depends on the choice of after-use, which is influenced by a variety of factors including:

- the aspirations of the landowner(s) and the local community;
- the present characteristics of the site and its environs;
- area strategies (such as biodiversity priorities, nature improvement strategies, green and blue infrastructure strategies, river basin management plans and any landscape planning guidance);
- the nature, scale and duration of the proposed development; and
- the availability and quality of soil resources.

<sup>70</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (h) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>71</sup> Hampshire Restoration Study

<sup>72</sup> Hampshire Restoration Study

## **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.**

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

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

**4.96** 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 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, whatever the proposed after-use of the site.

**4.97** 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 strategic right of way network, provision of additional footpaths and cycle routes, provision of sites for other recreational uses and the provision of environmental education facilities;
- creation of habitats for wildlife and enhanced biodiversity to improve the natural environment, improve biodiversity and habitat connectivity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, or help reverse the breakdown of habitats, as appropriate;
- contribute to local objectives for:
  - the provision of green infrastructure;
  - designated site conservation objectives;
  - Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);
  - Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites); and
  - any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management;
- reinstatement, restoration, or enhancement of the landscape character of the area. Restoration must be in keeping with the landscape character of the wider areas as well as the setting. Restoration schemes should contribute to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, where appropriate;
- improve accessibility of the historic environment by interpreting finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological



investigations. Restoration can also provide opportunities to enhance areas of the historic environment in some instances, by improving the setting of buildings and monuments;

- provide for adaptation or mitigation of impacts of climate change, opportunities for water storage and management, flood water storage, the creation of new areas of vegetation and habitats to absorb carbon and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise and the provision of green spaces to help with 'urban cooling'. Improvement to habitats and biodiversity may allow for the creation of green corridors which can help link important habitats whilst also playing a role in mitigating and adapting to climate change. Mitigation and adaptation should be incorporated into restoration schemes wherever possible;
- management of water resources including provision of agricultural reservoirs, public water storage and flood water storage. These may also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- returning the site to agricultural and forestry land to improve the quality of agricultural land and soils in some instances. There will be a preference against restoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land, to ensure that Hampshire's important agricultural land is protected and is not permanently lost; and
- use of the land for grazing, including back-up or amenity grazing.

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

**4.99** Following the restoration of some minerals or landfill sites there may be instances where the site is developed for other built developments. This may include the provision of open space as part of a wider (non-minerals and waste) development, housing, or other forms of non-minerals and waste development.

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



**4.101** 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. Provision of compensatory habitats is also considered in the section on ['Habitats and species'](#).

- 4.102** Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or divert the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate). This is considered in the section on ['Landscape and countryside'](#). Consideration should also be given to providing alternative space for recreational where displacement may impact designated sites (see *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)* and *4 (Protection of the designated landscape)*).
- 4.103** Some minerals and waste developments in Hampshire have specific planning conditions which ensure that sites are restored in the event of their closure or upon the cessation of minerals and waste activities. This includes Hampshire's energy recovery facilities. The restoration of other non-conforming developments in the countryside is considered in more detail in the section on ['Landscape and countryside'](#).
- 4.104** The restoration of minerals and waste sites within the South West Hampshire Green Belt should take into account beneficial uses of the site. This is considered in more detail in the section on ['South West Hampshire Green Belt'](#).
- 4.105** The issue of risk to aircraft from bird-strike is an important consideration which may restrict the location of workings and/or affect the design of restoration schemes. Some areas of open water may be created but careful use of inert fill and other design and engineering techniques can lead to creation of wetland habitats that offer lower bird-strike risk and are also of greater value for biodiversity. Where mineral and waste sites are located in 'bird-strike' zones, their restoration will need to take this into account. This is considered in the section on ['Protecting public health, safety and amenity'](#). This is of particular importance when designing restoration schemes for biodiversity after-uses. For example, restoration and aftercare at sites located within bird-strike zones should take account of the need for progressive working and restoration to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts.
- 4.106** The restoration and aftercare of quarries and waste sites is also an important part of ensuring high-quality design of minerals and waste developments. The design of minerals and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on ['Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'](#).
- 4.107** Significant long-term additional engineering requirements are imposed on landfill developments, by the Environmental Permitting Regulations<sup>73</sup> through Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits administered by the Environment Agency.
- 4.108** Restoration of mineral and landfill sites using construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) wastes is encouraged. This is considered in more detail in the section on ['Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'](#). The use of CDE waste is considered to be 'recovery' as it potentially replaces the use of a non-waste material for a beneficial outcome. All mineral sites and landfills should in the first instance be restored with the soils, over burden and inert mining wastes arising from the development. An assessment should be undertaken to ensure that there will be an adequate and timely supply of suitable material to enable the restoration scheme to proceed. Where it is necessary to import material to ensure the restored site is in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, only residues after treatment of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste should be used in the restoration, where reasonably practicable.

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<sup>73</sup> Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2016 [NB. The Waste and Environmental Permitting etc (Legislative functions and Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2020 (draft Legislation)]

- 4.109** 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 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.
- 4.110** Hampshire’s communities have an important role to play in helping to shape restoration schemes for minerals, landfill and other minerals and waste developments. In order to contribute to successful restoration and aftercare of minerals and landfill sites, the mineral and waste planning authorities encourage engagement in the planning application process and support the establishment of local liaison panels for the lifetime of any major minerals or waste site.

## 5. Maintaining Hampshire's Communities

- 5.1** Ensuring Hampshire continues to be a pleasant and safe place to live is essential to maintaining the quality of life and well-being of its communities. Minerals and waste development is necessary to allow Hampshire's communities to function, now and in the future. Most people who live and work in Hampshire use minerals and produce waste to some extent and some live close to existing or proposed minerals and waste development sites. Therefore, it is also essential to address any potential impact on communities caused by minerals and waste development.
- 5.2** Planning for future minerals and waste development is also about doing what is necessary to reduce or avoid the potential impact on Hampshire's communities and addressing their concerns. Indeed, for many years the Hampshire Authorities have sought to ensure that the need for minerals and waste development and potential impacts on communities are managed in an integrated and sustainable way. It is also recognised that the Plan may affect communities beyond Hampshire so any reference to 'Hampshire's communities' in the Plan should also be taken to include neighbouring communities.
- 5.3** The Localism Act<sup>74</sup> empowers local communities to help shape development in the communities in which they live, through greater participation in the planning process. The Act gives more freedom and flexibility to local government to place greater emphasis on what communities want and enabling them to be involved in the planning process.
- 5.4** The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that some minerals and waste activities, although necessary, are seen as having potential negative effects on residents from noise, dust, odours, and traffic congestion as well as potential health impacts. Some of these effects arise directly from the development of the minerals and waste site itself, while some arise indirectly and can affect a wider area.
- 5.5** Flooding has become highly relevant to Hampshire following a succession of flooding incidents, including significant groundwater flood events in 2013/14 and 2019/20 with near miss events in 2012/13 and 2016/17<sup>75</sup>. The protection of key infrastructure from flooding is a critical issue for the Plan area.
- 5.6** Communities often quote traffic from minerals and waste development as their major, if not primary, concern in relation to noise, air quality, safety and severance. Transport infrastructure needs to be maintained but the Hampshire Authorities recognize that 90% of all movement of minerals and waste is made by road using heavy goods vehicles.
- 5.7** The Hampshire Authorities also recognise that variations in Hampshire's populated areas means different communities face different challenges.
- 5.8** Protecting communities is central to decision-making in Hampshire, and this section sets out how this should guide decisions about planned and future minerals and waste development. It is based on the Hampshire Authorities' understanding of the needs and concerns of local communities, but also recognises the benefits and opportunities that minerals and waste activities can offer, including financial benefits such as providing a new supply of energy. It is essential to offset or minimise the effects of minerals and waste operations on communities. Any negative effects are often only temporary because many operations are temporary, but mitigation measures are also available. This section deals with these issues and seeks to show how any effects on the community will be balanced against the need for minerals and waste development.

<sup>74</sup> Localism Act: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted)

<sup>75</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

- 5.9** Hampshire's residents are also encouraged to have their say about minerals and waste development in the Plan area, as well as their long-term operations through minerals and waste site Liaison Panels.
- 5.10** This section of the Draft Plan considers the importance of responding to community concerns when planning for future minerals and waste development. It sets out policies relating to the following issues:
- protecting health, safety, amenity and well-being;
  - flood risk;
  - managing traffic associated with minerals and waste development; and
  - design and operation of minerals and waste development.
- 5.11** All policies in this section of the Draft Plan are also considered in '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how each policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor their implementation. It should be read alongside the policies in this section of the Draft Plan.

## Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being

- 5.12** Minerals and waste management activities should not give rise to pollution or negatively affect the environment or a community excessively or unnecessarily.
- 5.13** Minerals and waste must be managed safely to ensure it does not become a serious threat to public health, damage the environment, or become a nuisance, as this can affect the quality of life of Hampshire's communities. As part of any planning application, all minerals and waste development will need to demonstrate how issues associated with public (i.e., 'human') health, safety, amenity and well-being are being suitably and sustainably addressed. This is in line with national planning policy which states that 'Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment'<sup>76</sup>. Development which is appropriately located, designed and managed to high standards is less likely to give rise to health and safety concerns. Many of the criteria under *Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)* will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. 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. Water quality is considered in more detail under *Policy 8 (Water resources)*.
- 5.14** The Environment Act 2021 seeks to improve local air quality and guidance on Local Air Quality Management is being updated<sup>77</sup>. Transport related air quality issues are addressed under *Policy 13 (Managing Traffic)*. However, non-transport related emissions can reduce air quality which can impact human health and ecosystems. This can include mobile machinery and generators but also



<sup>76</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 185 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>77</sup> Consultation on the review of Local Air Quality Management Policy Guidance (Defra, March 2022): [Consultation Document LAQM PG22.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](#)

processes such as anaerobic digestion (AD). Ammonia emissions can be released from the process and digestate of AD and these should be controlled.

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

**Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts on well-being.**

**Minerals and waste development should not:**

- a. **release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);**
- b. **have an unacceptable impact on human health or well-being;**
- c. **cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;**
- d. **have an unacceptable impact on air quality;**
- e. **have an unacceptable visual impact;**
- f. **potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;**
- g. **cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;**
- h. **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;**
- i. **cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;**
- j. **cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;**
- k. **cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other existing forms of development.**

**5.15** The screening of sites and other mitigation measures are often required to ensure an acceptable degree of potential impact of minerals and waste developments on the habitats, landscape, townscape and local communities. It is standard practice in Hampshire for operational mineral extraction and inert waste recycling sites to have a minimum buffer zone of 100 metres, where appropriate, from the nearest sensitive human receptors, such as homes and schools, though this distance will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. National planning policy<sup>78</sup> provides further guidance on this issue. Development handling bio-wastes, such as landfill and composting sites, may need a buffer zone of up to 250 metres<sup>79</sup> from sensitive human receptors unless there are exceptional circumstances such as mitigation measures which can reduce the size of the buffer. All minerals and waste planning applications in the Hampshire County Council administrative area will be advertised via a press notice. Any development close to neighbouring properties (as defined within the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)) will be advertised via a neighbour notification letter.

**5.16** Bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire and locating sites within these zones may impact the operation, working, restoration and after use of such sites. Other hazard

<sup>78</sup> Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 018 Reference ID: 27-018-20140306)

<sup>79</sup> In line with Environment Agency guidance on bio-aerosols and landfills

zones, such as those around military installations, chemical plants, and storage areas for dangerous substances, cover some areas of Hampshire and can restrict certain types of development in those locations, to avoid increasing risks to those living and working in the vicinity.

- 5.17** The location of public strategic infrastructure such as water, electricity and gas networks may also restrict development in some instances.
- 5.18** Potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development are particularly relevant in areas which are already under significant development pressure or have concentrations of existing and potential future minerals and waste development. The impacts on planned development nearby will be considered as well as the impacts on existing surrounding uses.
- 5.19** Minerals and waste development can affect a community's access to public rights of way, open spaces or outdoor recreation uses whilst the development is in progress. Development could also affect routes favoured by cyclists, equestrians and walkers near minerals and waste sites. It is standard practice for such routes to be diverted if they are impacted by a development. In such instances, it is expected that rights of way will be replaced, diverted or equivalent routes be provided. Minerals and waste development should not negatively affect these features to an unacceptable degree.
- 5.20** For landfill developments, applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection Zones (GPZ) and Flood Risk Zones (FRZ) do not underlie the proposed site. Recommended stand-offs from GPZ and FRZ of 250 metres will be required.
- 5.21** Differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfills can occur following the completion of operations as filled materials settle. This can cause the uneven settlement of restored land and it must be taken into account through the design, restoration and aftercare of the site.
- 5.22** The design of minerals and waste development including visual impact is considered in the section on ['Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'](#).

## Flooding – risk and prevention

- 5.23** Hampshire is heavily influenced by its water sources and there are many streams, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout Hampshire<sup>80</sup>. Hampshire also lies on the Solent which serves the busy ports of Portsmouth and Southampton. Therefore, there is a risk of coastal flooding in some parts of the Plan area such as south west Hampshire. There is also a risk of groundwater and surface water flooding in parts of Hampshire such as in the Avon Valley, Winchester District and Upper Test Valley.
- 5.24** Historically, minerals and waste developments have been located close to Hampshire's coast. There are also a number of active minerals, waste and wharf developments currently located on the coast. The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)<sup>81</sup> considers flooding issues and coastal defence on the majority of Hampshire's coastline. The Poole and Christchurch Bay SMP<sup>82</sup> covers the remainder of the Hampshire coast in the New Forest.



<sup>80</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Revised Baseline Report

<sup>81</sup> North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)

<sup>82</sup> Poole and Christchurch Bay Shoreline Management Plan (2011)

- 5.25** The impact of rising sea levels on the Hampshire coast is an important issue as there are areas of recognised importance for biodiversity which could be affected if coastal defence measures limit the natural migration of these habitats in a landward direction.
- 5.26** National planning policy states that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to 'steer new development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding'<sup>83</sup>.
- 5.27** A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)<sup>84</sup> has been prepared to support this Draft Plan. The assessment looks at the potential flood-risk associated with the minerals and waste site allocations included in the Plan. The assessment builds upon district, borough and unitary SFRA's as well as the Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment utilises national Flood Maps produced by the Environment Agency as well as local information on historic flooding and risk areas.

## **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention**

### **Minerals and waste development should:**

- a. **apply the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals;**
- b. **apply the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and**
- c. **not result in an increased flood risk overall;**
- d. **Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts;**
- e. **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.**
- f. **include site drainage systems 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; and**
- g. **if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.**

- 5.28** The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 creates a new role for county and unitary authorities as Lead Local Flood Authorities giving them responsibility for taking appropriate measures to manage and co-ordinate public sector response to local flood risk in their areas. New included under the Act include a duty to prepare a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), to establish a register and record of significant flood risk features, comment on major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage and to consent and enforce works on ordinary watercourses. Implementation of policies and proposals in this Plan should have regard to these duties and should reflect the requirements of the LFRMS as it evolves.
- 5.29** Mineral deposits have to be worked where they are found, and these are often located in flood risk areas. Mineral extraction and processing can take place in flood risk areas, provided any potential impact on the site and surrounding area is adequately managed so that the risk of flooding does not

<sup>83</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 162 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>84</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment



increase including during the restoration phases. Applications for minerals and waste proposals within Source Protection Zones or areas at risk of groundwater flooding should be accompanied by a Hydrological and Hydrogeological Risk Assessment.

- 5.30** Mineral extraction may provide opportunities for flood water to be alleviated, by providing water storage when the area is restored. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on ['Restoration of minerals and waste developments'](#). Climate change is considered in more detail under *Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation)*.
- 5.31** Existing waste developments have the potential to pollute water resources if they are at risk from flooding. Landfill and hazardous waste facilities will not be permitted in Flood Zones 3a and 3b or areas of high and medium surface water flood risk. The protection of water resources and flooding is considered in the section on ['Protecting public health, safety and amenity'](#). Historic landfills in areas of flood risk may need to be protected by flood defences. Water quality is considered in more detail under *Policy 8 (Water resources)*.
- 5.32** Proposals in identified areas of flood risk will need to demonstrate that the development of the site will be safe and not result in increased flood risk. Such developments will require the Sequential Test and, where appropriate the Exception Test, to be carried out together with site specific Flood Risk Assessments.
- 5.33** Development of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1, or all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3, require an FRA. Sites smaller than 1 hectare but at risk of flooding from any source will also require an FRA. The FRA and the advice of the Environment Agency and Lead Local Flood Authority will be taken into account in any decision. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), where one is required, will not be supported.
- 5.34** High quality and appropriate design are also key considerations if minerals or waste developments are in areas of flood risk. This is considered in the section on ['Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'](#).

## Managing traffic impacts

- 5.35** The supply of minerals and the management of waste resources is dependent on a variety of transport infrastructure. Transport infrastructure of all types needs to be maintained and developed to ensure the sustainable supply of minerals and waste development in Hampshire. In Hampshire most mineral and waste material movements are transported by road, mainly by heavy goods vehicles (HGVs). The impact of transporting minerals and waste materials by road can, if not controlled, be significant for sensitive environments and on communities both inside and outside of Hampshire. Including those not in the immediate vicinity of the development and particularly mineral and waste activities situated in remote locations. A key priority of the Plan is minimising and managing the impact of traffic as traffic can give rise to noise, dust, vibration, congestion, and a reduction in air quality through emissions such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particulates.



- 5.36** National planning policy supports the opportunities for sustainable transport and the provision of safe and suitable access associated with development and the use of sustainable methods of transport for minerals and waste developments<sup>85</sup>.
- 5.37** Safety of all road users 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**

**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.**

**A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider:**

- i. the acceptability of routeing to the site and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact;**
- ii. road safety for all users;**
- iii. sustainable accessibility;**
- iv. appropriate hours of working; and**
- v. mitigation as appropriate.**

- 5.38** Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities, and sites of historic or ecological importance. 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 and is expected to address safety for all road users, highway capacity, environment and amenity.
- 5.39** Alternative methods of transport may provide opportunities to reduce and manage impacts of traffic and reduce potential carbon emissions associated with HGV movements. This may help to offset potential impacts on the climate. The section on '[Climate change](#)' considers climate change in more detail. Alternative methods may include the use of field conveyors, internal site haul roads, pipelines and the use of sea, rail and inland waterways to transport minerals and waste. The use of one of the above methods, in particular the use of field conveyors and/or site haul roads at mineral sites, could be implemented in combination with road transport, in order to help reduce the impacts from road transport. In Hampshire, conveyors and pipelines are already used to move aggregates and oil and gas across county to avoid capacity issues on the public highway. The Hampshire Authorities recognise that these methods may only be appropriate in certain circumstances and will not always be available or suitable as a direct substitution for road transport. Reverse logistics involves reducing vehicle movements by bulking when transferring minerals and waste so that for example, a HGV

<sup>85</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 110 (MHCLG, 2021)

always enters and exits a site with a full load. The use of alternative methods of transportation and reverse logistics will be supported, as appropriate.

- 5.40** 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. The funding for such improvements may be secured by section 106 agreement<sup>86</sup>. 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 agreement<sup>87</sup>.
- 5.41** 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 basis<sup>88</sup>, against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)<sup>89</sup>. Local authorities are required to declare as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)<sup>90</sup> 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. Non-transport related air quality impacts are addressed under *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*.

## Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development

- 5.42** The sustainable design and operation of minerals and waste development in Hampshire is critical in ensuring potential impacts are reduced or avoided. National planning policy<sup>91</sup> places great importance to the design of the built environment and it is considered to be a key element in achieving sustainable development.



- 5.43** The Portsmouth and Marchwood Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF) have both received recognition for their high-quality design. Portsmouth ERF received a design award from the Portsmouth Civic Society in 2006 and an Edmund Hambly Medal for its creative design and contribution to sustainable development<sup>92</sup>. Marchwood ERF was nominated as a 'Wonder of the South' in 2009 by BBC South. Marchwood ERF was also short-listed in the category of Best Designed Project (UK operational) for the 2009 Public Private Finance Awards. There are also a

<sup>86</sup> Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), section 106

<sup>87</sup> Highways Act 1980, Section 278

<sup>88</sup> The Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to review and assess air quality on a regular basis, against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs).

<sup>89</sup> Set out in the Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010: [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made)

<sup>90</sup> Air Quality Management Areas: [uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/](http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/)

<sup>91</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 8 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>92</sup> Portsmouth ERF won the Edmund Hambly Medal from the Institute of Civil Engineering in 2006. This prestigious prize is awarded for creative design in an engineering project that makes a substantial contribution to 'sustainable development'. The committee of judges also look for projects which display a high degree of innovation and imagination.

number of good examples of former minerals sites in Hampshire which have been recognised for design through their restoration.

- 5.44** National planning policy states that the ‘creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve’ and that ‘good design is a key aspect of sustainable<sup>93</sup>. 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.

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

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

**The design of 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.**

- 5.45** The principles of high-quality design apply to all of Hampshire, and it is expected that these should be addressed especially in new development areas as illustrated on the ['Key Diagram'](#) where demonstration and employment of best practice would be particularly appropriate. Building activity is a significant contributor to waste production and improved waste management in this sector should be encouraged through the selection of materials and techniques used in construction.
- 5.46** It may be appropriate for large-scale facilities in prominent locations to create a positive architectural statement. All minerals and waste development should also be in accordance with the latest guidance on modern design standards. For waste facilities, technical guidance can be found in guidance published by Defra and the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) in 2008<sup>94</sup>.
- 5.47** Design and Access Statements will be required, where appropriate, for minerals and waste developments.
- 5.48** In order to demonstrate that the key design and operation principles are met, all minerals and waste developments should:
- be appropriate in scale and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration and take account of any relevant design codes;
  - provide adequate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting, as appropriate for waste developments;
  - encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources, where appropriate;
  - minimise the use of primary aggregates;
  - seek to minimise the disposal of waste 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;
  - consider the end of the facility's life;

<sup>93</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 126 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>94</sup> Designing Waste Facilities, a guide to modern design in waste (Defra and CABE, 2008)

- seek to ensure a good standard of amenity and proposals should consider potential impacts on the local community. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety, and amenity'; and
- be designed to take account of climate change mitigation and adaptation including avoiding and minimising the risk of flooding as far as possible if the development is located in areas of flood risk, through an appropriate location, layout and design. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Flooding - risk and prevention'.

**5.49** 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.

**5.50** The aims and objectives of location 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.

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

**5.52** The high-quality design of restoration and aftercare schemes is also an important part of sustainable design. This is considered in more detail in the section on '[Restoration of minerals and waste developments](#)'.

**5.53** It is expected that mineral and waste operators will undertake good site management by adhering to high standards of operation which minimise any amenity impacts at all times. This is considered in more detail in the section on '[Protecting public health, safety and amenity](#)'.

**5.54** The co-location of compatible minerals and waste management activities will be encouraged, where appropriate. Examples include:

- co-locating an energy recovery facility alongside an ash-recycling operation;
- a construction, demolition and excavation waste recycling facility next to an aggregate quarry and a concrete batching plant; and
- co-locating an organic waste treatment plant such as anaerobic digestion or composting facility next to a sewage treatment works.

**5.55** Co-located facilities should be:

- comprised of compatible uses, and waste management activities at mineral working sites should be for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site;
- have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructure; and
- not result in an intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.

## 6. Supporting Hampshire's Economy

- 6.1 Minerals and waste developments are essential to support Hampshire's sustainable economic development.
- 6.2 Minerals are essential to support the Plan area's economy and communities, which require large quantities of different aggregates. Minerals are a limited and finite resource which can only be extracted where they are found. All of Hampshire's businesses have some dependence on minerals extracted in or imported into Hampshire. Under national policy an adequate and steady supply of minerals must be planned for to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that Hampshire needs.
- 6.3 The Hampshire Authorities regulate the way minerals are worked and managed, not how they are used. It is important that mineral resources which have not been previously extracted are protected from sterilisation. It is equally important to safeguard the existing minerals infrastructure.
- 6.4 Hampshire has important resources of sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand) which help to meet the demand for minerals, as well as supplying markets outside of Hampshire.
- 6.5 Recycled and secondary aggregate can be used as a substitute for marine and land-won aggregates. Marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates are also imported into Hampshire and are important sources of aggregate within the Plan area and are imported into Hampshire through wharves and rail depots. The Plan identifies new proposals for rail depots in the north of Hampshire. Although recycled and secondary aggregate, marine-won and imported aggregate contribute significantly towards Hampshire's total aggregate supply, there is still a need to plan for an adequate and steady supply of land-won sand and gravel. The Plan identifies current permitted reserves as well as site allocations to contribute towards the Plan area's requirement for sand and gravel up to 2040.
- 6.6 Brick-making clay is also an important mineral resource, used to support local brickworks. The Plan area also includes resources of other non-aggregates including other clays, chalk, and energy minerals such as oil and gas.
- 6.7 The provision of adequate waste infrastructure is essential to maintaining quality of life. Waste management is not only a key public service, but it also plays an important role in supporting existing and planned new development. The waste management industry supports Hampshire's economy by providing job opportunities, supplying recycled and recovered products to the market and providing an energy source. The market areas covered by the industry do not necessarily coincide with administrative boundaries. Therefore, there is a historic and inevitable movement of waste across these boundaries. This Plan's objectives clearly seek to provide for the waste tonnage requirements for the Plan area.
- 6.8 This Draft Plan is concerned with all waste streams, but the main ones are municipal waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition, and excavation waste. In Hampshire it is estimated that two to three times as much non-hazardous waste is produced by businesses as that coming from municipal sources, and the amount of commercial waste going to landfill is significantly higher (7.8% compared to 5.3% for household waste in 2019).
- 6.9 It is essential that Hampshire continues to take responsibility for its own waste, and this Draft Plan will play a key role in enabling this. The Plan aims to support waste management development and encourages proposals that provide community benefits such as the production of energy (from waste) that can provide heat or power.

**6.10** Restored minerals and waste sites may have some economic benefits for the local areas, particularly where such sites are used in the longer term for tourism and recreational uses. The provision of employment and opportunities for inward investment associated with recreation and tourism may be possible in some instances.

**6.11** This section of the Draft Plan explains the importance of minerals and waste to Hampshire's economy and shows how the following issues will be addressed:

- How sand and gravel and brick-making clay resources and the minerals and waste infrastructure required to meet the needs of the Plan are safeguarded;
- How the total aggregate supply required is achieved;
- Where provision for rail depot sites, sand and gravel and brick-making clay extraction is located;
- How other minerals such as silica sand, chalk and oil and gas are considered within the Plan area;
- How the Hampshire Authorities propose to encourage sustainable waste management by requiring waste to be managed at the highest sustainable level of the waste hierarchy;
- What provision is made for waste management in Hampshire, identifying how much additional capacity needs to be provided to treat each waste type and how that capacity will be provided;
- The proposed location of new waste development and where the limited amount of additional landfill capacity required should be located;
- How construction (inert) waste and specialist wastes such as hazardous waste and waste-water treatment will be considered in the plan area;
- The opportunities for creating energy from waste; and
- How potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure are safeguarded for mineral or waste uses, in the event that such land becomes available.

**6.12** This section of the Draft Plan therefore sets out policies relating to the following issues:

- Safeguarding - mineral resources, minerals infrastructure, waste infrastructure and potential wharf and rail depot infrastructure;
- Total aggregate supply - recycled and secondary aggregate, aggregate wharves and rail depots, local land-won aggregate;
- Other minerals - silica sand, clay, chalk and oil and gas;
- Sustainable waste management - provision and capacity and requirements;
- Waste developments - energy recovery, construction, demolition and excavation waste developments, liquid waste and waste-water management, non-hazardous waste landfill and specialist waste management; and
- Locations of waste management development.

**6.13** All policies in this section of the Draft Plan are also considered in '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)'. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan sets out how each policy will be implemented and how the Hampshire Authorities will monitor the implementation. It should be read alongside the policies in this section of the Draft Plan.

## Minerals

### Safeguarding mineral resources

**6.14** As minerals can only be worked where they are found, it is important to ‘safeguard’ viable mineral resources from needless sterilisation by other development to secure a future long-term supply of minerals. National planning policy requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates<sup>95</sup> needed to support sustainable growth whilst encouraging the recycling of suitable materials to minimise the requirement for new primary extraction. National planning policy also requires MPAs 'to define Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSA) and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that resources defined will be worked)<sup>96</sup>.



#### **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:**

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

**The soft sand / potential silica sand resources at Whitehill & Bordon (Inset Map 20), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.**

**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

<sup>95</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>96</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)



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)<sup>97</sup> 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)<sup>98</sup>. It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue.

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

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

**6.17** Hampshire also has deposits of Malmstone and Clunch. Malmstone is a hard chalk/sandstone which has been used as local construction material in and around Alton, Selborne and Petersfield. Clunch is a similar material comprising hard chalk/clay bedded in mortar for walls. These resources have not been identified or worked for over half a century and there is no evidence to suggest that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings. As a result, Malmstone and Clunch is not included in the MSA.

**6.18** National planning policy requires MPAs to define Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) based on the defined MSA<sup>99</sup>. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 places a requirement on a Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consult with the MPA (the relevant Hampshire Authority) on development in an area, which they have been notified as being within the MCA by the MPA, that could affect or be affected by mineral working<sup>100</sup>.

**6.19** The MCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan<sup>101</sup>. The MCA covers the Hampshire County Council area and small adjacent parts of the cities. It is based on the MSA. The MCA covers the:

- mineral resources in the MSA that are considered to be 'commercially viable' mineral deposits;
- minerals and waste sites allocated in the Plan; and
- minerals and waste infrastructure identified for safeguarding through policies 16 (*Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure*) and 26 (*Safeguarding - waste infrastructure*) and as set out in '[Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites](#)' and thereafter any updates to this list.

<sup>97</sup> Minerals Safeguarding in England: Good Practice Advice (BGS, 2011)

<sup>98</sup> Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016): [documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf)

<sup>99</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>100</sup> Town and Country Planning Act 1990, paragraph 7 of schedule 1

<sup>101</sup> Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)

- 6.20** The MCA is sent to district and borough council's and requires them to consult the MPA when any development proposal comes forward within the MCA. MCAs should be reflected in district and borough local plans. Where proposals are located in the MCA, discussions should take place with the relevant MPA prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site, to establish further information on the mineral potential of the site. Where a planning application is made for non-mineral development within the MCA, the district or borough council should consult the relevant MPA on the application. Any non-mineral proposal falling within the MCA will require exploratory work prior to its development, in order to investigate further the mineral resource that may be present and the potential for its extraction. The MCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.
- 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. Whilst the Draft Plan does identify limited further extraction in this area, there are also 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<sup>102</sup>. 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 criteria (a) to (d) in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. The resources have already provided an opportunity for extraction through development of the relief road which has contributed to supply of soft sand from this part of Hampshire, where it is a scarce resource, through appropriate prior extraction. Prior extraction of the resources at Whitehill & Bordon will be encouraged as part of the delivery of the Green Town but will only proceed as long as it does not impede the Green Town development and phasing. These resources may also provide an opportunity for the provision of an on-site supply of mineral for use in the Green Town development.

## Safeguarding mineral infrastructure

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

- 'existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals; the manufacture of concrete and concrete products; and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material'<sup>103</sup>.



- 6.23** Safeguarding allows the Hampshire Authorities to object to and resist other types of future development which could be incompatible with existing mineral infrastructure and uses. The reasons for the safeguarding are that:
- the infrastructure performs a strategic function in the delivery of minerals for Hampshire and its capacity requires protection; and/or
  - there are regeneration opportunities which could lead to the redevelopment of infrastructure, such as wharves located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth, and these need to be managed; and

<sup>102</sup> Whitehill & Bordon Safeguarding Topic Paper

<sup>103</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (MHCLG, 2021)

- minerals infrastructure often has specialist locational needs such as transport linkages that are difficult to substitute.

### **Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure**

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

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

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

- a. **the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or**
- b. **the infrastructure is no longer needed; or**
- c. **the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should:**
  - i. **meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and**
  - ii. **be appropriately and sustainably located; and**
  - iii. **conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or**
- d. **the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.**

**The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.**

**6.24** The 'Minerals and Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire' SPD<sup>104</sup> provides guidance on the implementation of policies in the plan in relation to minerals and waste safeguarding. The sites covered by this policy are identified in ['Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'](#). This includes the following types of infrastructure:

- aggregate wharves, including ancillary plant;
- aggregate rail depots, including ancillary plant;
- aggregate recycling sites including ancillary plant;
- sand and gravel quarries (sharp sand and gravel, soft sand, silica sand);
- clay extraction quarries;
- chalk extraction quarries;
- oil and gas development sites; and
- sites allocated in this Plan for the above functions.

**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'](#).

**6.26** A particular problem that minerals infrastructure faces is the encroachment of incompatible land uses into the neighbourhood which may give rise to additional complaints about existing minerals

<sup>104</sup> Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016): <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf>

uses. Other developments should not be allowed to pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the local vicinity. This is to ensure that the supply of aggregates is not interrupted. National policy has introduced the ‘agent of change’ principle, where applicants should be required to provide suitable mitigation for new development that may have a significant adverse effect on existing businesses<sup>19</sup>. All non-minerals proposals within the Mineral Consultation Areas will be individually assessed for potential impacts on the existing operations of minerals infrastructure and on the delivery of minerals and waste provision in Hampshire. Where alternative uses on wharf or depot sites are proposed that prevent the site from operating as a wharf or rail depot, it must be demonstrated that the facility is no longer needed, or the capacity it provides has been relocated, or the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding. Although further wharf and rail capacity is not required in the Plan period it is recognised that there may be further land which may become available and could be suitable as a potential location for a new or replacement wharf or rail depot. National planning policy also requires mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential aggregate wharves and rail depots<sup>105</sup>. Potential opportunities for further wharves and rail depots are considered in the section on [‘Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure’](#).

- 6.27** As set out in the section on ‘Safeguarding mineral resources’, a Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) covering the resources within the MSA, and infrastructure identified in policies 16 (*Safeguarding mineral infrastructure*) and 26 (*Safeguarding - waste infrastructure*) as well as [‘Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites’](#) has been identified to meet national planning policy<sup>106</sup>. The MCA includes mineral infrastructure covered by *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)*. Where non mineral proposals are located in the MCA which may impact safeguarded mineral infrastructure, discussions should take place with the relevant Mineral Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site. Where a planning application is made for non-mineral development within the MCA which may impact safeguarded mineral infrastructure, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. The MCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan<sup>107</sup>. The MCA is sent to district and borough councils and should be reflected in district and borough local plans. The MCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.
- 6.28** Existing minerals infrastructure which is required to meet current and future demands is safeguarded. All further minerals infrastructure permitted (which meet the criteria for safeguarding) following the adoption of this Plan will also be safeguarded.
- 6.29** It is recognised that some minerals sites, in particular wharves and rail depots may present regeneration opportunities in the Plan period, such as creating new areas of housing or for recreation. The waterside nature of wharves in Southampton and Portsmouth Harbour<sup>108</sup> are particular examples of this as their location often means they present strong potential for regeneration. Southampton’s wharves lie within the Itchen Riverside Quarter, identified in the city’s emerging Local Plan as a key area for regeneration. The rail sidings at Fareham and Eastleigh are other examples. The overall existing wharf and rail depot capacity is critical to the delivery of the requirements for supply, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* as these wharf and rail depot sites currently supply almost half of the aggregates sold annually in the Plan area. This is why it is important to protect the sites from other forms of development that may prevent them from operating to secure the supply of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates into Hampshire through safeguarding. There should be no overall loss of wharf capacity at existing wharf sites if this capacity is still required and if the wharf is

<sup>105</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>106</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>107</sup> Minerals Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MCA)

<sup>108</sup> The Southampton City Centre Action Plan and Master Plan (2010) as well as the Portsmouth Core Strategy (2012) highlight areas of the city’s waterfront where there may be regeneration opportunities and aspirations.

capable of handling the required capacity, taking into account the modern needs of the marine aggregate industry. However, there is also an ongoing need for regeneration within the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and there may be some instances where the safeguarding of sites can be reviewed.

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

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

## Aggregate Supply

**6.31** National planning policy sets out the Government's objectives for 'an adequate and steady supply of industrial materials'<sup>109</sup>. In providing for the adequate and steady supply of land-won aggregates, the guidance suggests that planning authorities should prepare a Local Aggregate Assessment to forecast future demand using sales data and other relevant local information, take account of advice of Aggregates Working Parties and other published National or Sub National Guidelines on future provision. National guidance also notes that planning authorities can choose to use alternative figures for preparing plans if they have new or different information and a robust evidence base.



**6.32** Hampshire's total aggregate supply is comprised of marine-won sand and gravel landed at wharves, imports of aggregates by rail, imports of aggregate by road, the production of recycled and secondary aggregates as well as the extraction of aggregate from the land. Evidence collected as part of Plan preparation on the sales of land-won aggregates (over the last ten years) has indicated that the average figure for land-won extraction over this period was 0.90 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) with land-won sand and gravel sales in 2020 of 0.85 million tonnes<sup>110</sup>. Furthermore, this evidence indicated that total aggregate sales, landings and production have also declined since 2011<sup>111</sup>.

<sup>109</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>110</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>111</sup> Minerals Background Study

**Table 6.1 – Average sales of aggregate in Hampshire (2011 – 2020) (million tonnes)**

Aggregate type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	10-year average
Land-won: Sharp sand and gravel	0.71	0.58	0.73	0.78	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.96	0.66	0.83	<b>0.74</b>
Land-won: Soft sand	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.2	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.02	<b>0.15</b>
<i>Land-won: Sub-total</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.75</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>0.88</i>	<i>0.83</i>	<i>0.95</i>	<i>0.96</i>	<i>1.18</i>	<i>0.90</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i><b>0.90</b></i>
Rail & Sea: Imports: Crushed rock**	0.33	0.28	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.55	0.57	0.69	0.53	0.52	<b>0.44</b>
Marine-won: Sharp sand and gravel	1.17	1.1	1.43	1.36	1.55	1.55	1.52	1.42	1.34	1.35	<b>1.38</b>
Recycled and Secondary	0.93	0.81	0.93	1.11	0.99	0.83	0.76	0.72	0.77	0.67	<b>0.85</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.57 (sum)</b>

**6.33** 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 2.29 mtpa of land-won aggregate but then showed a steady decline. During 2011-2020, land-won aggregates sales peaked in 2018 at 1.18 mtpa and have declined since.

**6.34** Mineral Planning Authorities are required through the NPPF to produce annual Local Aggregate Assessments (LAA). The LAA reports on the landbank. In the Hampshire LAA, this has historically been calculated using the ‘Local Requirement’ (the 1.56mtpa apportionment). However, guidance<sup>112</sup> on preparing LAAs was agreed by the South East England Aggregate Working Party in 2019 which specifies that the LAA rate should be calculated taking into account a number of factors:

- Average of 10-years of aggregates sales data;
- Average of 3-years of aggregates sales data;
- Economic forecasts;
- Population, housing and capital programme growth and;
- Major Infrastructure projects.

**6.35** Taking these factors into account, the land-won provision rate proposed based on 2020 data is 1.15mtpa for sand and gravel (compared to the 2013, 1.56mtpa Local Requirement) and 0.23mtpa for soft sand (compared to 2013, 0.28mtpa Local Requirement).

**6.36** The Hampshire Authorities have concluded that the 10-year sales, production and landing figures reflect market and environmental conditions in Hampshire and in combination with the forecasting

<sup>112</sup> SEEAWP Supplementary Local Aggregate Assessment Guidance (July 2019): [documents.hants.gov.uk/see-awp/SEEAWP-SuppLAAGuidance-July2019.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/see-awp/SEEAWP-SuppLAAGuidance-July2019.pdf)

tools will not prejudice the supply of aggregates to the wider region<sup>113</sup>. The approach also meets national planning policy to provide for a steady and adequate supply of land-won sand and gravel associated guidance<sup>114</sup>, whilst encouraging alternative supplies, including recycled aggregates. The Hampshire Authorities consider that this approach provides a more reliable basis than other methodologies.

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

- a land-won apportionment of aggregate; and
- capacity for alternative sources.

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

**A steady and adequate supply of aggregates until 2040 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.15mtpa, of which 0.23mtpa will be soft sand.**

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

- **1.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and**
- **2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and**
- **1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.**

**6.38** *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 6.15mtpa. This accounts for approximately 22% above average sales, production and landings of 3.57mtpa over the last 10 years<sup>115</sup>. 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 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 supply<sup>116</sup> and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for approximately 28% 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 \(sand & gravel\)](#)'.

**6.39** Hampshire has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring counties but is also an importer of aggregates, particularly crushed rock as there is no natural supply in Hampshire. In 2019, there was a net importation of 666,000 tonnes as indicated in Table 6.2. It is anticipated that current sources of supply in terms of aggregate import and export will remain until 2040<sup>117</sup>.

<sup>113</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>114</sup> Planning Practice Guidance: Planning for aggregate minerals: [www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-aggregate-minerals](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#planning-for-aggregate-minerals)

<sup>115</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>116</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>117</sup> Minerals Background Study

**Table 6.2 – Imports and exports of aggregates for Hampshire (2019)**

Aggregate type	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	Net balance (tonnes)
Crushed rock	680,000	0	+680,000
Land-won sand and gravel	262,000	274,000	-12,000
Marine-won sand and gravel	120,000	122,000	-2,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,062,000,000</b>	<b>396,000,000</b>	<b>+666,000,000</b>

*In net balance column: '+' indicates net imports and '-' indicates net exports.*  
*Source: Aggregate Minerals Survey for England and Wales, 2019*

- 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 mtpa. *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)* allows for the identification of additional sites outside the areas identified within the Plan to meet additional demand, if required. Increases in the demand for local land-won aggregate would be identified through the annual monitoring of the Plan.
- 6.41** The minimum capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing recycled aggregate capacity. Currently, sales of recycled and secondary aggregate account for about 0.67mtpa (2020)<sup>118</sup>. Further capacity to recycle aggregate will be encouraged through *Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregate development)*. Current capacity is estimated to be between 0.85mtpa and 2.9mtpa<sup>119</sup>. The minerals industry has indicated that recycled aggregate accounts 28% of the total aggregate supply<sup>120</sup>. This is based on market demands, the supply and availability of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, constraints in site location and site availability. The capacity identified in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* is considered to be reasonable by the Hampshire Authorities, provided there is sufficient investment in plant and machinery and the availability of suitable material (feedstock). Although the estimated capacity of existing recycled aggregate sites in Hampshire could be much higher than has been previously identified, production can be limited by the amount of investment needed to convert CDE waste into a high-quality aggregate as well as the availability of CDE waste. However, several sites are currently investing in wash plants across Hampshire with the intention of producing a higher quality product<sup>121</sup>. Some of Hampshire's recycled and secondary aggregate facilities are also on temporary permissions so further planning applications will be required to maintain capacity and/or expand capacity, especially if new plant is required.
- 6.42** There is currently enough capacity at Hampshire's existing aggregate wharves and rail depots to meet the capacity targets for marine-won sand and gravel and imported limestone by rail, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*<sup>122</sup>. Evidence collected as part of the Plan partial update preparation showed that Hampshire's existing wharves and rail depots have estimated capacities of approximately 1.6mtpa and 1.3mtpa<sup>123</sup> respectively. The available capacity is well above the 2011-20 average for marine-won landings and importation by rail of

<sup>118</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>119</sup> Aggregate Recycling Topic Paper

<sup>120</sup> Mineral Products Association 2021: [Recycled & Secondary Aggregates \(mineralproducts.org\)](https://www.mineralproducts.org/)

<sup>121</sup> Aggregate Recycling Topic Paper

<sup>122</sup> Wharves and Rail Depots Study

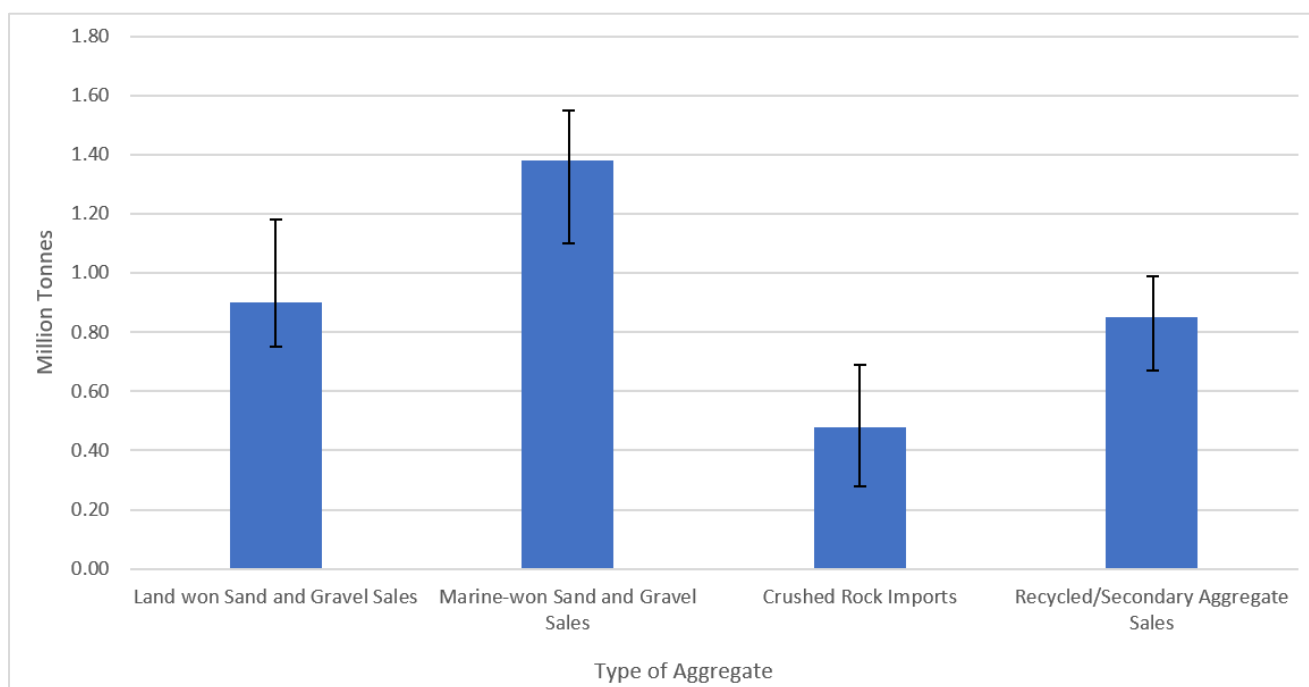
<sup>123</sup> Wharves and Rail Depots Study



aggregate which have been approximately 1.38mtpa<sup>124</sup> and 0.44mtpa<sup>125</sup> respectively, so there is potential capacity should there be a significant growth in aggregate demand within the Plan period. However, there have been significant changes in facility numbers through closures and operational changes, that the capacity will require monitoring to ensure delivery of supply. The capacity figures set out for marine-won and importation in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* are considered to be reasonable based on current figures for landings, importation and capacity.

- 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 that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset<sup>126</sup> 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<sup>127</sup>.
- 6.44** Figure 8 shows the ten-year average sales for land-won, marine-dredged, recycled and secondary aggregate as well as imported aggregate in Hampshire.

**Figure 8 – Average sales of aggregates over 10 years (2011 – 2020)**



Source: Minerals Background Study

- 6.45** Hampshire's aggregates sales will be monitored annually throughout the Plan period to ensure that the level of supply is sufficient and flexible to meet future demand and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. The capacity levels set out in the policy include significant spare capacity to accommodate an increase in aggregate demand. There may also be other sources of aggregate outside of the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*. This may include imports of aggregate by road or landings of hard rock by sea. These are over and above the requirements in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* which sets out what is required to ensure an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The 10-year (and 3-year) average sales of aggregate will be carefully monitored throughout the Plan period to measure demand. In the event that demand is not met by the

<sup>124</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>125</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>126</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>127</sup> Minerals Background Study

provisions set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*, any associated sites to meet this requirement will be reviewed.

- 6.46** The Hampshire Authorities consider that the aggregate supply triggers as set out in '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)' are sufficient to ensure a steady and adequate supply of aggregate. The Implementation and Monitoring Plan also contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated. Wharf capacity will be monitored to ensure that capacity is sufficient to meet aggregate supply needs and to ensure that the Plan is flexible to any change in supply, demand or other changes of circumstances which may impact wharf capacity. These issues are considered in more detail in the section on '[Aggregate wharves and rail depots](#)' and in particular in the section on '[Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure](#)'.

## Recycled and secondary aggregates

- 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.
- 6.48** Recycled and secondary aggregates can also be used to blend with primary aggregates or processed to produce a high-quality recycled aggregate. It is important that recycled and secondary aggregates are processed to a high standard to be able to replace primary aggregates as described in the WRAP Aggregates Quality Protocol Standard<sup>128</sup>.
- 6.49** National planning policy requires the 'contribution that substitute, or secondary and recycled materials can make to the supply of materials to be taken into account, before considering extraction of primary materials'<sup>129</sup>. The Hampshire Authorities do not control how much aggregate is recycled but can enable and encourage recycling facilities to meet demand.



<sup>128</sup> Aggregates Quality Protocol - [http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality\\_protocols/index.html](http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html). The purpose of the Quality Protocol is to provide a uniform control process for producers from which they can reasonably state and demonstrate that their product has been fully recovered and is no longer a waste. It also provides purchasers with a quality-managed product to common aggregate standards increasing confidence in performance.

<sup>129</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (b) (MHCLG, 2021)

## 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.

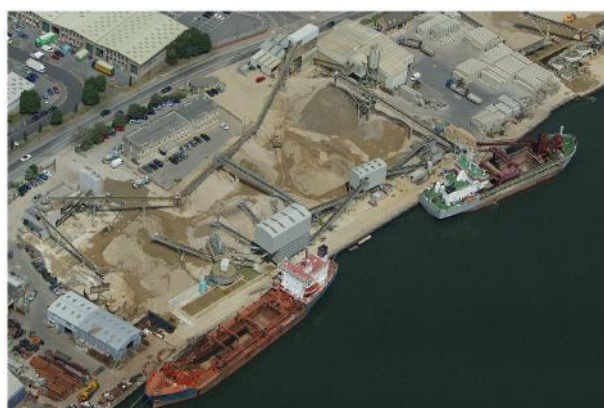
Development capacity will be supported to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.

A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.

- 6.50** The minimum capacity level for recycled and secondary aggregate, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing and proposed recycled and secondary aggregate sites. Existing recycled and secondary aggregate capacity will be subject to robust monitoring which will allow for aggregate requirements to be flexible to any changes in demand in the future and to ensure resource security both for Hampshire and its surrounding authorities. ['Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#) contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated.
- 6.51** Investment and the provision of improved infrastructure at Hampshire's existing recycled and secondary aggregate sites will help to support the maximisation of recycled and secondary aggregate in Hampshire. It may also help to facilitate greater production of high quality recycled and secondary aggregate.
- 6.52** The location of further recycled and secondary aggregate sites, as a waste management use, is considered in more detail in the section on ['Locating waste management development'](#) where criteria are set out for new development. A large part of the source of recycled and secondary aggregate comes from the re-use and recovery of construction, demolition and excavation wastes. This is considered in the section on ['Construction, demolition and excavation wastes'](#).

## Aggregate wharves and rail depots

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



- 6.54** Marine-won sand and gravel is extracted from the seabed off Hampshire's coast and landed at wharves in and around Southampton and the Portsmouth area. Hampshire's existing wharves are at long established sites. It is recognised that Hampshire's coastline is extensively designated for its nature conservation value, and this may impact any further development of wharves, either through extensions or new sites. This is considered in more detail in the section on ['Habitats and species'](#). Waste resources such as scrap metals and glass are also exported by sea from Southampton. More waste could be transported by sea using Hampshire's wharves, if needed, provided this is acceptable and does not conflict with regeneration.

- 6.55** Other aggregates, such as limestone, are imported into Hampshire to rail depots in southern Hampshire at Eastleigh, Botley and Fareham from other counties such as Somerset<sup>130</sup>. Importing aggregates plays an important role in providing Hampshire with aggregates which cannot be sourced within the Plan area.
- 6.56** A wharves and rail depots Study<sup>131</sup> was undertaken, assessing the need for wharf and rail facilities in the Plan area. This concluded that Hampshire has sufficient existing wharf capacity up to 2040 and no further sites needed to be identified within the Plan<sup>132</sup>. The assessment also concluded that although Hampshire has sufficient existing rail depot capacity for the Plan period, opportunities to develop further capacity in the north of the county should be explored. The assessment identified the sites at Basingstoke, Micheldever, Totton, Andover and Holybourne as opportunities to deliver this.

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<sup>130</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>131</sup> Wharves and Rail Depots Study

<sup>132</sup> Wharves and Rail Depots Study

## **Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots**

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:
  - 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. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)
  - vii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)
  - viii. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)
  
2. The following sites are proposed for rail aggregate depots provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations' at:
  - i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 22)
  - ii. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 3)
  - iii. Holybourne rail depot, Holybourne (Rail depot) (Inset Map 11)
  - iv. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 13)
  - v. Totton rail depot, Totton (Rail depot) (Inset Map 25)

The rail depot proposals are 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:
  - 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.

**6.57** The rail depot site allocations identified within the Plan include 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 sites identified for rail depots 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. In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot sites identified within the

Plan, the sites will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria. The proposals at Holybourne, Totton and 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 *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity, as identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)*.

**6.59** The section on '[Safeguarding mineral infrastructure](#)' sets out the approach to safeguarding existing minerals infrastructure including wharves and rail depots.

**6.60** There is no evidence that there will be a shortage of marine-won sand and gravel sources over the Plan period. Hampshire's current estimated wharf capacity is above current landings. However, wharves have been operating at approximately 85% of current capacity for a sustained number of years leaving little headroom to accommodate an increase in demand for marine-won sand and gravels up to 2040<sup>133</sup>. This means that the overall capacity levels at Hampshire wharves needs to be maintained throughout the Draft Plan period to ensure there is an adequate and steady supply of aggregates. The landing of marine-won sand and gravel and wharf capacity will therefore be monitored throughout the Plan period, as set out in the section on '[Aggregate supply](#)' and '[Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan](#)'. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demand.

**6.61** It is not anticipated that there would be a need for further overall wharf capacity in the Plan period unless any further capacity was lost. However, if further wharf proposals come forward within the Plan period, it is expected that these would include space for storage and value-added activities, processing and intermodal transport uses. A new wharf or rail depot will not necessarily be excluded solely because it is in a countryside or isolated location. This issue is considered in the section on '[Landscape and countryside](#)'. The effect of development in this regard will be balanced alongside the benefits of a new wharf or rail depot. The justification for a new wharf or rail depot will need to be demonstrated in terms of sustainable development. The National Policy Statement for Ports<sup>134</sup> will be taken into account for proposals for new wharves where relevant.

**6.62** In the past some sea borne granite was delivered by bulk carrier to the Port of Southampton from Scotland. This material was primarily used for railway ballast. These deliveries have now ceased and are instead imported to the Isle of Grain in Kent. Associated British Ports Ltd, the operator of the Port of Southampton, takes the view that there is little capacity now to import aggregates in bulk through the present port<sup>135</sup>. The exception is the occasional import to meet specific demands, for example the importation of salt for use on Hampshire's roads. There are also some small quantities of specialist aggregate imports via existing aggregate wharves<sup>136</sup>. However, it is acknowledged that the Port of Southampton could play not only a local, but a regional and national role for minerals and waste if additional capacity is found within the port in the future.

<sup>133</sup> Hampshire Wharves and Rail Depots Study and Minerals Background Study

<sup>134</sup> National Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)

<sup>135</sup> Port of Southampton Master Plan 2009-2030 (Associated British Ports, 2010)

<sup>136</sup> Minerals Background Study

- 6.63** There is currently no evidence to suggest that there is a need to make provision for the bulk import of sea borne hard rock within the Plan period<sup>137</sup>. With regard to the wider area beyond Hampshire, regional forecasts for importing aggregate from outside England to the wider south east region are sufficiently served by the major rail linked port facilities on the Isle of Grain and Northfleet in Kent. This means that there is no need to make provision for sea-going bulk aggregate carriers in Hampshire. Provision for bulk aggregates at the Port of Southampton in the longer term is discussed in the section on ['Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'](#).
- 6.64** Support for the maximisation of capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots including investment in infrastructure and / or their extension will be given where this is possible and appropriate. Improvements to existing capacity or the expansion of existing wharves could, if achievable, provide an opportunity to increase capacity to land minerals and waste if this is required within the Plan period. It is acknowledged that there may only be limited opportunities to extend existing wharves in Hampshire, largely due to their urban location and other considerations such as regeneration plans. Many of Hampshire's wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth, so can offer important regeneration opportunities which need to be considered alongside the impact on wharf capacity and provision. The ability of existing wharves to meet modern and potential future operational needs (for example larger ships and larger rail connected facilities) should be taken into account as this may affect capacity. Therefore, the overall capacity of existing wharves needs ongoing monitoring.
- 6.65** If new and suitable areas of commercial or military port land in Southampton, fronting Southampton Water or in Portsmouth are released from port and port related uses by the Port Authority and become available within the Plan period, this may provide an opportunity to re-configure existing wharf infrastructure and provide an opportunity for a deep-water facility, depending on location. These issues are considered in more detail in the section on ['Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'](#).
- 6.66** As already indicated in the section on ['Aggregate supply'](#), there is no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset<sup>138</sup> 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.
- 6.67** The capacity at rail depots will be monitored throughout the Plan period, as set out in the section on ['Aggregate supply'](#). ['Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#) contains a commitment to review the Plan if monitoring triggers for aggregate supply are activated. The opportunities offered by the rail sidings at Andover, Holybourne, Totton, Basingstoke and Micheldever could help facilitate an alternative supply of aggregates for these parts of the Plan area. As with wharves, any regeneration opportunities offered by the development of current or future rail depots will need to be considered alongside the impact on rail depot capacity and provision.
- 6.68** Existing rail depot sites as well as the sites identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* may also enable more waste to be moved by rail if required and acceptable. The use of wharves for waste uses is considered in more detail in the section on ['Safeguarding waste infrastructure'](#).
- 6.69** Other minerals are also transported by rail. For example, oil is exported from the Humbly Grove Oilfield near Alton via a pipeline to a rail export terminal which regularly sends trains to Fawley Oil Refinery.

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<sup>137</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>138</sup> Minerals Background Study

**6.70** There may also be potential for more rail depot capacity at existing or former rail sidings. This is considered in the section on ['Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'](#).

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

**6.71** Recycled aggregate, marine-won sand and gravel and the importation of aggregate can substitute local land-won extraction to a degree, but not entirely, meaning that there is a need to plan for land-won extraction in Hampshire. National planning policy states that 'sufficient land should be identified within plans to maintain landbanks of at least seven years for sand and gravel' as well as 'planning for an adequate and steady supply of aggregates'<sup>139</sup>. National planning policy also states that sites for 'the extraction of mineral resource of local and national importance' should be identified in Local Plans<sup>140</sup>. The Hampshire Authorities' approach of identifying sites for local land-won aggregates meets these requirements.



**6.72** Hampshire's most widely worked local mineral is land-won sand and gravel. This is comprised of minerals resources<sup>141</sup> of sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These are widely distributed across Hampshire and are used by the building industry for construction materials such as concrete (sharp sand and gravel) and in materials such as plaster, mortar and asphalt (soft sand). In Hampshire, sharp sand and gravel is much more common than soft sand and there are fewer opportunities for extracting soft sand locally and in neighbouring areas. Accordingly soft sand is a relatively scarce resource which is significant not just for Hampshire. Marine sands have mechanical, chemical and physical properties identical to the high-quality land-based sands and as such are widely used in the same end uses<sup>142</sup>. However, they do contain Chloride (from the sea salt) and Shell. As such to minimise the risk of corrosion in metals embedded in mortar it is usual to limit the amount of chloride in mortar. Similarly, the presence of chloride can result in efflorescence on the surface of building products. Both issues can result in a preference for land-won soft sand or the managed use through blending of both marine and land-won sands. Sand and gravel resources are safeguarded though *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

**6.73** Hampshire already has a number of existing sand and gravel extraction sites which currently extract sharp sand and gravel and soft sand. These play an important role in contributing to the amount of aggregate Hampshire needs to meet demand. In 2021, Hampshire had a landbank of 7.12 years, which comprised 8.17 years of sharp sand and gravel and 0.73 years of soft sand<sup>143</sup>. The landbank is determined by dividing the permitted reserve of local land-won aggregate with the 2020 LAA rate figure. The figure calculated indicates the length of time (in years) that the permitted reserves will last for at the level of the provision. Hampshire's current landbank is based on applying the provision rate of 1.15 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) (at 2021) as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply- capacity and source)*, meaning that there is a need to identify sites for local land-won aggregate. *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* addresses any local land-

<sup>139</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>140</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>141</sup> Mineral resources are known mineral deposits. Mineral reserves are those mineral resources which have either been given planning permission or have been allocated for development in the Plan.

<sup>142</sup> Marine Sands in Mortars and Screeds (British Marine Aggregate Producers Association, 2021)

<sup>143</sup> Local Aggregate Assessment (2021), Table 9



won aggregate developments that are not allocated in the Plan, but which may come forward in the Plan period.

**6.74** In order to identify the most sustainable sites suitable for allocation in this Plan, an assessment of the resources included within the Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) (as illustrated on the 'Policies Map') was undertaken. Sites were identified within the MSA, following nomination to the Hampshire Authorities by landowners, operators and other interested parties.

## **Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates**

**An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of 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)**
  - 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. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**
  - i. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 1.0 million tonnes**
  - ii. Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles) (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 16) – 0.6 million tonnes.**
  
- 3. 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) - 1.5 million tonnes**
  - ii. Cobby Wood, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 7) – 1.0 million tonnes**
  - iii. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 8) – 1.0 million tonnes**
  - iv. Dunwood Fruit Farm, Sherfield English (soft sand) (Inset Map 26) – 0.5 million tonnes**
  - v. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 1.50 million tonnes**
  - vi. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 14) – 4.2 million tonnes**
  - vii. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 15) – 4.0 million tonnes**
  - viii. The Triangle (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 17) – 2.0 million tonnes**
  - ix. Yeatton Farm (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 19) – 1.1 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'.**

**6.75** Any development at the sites identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)* would 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 (Local land-won aggregate)*, more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place.

**6.76** In 2021, Hampshire’s existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 8.183 million tonnes (mt) of sharp sand and gravel and 0.167mt of soft sand. The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that silica sand is also extracted at Kingsley and Frith End quarries alongside soft sand, and this is considered in the section on ['Silica Sand'](#). The new locations and extensions identified in the Plan are expected to provide a total reserve of 17.70mt which is expected to last until the end of 2040. The new sites proposed will be subject to consultation and therefore not all sites may be allocated. 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 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:

- Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood) - from 2024+;
- Roke Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles) – from 2023;
- Hamble Airfield - from 2024+;
- Purple Haze - from 2024+;
- Ashley Manor - from 2024;
- Cobley Wood - from 2036;
- Cutty Brow - from 2034;
- Dunwood Nurseries - from 2025;
- Midgham Farm - from 2024;
- The Triangle - from 2025;
- Yeaton Farm – from 2039.

**6.78** The exact timings of sites coming on stream will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development.

- 6.79** The proposed extensions and allocations identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* are considered by the Hampshire Authorities to be the most sustainable, deliverable and acceptable options in terms of the environment and local amenity and best meeting the objectives of the Plan. The two extension sites identified for sharp sand and gravel are considered to be the most suitable and deliverable options for the extension of an existing operational site at this stage and the site operations have already been shown to be acceptable.
- 6.80** Proposals at Bramshill Quarry and Purple Haze are accompanied by development considerations which may restrict development in certain parts of their site allocations. These areas have been included within the site allocation boundary as it will allow the Hampshire Authorities to have greater planning control over potential impacts on the restricted areas identified.
- 6.81** Deliverability of the sites identified within the Plan may be impacted by issues including land ownership, un-envisaged environmental issues at the time of Plan preparation or the resource not being as anticipated.
- 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 would highlight if the sites identified in *Policy 20 (2) (3) (Local land-won aggregates)* have not come forward and if there is a requirement for further sand and gravel development 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 sustainable and deliverable options suitable for allocation at the time of plan preparation. However, *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* allows for extraction from other sites outside the sites identified within the policy to meet additional demand, if required. Evidence shows that over the last 7 years, a total of 2.082mt<sup>144</sup> 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. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 2.75mt<sup>145</sup> over the Plan period, which equates to 0.25mt per year of the Plan. Unplanned opportunities 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. 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. This includes Whitehill & Bordon where mineral resources are specifically safeguarded through as *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*; and

<sup>144</sup> HMWP 2020 Review: [documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HWMP-2020Review.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HWMP-2020Review.pdf)

<sup>145</sup> Figure based on 11-year period 2030-2040.

- mineral extraction is required for other beneficial uses where the primary purpose for its extraction is not for the mineral 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.

**6.84** Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the criteria set out in *Policy 20 (4) (Local land-won aggregates)* as well the objectives and policies in this Draft Plan.

**6.85** An extension or deepening to an active sand and gravel site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site with access onto the public highway. Existing quarries generally have an established site access, screening, and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. This may also include satellite sites. An extension may also occur where a mineral resource would be sterilised if a site were to close. The extension of an existing site which requires HGVs to cross a public highway will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where proposals meet the other policies in the Plan. The acceptability of extending existing mineral extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will include an assessment of cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working and other economic considerations such as market areas. Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental, and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections 4. ['Protecting Hampshire's Environment'](#) and 5. ['Maintaining Hampshire's Communities'](#) consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

**6.86** Although borrow pits are not generally supported, there are some circumstances where they are the most sustainable way of providing aggregates for another planned local development project such as the construction of new roads or major built development. This is particularly likely to be the case where a borrow pit would minimise the potential impacts on local communities and the environment. Borrow pits can help to safeguard resources of higher-grade material for primary uses. Proposals for borrow pits will only be permitted where there is a clearly identified need (i.e., a specific requirement), where the aggregate extracted is for use only within the specific construction projects in which it is related to, and the site is located on land surrounding the construction project, within a 'corridor of disturbance'.

**6.87** The sites identified in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)*, alongside other unplanned opportunities to extract local land-won aggregate will meet the requirements for sand and gravel up to 2040 as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*. This is set out in Table 6.3.

**Table 6.3 – Local land-won requirement up to 2040**

	Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)	Total (mt)
Hampshire Provision Rate	0.92 pa	0.23 pa	1.15 pa
Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate x Plan period of 19 yrs - based on plan period of 2021-2040)	17.48	4.37	21.85
Existing reserves	11.016	1.167	12.183
Sites in Draft Plan (yield)	14.14	3.56	17.70
Unallocated (minimum)	-	-	2.75 (0.25 pa)
<b>Total (excluding rates)</b>	<b>25.16</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>32.63</b>
Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.			
Yields stated within plan period only			
Source: AM2020 Survey			

- 6.88** Hampshire is currently able to meet its aggregate supply needs in accordance with national planning policy, from sites outside of the National Parks. It is therefore highly unlikely that further local land-won extraction in Hampshire's two National Parks will be granted planning permission, if more sustainable options for extraction outside of the designated areas are available. However, it is important to acknowledge that there are sand and gravel resources located in or in close proximity to the National Park boundaries<sup>146</sup>. In particular, the South Downs National Park has important resources of soft sand and silica sand which are both considered to be a scarce resource within the Plan area. However, major mineral development should only take place in designated areas such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on ['Landscape and countryside'](#).
- 6.89** Proposals on existing sites that facilitate or improve operations (e.g. kiosks, weigh bridges, offices and other ancillary developments) will need to be considered in line with the contribution they make and the specific additional impacts they may have in line with the relevant policies in the Plan.

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<sup>146</sup> Minerals Background Study

## Other minerals

### Silica Sand

**6.90** Silica sand, also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from both unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstone and is marketed for purposes other than for direct use in the construction industry (i.e. non-aggregate uses) for a range of specialist and high value industrial applications. This includes glass manufacture, foundry casting, ceramics, chemical manufacture, water filtration, recreational uses, horticultural uses and root zone products. The distinction between sand used for industrial purposes and used for construction aggregate is based principally on application and market specifications, with different uses demanding different combinations of properties.



**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 uses<sup>147</sup>. Hampshire has not historically been a producer of silica sand. However, 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 *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. 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. These sites are safeguarded through *Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)* and ['Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'](#).

**6.92** National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. National planning policy sets out the requirement to 'plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals'<sup>148</sup>. This includes the provision of a 'stock of permitted silica sand reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment of at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites and at least 15 years for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required'<sup>149</sup> as far as possible and realistic, provided that the industry comes forward with suitable applications. Silica sand provision is therefore tied to the operational life of individual site reserves and sufficient landbanks need to be identified on a site-by-site basis.

**6.93** To meet national planning policy requirements, 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 2020 for the Kingsley and Frith End quarries indicated that the collective reserves for silica sand are sufficient for approximately three years based on 3-year average sales<sup>150</sup> and 11 years based on 2020 sales<sup>151</sup>. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses such as for glass making.

<sup>147</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>148</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>149</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>150</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>151</sup> Minerals Background Study

- 6.94** The majority of resources which have silica sand properties in Hampshire are found either within or in very close proximity to the 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. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:**
  - i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)
  - ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)
- 2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:**
  - a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)* are met;
  - b. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and
  - c. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and
  - d. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or
  - e. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.

- 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<sup>152</sup> based on 3-year collective sales<sup>153</sup>. Therefore, if further deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in *Policy 21 (Silica sand development)*.
- 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. Any proposals within the South Downs National Park would also have to meet the requirements of *Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)* including the consideration of alternatives, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan.
- 6.97** The need for the extraction of silica sand must be balanced against environmental and amenity constraints and there may be overriding environmental and/or amenity reasons why the stock of permitted reserves at some sites may not be replenished as the resources are worked and used up. The acceptability of extending existing mineral extraction sites will be assessed on a case-

<sup>152</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>153</sup> Local Aggregate Assessment (2021)



by-case basis and will include an assessment of cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working and other economic considerations.

- 6.98** As silica sand is a more specialist mineral in Hampshire in terms of its use, i.e. for non-aggregate uses, the use of silica sand for aggregate uses, when alternatives are available, is discouraged.

## Clay

- 6.99** National planning policy states that permitted reserves should be maintained of at least 25 years for brick clay to support actual and proposed investment to maintain supply<sup>154</sup>. It is therefore important that a steady and adequate supply of indigenous minerals such as brick-making clay is planned for to support local brickworks.

- 6.100** Hampshire has one local operational brickwork, at Michelmersh, near Romsey which produces bricks from local brick-making clay. Brick-making clay can also be used for the production of tiles.



- 6.101** Further brick-making resources will be required once the permitted reserves at Michelmersh have been exhausted. This is likely to be from 2037<sup>155</sup>. The identification of further brick-making clay resources to support the brickworks at Michelmersh is required to ensure that the brickworks have a secure and long-term supply of brick-making clay to support the investment required in the brickworks and to preserve Hampshire's heritage.

- 6.102** Brick-making clay resources are protected from sterilisation through their inclusion within the Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA). As a result, the resources are included in the Mineral Consultation Area (MCA) which is published by Hampshire County Council and supplied to district and borough councils which a requirement for them to consult the relevant Mineral Planning Authority when any proposal for non-mineral development comes forward within the MCA. This is considered in more detail in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)*.

<sup>154</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)

<sup>155</sup> Annual Monitoring Report, Policy 22 (2019)

## **Policy 22: Brick-making clay**

**A supply of locally extracted brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least 25 years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:**

**1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:**

**i. 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.**

**2. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:**

**a. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or**

**b. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.**

**6.103** There may opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the development of new manufacturing capacity if this would replace older plants or reduce net imports to the region. 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 sites 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.

**6.104** Brick-making sites may be either an extension to an existing clay working or from the immediate local area. An extension or deepening to an existing clay site is defined as a site which abuts or is connected via an internal haul road or other infrastructure such as conveyors or pipelines, to an established site with access onto the public highway. Existing sites generally have an established site access, screening and on-site infrastructure so it may be more sustainable to continue activities at sites where investment has already been made, rather than develop new ones. The extension of an existing site which requires HGVs to cross a public highway will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances and where proposals meet the other policies in the Plan. Proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental, and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections [4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment'](#) and [5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities'](#) consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the Plan.

**6.105** It is important that clay identified for brick-making is reserved for that purpose to ensure a steady supply and to maintain the local brickworks. For this reason, the export of clay or the use of brick-making clay in these locations for other uses is not supported.

**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.

## Chalk

**6.107** Chalk is plentiful in Hampshire<sup>156</sup> and was widely used in the past. However, there is now only limited demand, mainly for use in agriculture or industry<sup>157</sup>. This means that chalk resources do not need to be safeguarded. Hampshire has a small number of existing and active chalk extraction sites which are sufficient to meet Hampshire's current and expected future demand for chalk. These sites will be safeguarded to protect production capacity. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'.



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

### Policy 23: Chalk development

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

**6.109** Small-scale chalk extraction is defined as extraction of up to 25,000 tonnes of chalk per annum.

**6.110** Agricultural uses may include agricultural liming and in industry it may be used as a whitening agent. The need for chalk development will need to be clearly demonstrated.

**6.111** Several currently permitted chalk extraction sites in Hampshire are dormant. Dormant sites are those which have planning permission for chalk extraction but are not currently active. Many have not been active for a long period of time and are in less favourable locations. This may include sites where there is poor access or where sites are located in important landscape areas such as the South Downs National Park. This means that many of Hampshire's dormant chalk extraction sites are in areas which are unsuitable for modern quarrying methods. All dormant sites granted planning permission between 1948-1982 (covered by the provisions of the Environment Act 1995) in Hampshire will be re-assessed in the event of re-commencement of extraction by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority to ensure that the re-commencement will not cause negative environmental or amenity impacts. A site categorised as dormant under the Environment Act 1995

<sup>156</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>157</sup> Minerals Background Study

cannot be used as authority for development to recommence unless and until an application is made under schedule 13, paragraph 9 of the Act to determine the conditions that the site should be subject to. In areas considered to be unsuitable for modern quarrying methods, further chalk extraction will be restricted. This will include dormant sites located in the South Downs National Park.

## Oil and gas

**6.112** Oil and gas are important mineral resources and sources of energy in the United Kingdom. There is a continuing need for these minerals in the foreseeable future but bearing in mind the Government's Net Zero emissions by 2050 policy and Clean Growth Strategy coupled with the Climate Change Emergency declared in Hampshire, the use for these resources is likely to change. Oil and gas include both conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Shale oil and shale gas are produced from shale. The extraction of shale oil or gas are 'unconventional' operations as the oil or gas come from sources which are considered to be unconventional sources.



**6.113** Conventional oil and gas development is based on exploration or production of resources where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone. Hampshire has a number of areas of conventional onshore oil and gas production which are the result of considerable exploration activity in the last 25 years. This has resulted in the development of three productive oil and gas fields and their associated production centres and satellite wells at South Wonston, near Winchester, Humbly Grove near Alton and at Horndean<sup>158</sup>. Gas is also stored underground at Humbly Grove. These facilities are safeguarded to ensure that production capacity is maintained. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on '[Safeguarding mineral infrastructure](#)'. There are no unconventional oil or gas operations in Hampshire. The 'Hampshire Oil & Gas Development in Hampshire'<sup>159</sup> supplementary planning document sets out the expectations for all planning applications for oil and gas in Hampshire.

**6.114** Historically, Hampshire has had a rail export terminal for transporting oil and gas, but this will cease operation on 30 September 2025. 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.

**6.115** All oil and gas operations are the subject of a licensing system by the North Sea Transition Authority (NSTA). Licences are granted by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and confer rights for persons to search for, bore and extract petroleum resources. It is important to note that the granting of a licence does not imply that planning permission would be granted for the extraction of the resource.

**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 the development of gathering stations requires more rigorous examination of the potential impacts than exploration

<sup>158</sup> Minerals Background Study

<sup>159</sup> Oil & Gas Development in Hampshire (2016): [documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPOilandGasDevelopmentinHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPOilandGasDevelopmentinHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf)

or appraisal so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary.

## **Policy 24: Oil and gas development**

**Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.**

- 1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided 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 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and**
  - b. **is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and**
  - c. **the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.**
- 2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided 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 (Protection of the designated landscape) 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.**

**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. It is expected that these potential downstream environmental impacts of the development are fully assessed, either separately or as part of a wider environmental assessment (such as an Environmental Impact Assessment). How minerals and waste development can contribute to the vision of being carbon neutral and resilient is further considered in the section on [‘Climate change’](#).

**6.118** The location of oil and gas extraction will depend on the presence of economically viable oil or gas prospects. Oil and gas exploration and processing operations are very different from conventional mineral workings, and are significantly less intrusive, they need less land and have more flexible locational requirements compared to other minerals developments. Oil exploration and production takes place at such a depth that other developments, except where there are surface installations, will not sterilise the resource. This means it is not considered necessary to safeguard oil and gas resources or identify further sites. National planning policy ‘encourages underground gas storage if local geological circumstances indicate this is feasible’<sup>160</sup> and accordingly, further underground gas and carbon storage and associated infrastructure is supported where geologically feasible. The exploration and production licensed areas granted by the Government are only an indication of Hampshire’s potential oil and gas resources and are therefore not suitable for site allocations.

<sup>160</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 215 (b) (MHCLG, 2021)

- 6.119** Exploration covers a range of activities including geological mapping, geophysical/seismic investigations and the drilling and investigation of wells and boreholes to assess prospective sites in more detail. Surveys establish if the potential geological structures to hold oil and gas are present. Seismic investigations are temporary in nature and generally have very limited environmental impact whilst additional borehole drilling may be required to determine the type and volume of any accumulations present at the appraisal stage. Exploration activities are usually small-scale, brief and temporary so they will not have a lasting environmental impact. The only way to firmly establish if oil or gas is present is to drill a borehole, which requires planning permission. Although boreholes are temporary and usually small-scale, drilling is an intensive activity and there could be visual, lighting and noise disturbance and impacts on local roads. There may be a need for night-time drilling for safety reasons. Directional drilling, whereby a number of wells are drilled from a single platform, can be used to minimise the number of sites needed to exploit the field. Directional drilling is preferred for creating additional well sites. Additional above ground facilities may include gathering stations and transport links. Proposals for exploration and appraisal will be favourably considered where suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment and local amenity.
- 6.120** If economically viable concentrations of oil and gas are found at the exploration and appraisal stage, a mineral operator may seek to develop the field commercially and produce oil and gas. This is a complex operation including a number of different elements and options and is known as the ‘production’ stage. Small oil or gas fields (or both) may be exploited using the existing exploration and appraisal wells while larger fields may need additional wellhead sites linked by pipelines. Developing a field may also involve the storage of gas underground. Oil and gas production is potentially more intrusive than other forms of oil and gas development, partly because it generally involves additional facilities such as pipelines, storage facilities and export terminals. Production will only be acceptable where any adverse impacts can be sufficiently mitigated. This could involve screening the apparatus or locating it underground. 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.
- 6.121** There are oil and gas resources located in many parts of Hampshire, including in the New Forest and South Downs National Parks<sup>161</sup>. Oil and gas development within the New Forest National Park and the South Downs National Park (the part located in Hampshire) should only take place in exceptional circumstances where there are no other suitable locations (outside of National Parks) which can offer a sustainable alternative to development within the National Parks and where the reasons for the designation are not compromised. This issue is considered in more detail in the section on [‘Landscape and countryside’](#).
- 6.122** At present, unconventional oil and gas development is not an activity which takes place in Hampshire. Any application for a phase of shale gas development will need to comply with *Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)* along with the other policies in the Plan.
- 6.123** Restoration of all oil and gas sites is a key site consideration. As oil and gas development takes place over three stages, it is possible to require the restoration of well sites to be undertaken at the end of each stage, rather than allowing the operator to keep the site on hold before moving on to the next stage. Restoration is considered in more detail in the section on [‘Restoration of minerals and waste developments’](#).

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<sup>161</sup> Minerals Background Study

## Waste

### Sustainable waste management

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

**6.125** Delivering sustainable waste management involves developing strategies and devising policies which will encourage the prudent use of resources whilst also taking into account the potential for waste growth. Good planning will deliver waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.

**6.126** The Draft Plan and its associated waste policies reflect key points which are considered to enable sustainable waste management. These are in line with national planning policy objectives<sup>162</sup> and include:

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

**6.127** The ‘waste hierarchy’ gives order and priority to waste management options, from prevention through to disposal (e.g. landfill). The waste hierarchy originally established in European law<sup>163</sup>, has now been transposed<sup>164</sup> to UK law<sup>165</sup>, and is a material consideration in decisions on planning applications. Applying the waste hierarchy is set out in national legislation<sup>166</sup> and is a national planning policy requirement<sup>167</sup>.



<sup>162</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG 2014): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste)

<sup>163</sup> Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

<sup>164</sup> EU Exit Arrangements, National Archives: [www.legislation.gov.uk/eu-legislation-and-uk-law](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/eu-legislation-and-uk-law)

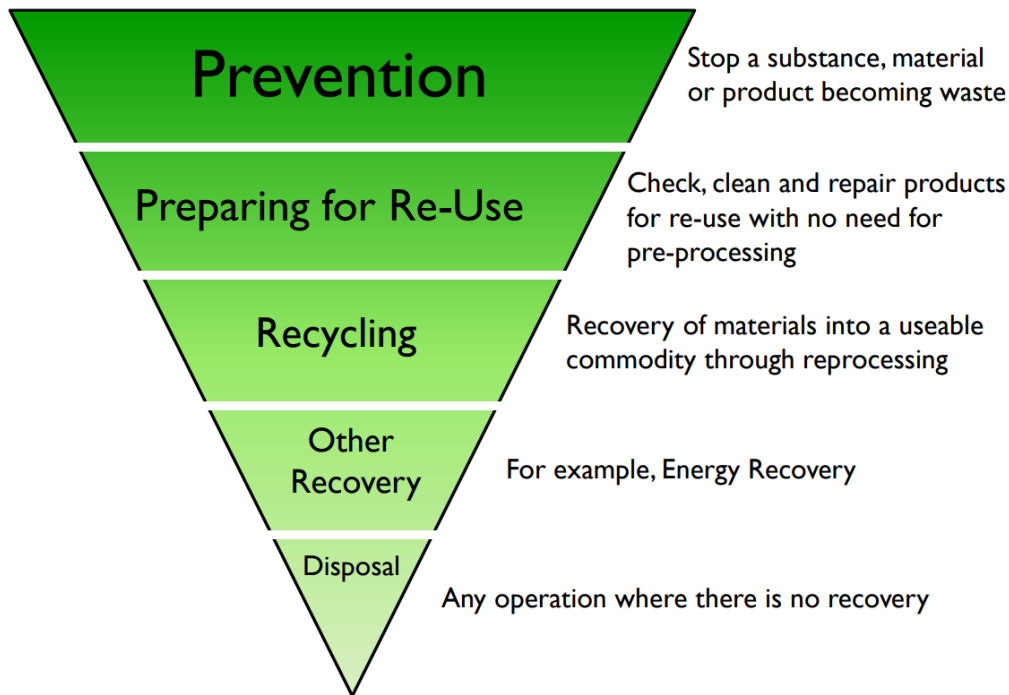
<sup>165</sup> Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011: [www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/988/contents)

<sup>166</sup> The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the amendments laid out in The Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012

<sup>167</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, Para. 1 (DCLG 2014)

**6.128** The waste hierarchy is set out in Figure 9. The stages of the waste hierarchy are a guide and in most cases a combination of options for managing the different wastes will be needed, to ensure we make the most sustainable use of the waste we produce.

**Figure 9 – The waste hierarchy**



**6.129** Achieving ‘zero avoidable waste’ is a long-term aim to eliminate waste through changes in product design, behaviour and changes in the economy. Until this happens a ‘zero waste economy’ can best be achieved where material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible with only negligible amounts being disposed. This is also in line with the concept of a ‘circular economy’<sup>168</sup>, where resource inputs cycle within the economy, instead of being lost as waste.

**6.130** The best way to reduce the need for waste disposal is to avoid its creation in the first place. Recognising waste as a resource is an important first step in dealing with waste arisings and waste management plays a key role in achieving this effectively and efficiently. Waste management infrastructure can generate profits using best practice in waste minimisation and reusing or selling waste as recovered materials represents an economic development opportunity in Hampshire.

**6.131** This Draft Plan has a key role in encouraging increased recycling and recovery of materials to help transform waste material into reusable products. It builds on the European revised Waste Framework Directive<sup>169</sup> and resources and waste strategy for England<sup>170</sup> and aims for 65% recycling and 95% diversion of waste from landfill of non-hazardous (household and similar) wastes.

<sup>168</sup> Our waste, our resources: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2018): [assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/765914/resources-waste-strategy-dec-2018.pdf)

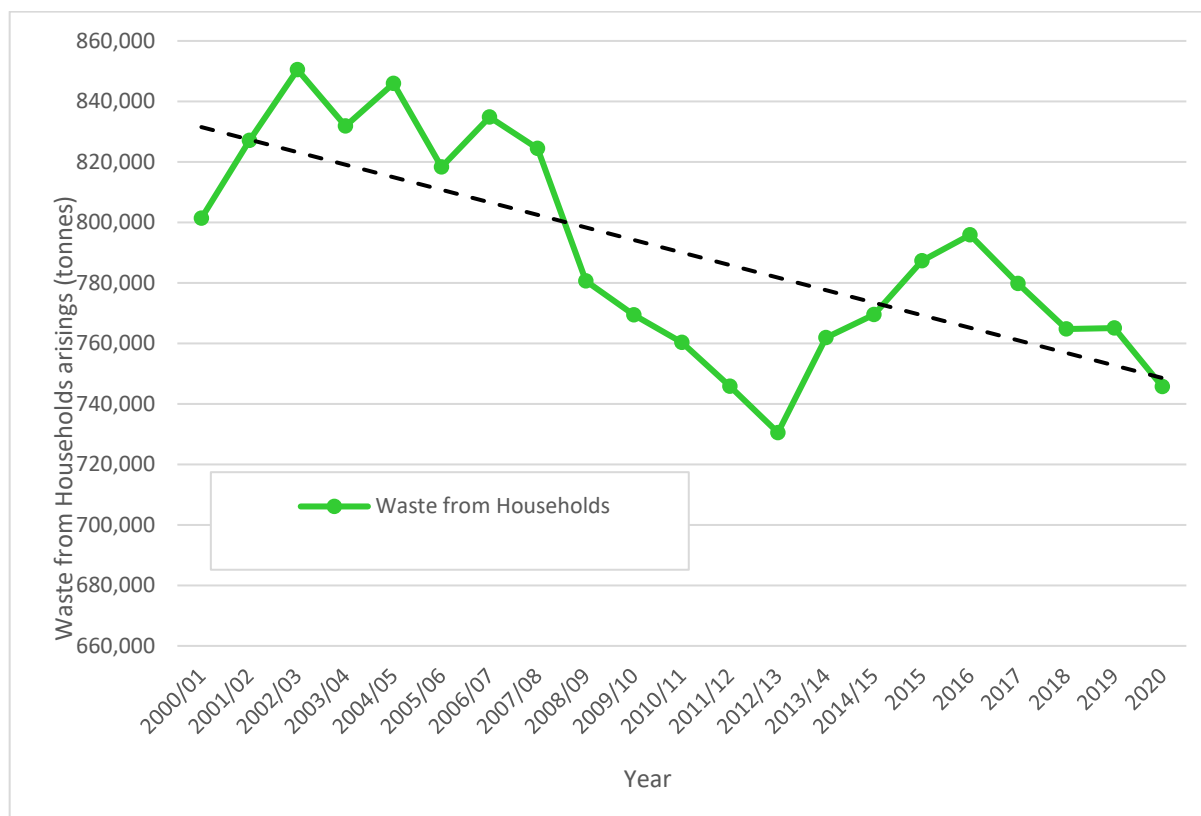
<sup>169</sup> European Waste Framework Directive (revised) (2008)

<sup>170</sup> Resources and waste strategy for England (DEFRA, 2018): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england)



**6.132** It is important to recognise that the growth in waste has been minimal or negative in some sources of waste in recent years<sup>171</sup>. However, it is prudent to plan for some growth in waste arisings to ensure any increase can be managed as this will inevitably have land-use implications and so a “medium-growth” scenario has been selected as the basis for estimates. The Hampshire Authorities plan to ensure they always maintain sufficient capacity to meet their waste arisings. The history of waste from household arisings in Hampshire is set out in Figure 10.

**Figure 10 – Waste from Households (WfH) arisings history in Hampshire (2000-20)**



Source: WasteDataFlow

**6.133** A reality of the waste management industry is the movement of certain wastes (particularly waste from businesses and industry) to different locations for management either into or out of Hampshire. The amount of ‘exported’ and ‘imported’ waste can vary each year<sup>172</sup> but it is important to ensure that enough facilities are provided to manage the equivalent amount of waste generated in Hampshire each year and that Hampshire is ‘net self-sufficient’ in terms of waste management capacity. This helps ensure that waste is managed in one of the nearest appropriate waste facilities and uses the most appropriate methods and technologies. It also helps limit the distance waste has to be transported.

**6.134** The Hampshire Authorities work with the South East Waste Authorities Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG) to review and share best practice, raise awareness, and encourage changes in practice. The Hampshire Authorities also work together as Waste Disposal Authorities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of waste management services.

**6.135** Hampshire’s approach to sustainable waste management is to encourage more waste to be diverted away from landfill and promote its management at higher levels in the waste hierarchy.

<sup>171</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>172</sup> Waste Background Study

It will plan for an equivalent amount of waste management capacity to deal with its waste arisings and encourage proposals which reduce the transportation of waste.

**6.136** Whilst much of the responsibility for enabling the delivery of sustainable waste management infrastructure lies with the Hampshire Authorities, all of Hampshire’s Local Planning Authorities have a role to play in managing waste and driving waste up the hierarchy. Figure 11 shows how waste is considered in the plans and strategies which cover the Plan area. While all three types of plan contribute to sustainable waste management, the Waste Strategy considers municipal collection and waste disposal, the Local Plans looks at the uses for employment land (including waste minimisation and reuse) and the Minerals and Waste Plan looks at land use for waste management purposes (recycling, recovery and disposal). In addition to preparing Local Plans, District, Borough and Unitary authorities have responsibilities regarding the collection of household waste.

**Figure 11 - Waste management responsibilities of different plans in the Plan area**



**6.137** Safeguarding waste infrastructure against redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment is another important role that Hampshire planning authorities will play. This is considered in more detail in the section on [‘Safeguarding waste infrastructure’](#).

## **Policy 25: Sustainable waste management**

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

- a. Demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and**
- b. reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and**
- c. be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or**
- d. 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 regeneration plans), 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 delivering at least:**

- 65% recycling; and**
- 95% diversion from landfill.**

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

**6.139** The expectation of a recycling rate reaching 65% and 95% diversion from landfill (compared to 53% and 82% in 2009)<sup>173</sup> is in relation to non-hazardous waste. Non-hazardous waste is generated from both municipal and commercial/industrial sources and contains discarded material such as paper, card, plastic, metal, glass as well as food and other biodegradable wastes. Due to the wide range of waste material, it is this type of waste that requires the largest effort in terms of sorting, recycling and recovery in order to divert it from landfill. The long-term aim to divert all waste from landfill will be mostly determined by focusing on the recycling and recovery of non-hazardous wastes<sup>174</sup>. All non-hazardous waste development will need to show how it is in line with, or contributing to, these targets.

<sup>173</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>174</sup> The amounts of hazardous waste going to landfill are very small compared to overall waste arisings

**6.140** Inert waste arisings are mostly generated from construction, demolition and excavation activities and generally consist of concrete, brick, glass, soils and clays. Most inert waste is recycled or recovered and the vast majority, if not all, of inert waste that is disposed to land in Hampshire is for beneficial uses<sup>175</sup> and is not considered landfill<sup>176</sup>.



**6.141** The Waste Management Plan for England (2021)<sup>177</sup> sets out the following key elements relevant to this Plan:

“measures to be taken so that, by 2035:

- the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste is increased to a minimum of 65% by weight.
- the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).”

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

**6.143** Depending on the facility type, waste management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible to reduce long-distance transport, in line with the proximity principle, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms.

**6.144** Where appropriate, it is expected that infrastructure will be required to help maintain Hampshire’s contribution to regional or national waste infrastructure requirements that are consistent with waste arisings in Hampshire or the region. In practice, this means that the Hampshire Authorities are supportive of larger facilities that manage waste of regional or national importance but only where they also accept waste arisings from Hampshire. It is expected that Hampshire would not be a significant net importer of the types of waste that does not arise in Hampshire.

**6.145** Proposed developments will be expected to submit a Waste Hierarchy Assessment which will demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level of the waste hierarchy, what other options and locations have been explored and why they have been discounted, how the proposed development contributes to driving waste up the waste hierarchy and what ongoing measures will be taken to actively drive waste up the waste hierarchy. Any construction and related activities that are undertaken will need to be accompanied by a Construction and Environmental Management Plan that demonstrates how waste will be minimised and managed at the highest level possible of the waste hierarchy.

<sup>175</sup> Most inert waste disposed to land in Hampshire goes into development sites, quarry restoration, bunds (such as in sporting venues) and landfill engineering

<sup>176</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>177</sup> Waste Management Plan for England, 2021: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021)

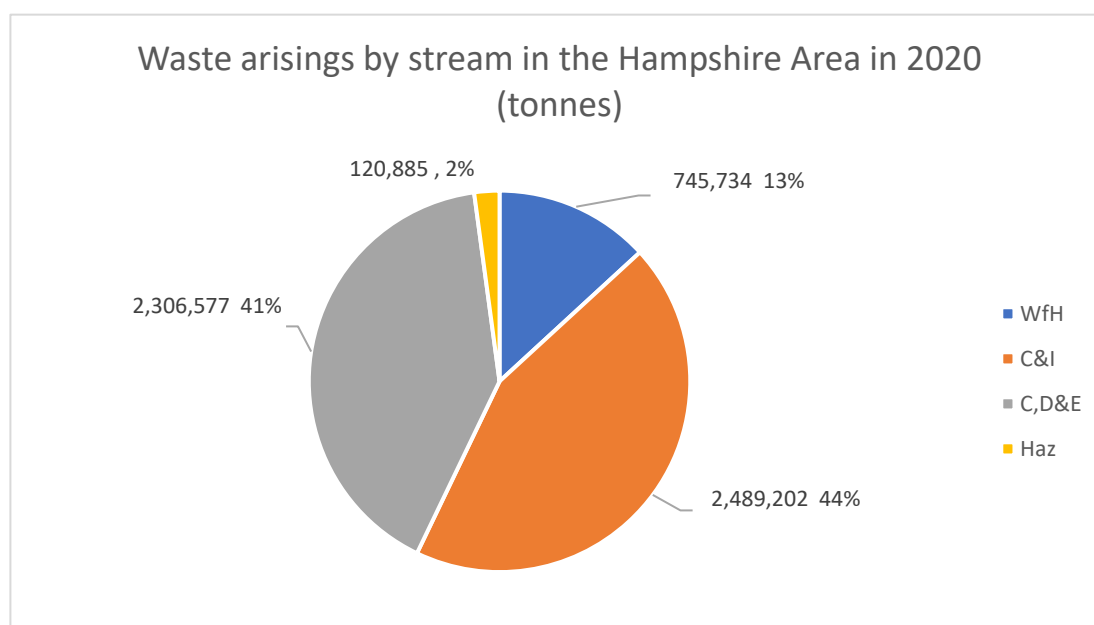
## Providing for waste management

**6.146** Hampshire is a leading authority in household waste management and has an established waste infrastructure. This includes an efficient and effective household waste recycling centre network, material recovery and composting facilities and energy recovery facilities in Hampshire. This means around 95% of municipal (mostly household) waste is diverted from landfill. Importantly, virtually no biodegradable municipal waste is sent for landfill ensuring that waste from Hampshire households does not contribute significantly to global warming through methane gas emissions.



**6.147** However, the Hampshire Authorities have to plan for all sources of waste. Of the total waste arisings in Hampshire, waste from households (WfH) contributes about 13%, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste about 44% and construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste about 41% of the total waste arisings (by weight) in Hampshire<sup>178</sup>. The non-municipal element is generally managed through a network of commercial waste transfer stations and materials recovery facilities which collect and sort commercial waste with the remainder going to landfill. This network will need to be maintained and enhanced to ensure as much business waste as possible can be recycled and recovered rather than landfilled in the future. Figure 12 highlights Hampshire's estimated waste arisings in million tonnes (mt) by source in 2020.

**Figure 12 – Estimated waste arisings in Hampshire by source (2020)**



**6.148** The estimated tonnages (in million tonnes or mt) of waste arisings in Hampshire in 2020 defined by waste source and its properties (waste type) is shown in Table 6.4<sup>179</sup>.

<sup>178</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>179</sup> Waste Background Study

**Table 6.4 – Estimated annual tonnages of waste arisings in Hampshire (in 2020) by waste source / type**

Waste sources / type	TOTAL (mt)
Non-hazardous – Waste from Households	0.75
Non-hazardous – Commercial & Industrial Waste	2.5
Non-hazardous – Sub-total	3.2
Inert – Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	2.3
Hazardous	0.12
<b>TOTAL (mt)</b>	<b>5.7</b>

Please note: Column totals may not tally due to rounding

As discussed in the Waste Background Study, the amount of MSW and C&I waste is broadly taken to be non-hazardous waste, while CDE waste is broadly taken to be inert. This is because, while there are inert elements to the former and non-hazardous to the latter, they are of the same magnitude. The relative proportion of hazardous waste in each is also very small.

Source: Waste Background Study

## Safeguarding waste infrastructure

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



**6.150** Whilst existing sites have planning permission, they may be under pressure to be replaced by other forms of (non-waste) development. It is also important that existing and potential waste uses for the sites are not hindered by ‘encroachment’ of development near to existing sites. This may be inappropriate in close proximity to existing sites so there needs to be a suitable buffer zone around the sites to minimise the impact of development that may be incompatible. National policy has also introduced the ‘agent of change’ principle, where applicants should be required to provide suitable mitigation for new development that may have a significant adverse effect on existing businesses<sup>180</sup>.

**6.151** This strategic capacity can be provided at a small number of larger sized facilities such as a metal exporting wharf or a large number of smaller facilities such as Hampshire’s network of household waste recycling centres.

<sup>180</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 187 (MHCLG, 2021)

## Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure

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

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

The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in '[Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites](#)'.

6.152 The sites covered by this policy at the time of Plan adoption are identified in '[Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites](#)'. This includes the following types of infrastructure:

- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC);
- composting sites;
- Material Recovery Facilities (MRF);
- Waste Transfer Stations (WTS);
- metal recycling sites;
- Energy Recovery Facilities (ERF);
- waste-water treatment sites;
- other specialist waste management uses;
- landfill sites; and
- sites allocated in this Plan for the above functions.

6.153 Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Draft 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.

6.154 New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they:

- provide individual capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) or are part of a network of similar facilities<sup>181</sup>; or
- provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or
- provide a specialist waste management function (including waste-water treatment); or
- are of regional or national waste management significance.

6.155 As set out in the section on '[Safeguarding mineral resources](#)', a Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (MWCA) covering the mineral resources within the MSA, and infrastructure identified in '[Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites](#)' has been published by Hampshire County Council to meet national planning policy<sup>182</sup>. The MWCA includes waste infrastructure covered by *Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*. Where non-waste proposals are located in the MWCA which may impact safeguarded waste infrastructure, discussions should

<sup>181</sup> Some sites that operate individually at an annual processing capacity below 50,000tpa (typically 15-50,000tpa) are also safeguarded if they are part of a network of similar facilities.

<sup>182</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (c) (MHCLG, 2021)

take place with the relevant Waste Planning Authority prior to a submission of interest to potentially develop a site. Where a planning application is made for non-waste development within the MWCA which may impact safeguarded waste infrastructure, the district or borough council should consult the relevant Hampshire Authority on the application. The MWCA is published by Hampshire County Council and published separately to this Plan<sup>183</sup>. The MWCA will be updated as required in the Plan period and district and borough councils will be informed of any updates.

- 6.156** 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 may include locations where there are strong regeneration needs for the redevelopment of waste management sites. Safeguarding waste infrastructure may also not be appropriate where there is a potential impact on nearby designated areas. It is recognised that some waste management sites are located in areas proposed for redevelopment which can bring about wider community benefits. Where the loss of a waste management site is proposed as part of a wider redevelopment for which there is a recognised need, the loss of the facility will need to be justified.
- 6.157** Where an alternative waste use is considered, the proposals will need to meet the other policies in the Plan, with particular consideration given to the waste hierarchy implications of any change in waste management.
- 6.158** More detailed guidance on what minerals and how to implement the policy is contained within the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016)<sup>184</sup>. It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue.

## Waste management requirements

- 6.159** Waste management facilities that handle household waste collected by local councils are provided under a partnership of a number of Hampshire local authorities known as Project Integra. In Hampshire there is currently a significant network of strategic facilities for managing municipal waste, including two materials recycling facilities, two composting sites, a network of waste transfer stations, and three energy recovery facilities. As a result, the Project Integra authorities have diverted a class leading amount (approximately 95%) of municipal waste from landfill<sup>185</sup>.



- 6.160** Hampshire has two sites for composting as part of the Project Integra network of facilities. There is no identified immediate need for additional composting facilities. The Project Integra approach is to encourage composting at home where possible as this is considered more sustainable.
- 6.161** The Project Integra infrastructure currently supports the management of commercial and industrial wastes via the existing facilities. This approach is encompassed the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2021) (JMWMS)<sup>186</sup>. The JMWMS has not identified the need to plan for major large-scale built facilities in any specific locations, with a review expected before 2030. This is mainly because of the investment in large-scale facilities in the past in Hampshire.

<sup>183</sup> Minerals and Waste Consultation Area (Hampshire County Council, date upon issue of the MWCA)

<sup>184</sup> Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016): [documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/planning-strategic/HMWPMineralsandWasteSafeguardinginHampshireSPDFinalFeb2016.pdf)

<sup>185</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>186</sup> Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (Project Integra, 2021): [documents.hants.gov.uk/project-integra/pi-jmwms.pdf](https://documents.hants.gov.uk/project-integra/pi-jmwms.pdf)



- 6.162** Due to the small volumes of municipal waste going to landfill, to divert more waste overall from landfill it is necessary to focus on the management of commercial non-hazardous wastes. This is required as the volumes currently landfilled are larger, and the potential impacts from landfilling of non-hazardous waste are much more significant than that of inert waste. Therefore, a range of new commercial facilities will be required if the drive to divert more non-hazardous waste from landfill is to be successful. In future, it is expected that more sophisticated technologies will be required to manage wastes, especially as the Plan's long-term aim is to divert all waste from landfill, and new technological options will be supported in order to achieve this outcome.
- 6.163** Provision of capacity for increasing recycling (including composting) and recovery of non-municipal waste should be made, not only to encourage waste arisings in Hampshire to move further up the waste hierarchy, but also minimise the remaining amount of waste for landfill. Provision aims to meet national planning policy<sup>187</sup>, which is to be based on:
- clear policy objectives (as set out in [Section 2. 'Vision and Spatial Strategy'](#)); and,
  - robust analysis of available data and information and appraisal of options.
- 6.164** The remainder of this section provides a summary of the background evidence and references to the full evidence base. Options for provision are described in the assessment of sites and industrial areas for waste management uses<sup>188</sup>.
- 6.165** In recent years there has been a mixed picture in waste growth. While Waste from Households has largely reduced, overall non-hazardous waste has increased, alongside a short term decrease in inert waste and a significant increase in hazardous waste. A number of growth scenarios have been explored and a medium growth one has been selected, however there is considerable variability in waste growth predictions and future waste policy, as well as other factors can have a significant impact on the predicted waste capacity needs<sup>189</sup>.
- 6.166** In addition to this projected waste growth, the proportion of waste from which we recover value should increase, and the proportion of waste sent to landfill should decrease – this is required by national policies<sup>190</sup>. The UK's Landfill Tax escalator has been successful in creating a need for increased capacity in alternative management methods (to landfill) by making them cost competitive. Although the use of landfill in Hampshire has continued to decrease there may still be some wastes for which landfill remains the least-worst option (e.g. asbestos or certain process residues)<sup>191</sup>.
- 6.167** The estimated waste arisings and permitted capacity at the end of 2020 were used as the baseline to assess the need for waste management facilities in the Plan period. Using the estimated growth figures for waste arisings, the potential waste arisings in 2040 were calculated. The key criteria used to assess need are shown in Table 6.5 (below) in million tonnes per annum (mtpa) for waste arisings, capacity and growth (%).

<sup>187</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste (DCLG, 2014)

<sup>188</sup> An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire

<sup>189</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>190</sup> 25 Year Environment Plan (DEFRA, 2018): [www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan)

<sup>191</sup> Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021)

**Table 6.5 – Key waste arisings, capacity and growth figures for Hampshire (by waste type)**

Waste Properties	Estimated arisings in 2020 (mtpa)	Estimated capacity in 2020 (mtpa)	Estimated growth (% per annum)	Estimated arisings in 2040 (mtpa)
Non-hazardous	3.23	2.52	2.64% <sup>1</sup>	5.45
Inert	2.31	2.6 <sup>2</sup>	-1.30%	1.77
Hazardous	0.12	0.175	1.91%	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.4</b>

These growth rates are likely to represent a medium growth scenario in order to ensure that there is no under provision for waste facilities. The non-hazardous rate combines -0.28% for MSW and 3.28% for C&I. The estimated capacity includes recycling and recovery facilities, but not transfer or disposal facilities.

Source: Waste Background Study

- 6.168** The estimated waste arisings in 2040 identified a potential shortfall when compared with existing non-hazardous waste management capacity of about 2.9 million tonnes (mt)<sup>192</sup>. For inert waste there is no shortfall.
- 6.169** In terms of hazardous wastes, the estimated arisings in 2040 exceed the current waste management capacity by around 2,000 tonnes. However, it is acknowledged that various specific needs may arise due to the particular nature of this waste.
- 6.170** Further information on these issues can be found in sections [‘Construction, demolition and excavation wastes’](#) and [‘Specialist waste management’](#).
- 6.171** The breakdown for the non-hazardous recycling, recovery and disposal (landfill void) capacity requirement for the Plan period is shown in Table 6.6.

**Table 6.6 – Treatment of non-hazardous waste in Hampshire**

Waste Properties	Treatment method	Capacity in 2020 (mtpa)	Estimated proportion of waste arisings (%)	Required proportion of waste arisings (%)	Additional capacity requirement (2040) (mtpa)
Non-hazardous	Recycling	1.56	54%	At least 65%	1.99
	Recovery	0.96	33%	Up to 35%	0.95
	Disposal <sup>1</sup>	0.6	-	Up to 5%	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.9</b>

<sup>1</sup>Disposal capacity for landfill is in million tonnes, not million tonnes per annum and is not included in the totals. This makes the overall landfill capacity requirement (total additional void space) for the Plan period up to 3.9 million tonnes (mt).

Source: Waste Background Study

<sup>192</sup> This potential capacity shortfall includes a set annual input of waste for landfill, which in reality does not exist as the landfill void already exists and the annual input of waste could be increased (subject to planning permission).

- 6.172** The additional recycling and recovery capacity requirement is estimated based on the aim of 100% landfill diversion. In this case there is a need for additional 1.99million tonnes per annum of recycling capacity, and 0.95 million tonnes of additional recovery capacity.
- 6.173** The need for additional non-hazardous landfill overall is estimated to be approximately 3.8 million tonnes<sup>193</sup>. However, it is possible that not all of this capacity will be required to manage Hampshire’s waste due to market forces and developments in the way waste is managed in the future. The landfill (disposal) provision is based on a possible need of up to 5% over the Plan period in order to avoid relying on landfill elsewhere, though the overall ambition remains to aim for 100% landfill diversion.
- 6.174** As these capacity requirement figures by 2040 are based upon a planned estimate of growth in waste arisings, the capacity requirement will be monitored in line with the waste arisings over the Plan period. There may be changes to the available capacity both through new facilities and increased capacities, but also the loss of capacity. While many waste management facilities have permanent permissions, their operational life may be limited by the life of machinery, changes to technology or market forces. Therefore, waste management capacity will also need to be monitored over the Plan period, with any capacity losses needing corresponding increases in the additionally required capacity.
- 6.175** It is estimated that Hampshire does not have a capacity gap for inert waste<sup>194</sup>, including estimates for capacity provided by sites exempt from an Environment Permit. This is addressed in the section on [‘Construction, demolition and excavation wastes’](#).

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<sup>193</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>194</sup> Waste Background Study

## **Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development**

**In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:**

- **5.5mtpa of non-hazardous waste;**
- **1.8mtpa of inert waste;**
- **0.18mtpa of hazardous waste.**

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

- **At least 1.99mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and**
- **Up to 0.95mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and**
- **Up to 3.9mt 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**
- b. **extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or**
- c. **appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 - Locations and sites for waste management).**

**6.176** Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several 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.

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

- 6.178** Recycling facilities typically refer to waste recycling stations, material recovery facilities and composting sites. Recovery facilities refer mainly to energy recovery facilities such as anaerobic digestion, energy from waste or other thermal treatment facilities. There are also 'hybrid' waste management developments which incorporate more than one waste management activity, such as waste transfer/recycling with recovery which may involve both material recovery and energy recovery.
- 6.179** 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 Draft 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'](#).

## Energy recovery

- 6.180** Commercial energy recovery development has played an important role to ensure that the target to divert 95% of waste from landfill is met under *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*. Energy recovery includes the production of heat and power (CHP), which can help address the challenge of energy security and climate change. However, the need for energy recovery facilities and their contribution to energy security will need to be balanced against the fact that recovery is below recycling on the waste hierarchy and does not contribute to keep material resources circulating within the economy.



- 6.181** Energy recovery can be achieved through combustion (with direct or indirect use of the energy produced), anaerobic digestion (AD), gasification, pyrolysis or other advanced technologies. Energy recovery in Hampshire is expected to be provided predominantly by energy from waste development but other forms of energy recovery may be proposed. Indeed, biomass<sup>195</sup> is considered to be the renewable energy resource with one of the greatest opportunities for electricity and heat generation. However, the location of AD plants in the countryside may make it impracticable to provide CHP which can also be provided by energy crops (e.g. wood). There are a number of different technologies that involve some form of energy recovery from waste. Some of these are fairly well established, some are new, and others are still emerging. It is expected that all forms of energy recovery could have a role.

<sup>195</sup> Biomass waste includes green waste from farms, gardens and parks, paper and card and food wastes.

## Policy 28: Energy recovery development

### Energy recovery development should:

- a. **be used to divert residual waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and**
- b. **provide combined heat and power; and**
- c. **maximise the use of and provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.**

**6.182** Proposals will be judged against all policies in the Plan. The Hampshire Authorities support the national aim of delivering a substantial increase in energy from waste through AD in the UK. AD uses waste for biogas production, which can be used to produce heat or electricity or cleaned to produce biomethane. This can either be injected directly into the national gas grid or used for transport fuels. AD also recovers valuable nutrients (in the form of ‘digestate’) for returning back to land, so is considered the best environmental outcome for residual food waste<sup>196</sup>. It is expected that AD facilities will generally be located in rural areas because of potential impacts arising from the process (as noted in *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*) and proximity for disposal of residues to land.

**6.183** In order to maximise the sustainability of energy recovery developments, they will need to maximise the efficiency of energy production, but also heat usage, decarbonisation (in line with *Policy 2: Climate Change*) and the beneficial use of any material outputs (in line with the principles of the circular economy).<sup>197</sup>

**6.184** Nationally significant infrastructure projects including some waste energy recovery developments<sup>198</sup>, as defined by the Planning Act 2008<sup>199</sup> will be dealt with by the Planning Inspectorate and not the relevant Minerals and Waste Planning Authority in Hampshire.

**6.185** Hampshire is looking to develop and implement low carbon solutions to waste collection and disposal<sup>200</sup>, so facilities will need to keep pace with scientific and technological developments, in line with *Policy 2 (Climate change)*. The broad criteria for location of new energy from waste facilities is indicated under *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management development)*.

## Locating waste management development

**6.186** There are several different types of modern waste management facilities, and they can be located on different types of land, if the location is appropriate for the proposed activity. In Hampshire, the current network of facilities is generally focused on the main urban areas in south and north Hampshire, although some facilities, such as composting tend to be in more rural areas.

<sup>196</sup> Our waste, our resources: A strategy for England, DEFRA, 2018: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england)

<sup>197</sup> Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2021: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england-2021)

<sup>198</sup> Defined as over 50mW of energy generation and large-scale hazardous waste management plants

<sup>199</sup> Planning Act 2008: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/14](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/14)

<sup>200</sup> Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025: [documents.hants.gov.uk/environment/Hampshire-Climate-Change-strategy-2020-2025.pdf](http://documents.hants.gov.uk/environment/Hampshire-Climate-Change-strategy-2020-2025.pdf)

- 6.187** The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly in the Plan period. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas.
- 6.188** Waste facilities will also need to support planned areas of major new development. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located to enable the use of both the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Primary Route Network (PRN), alongside other roads only where demonstrably suitable for large vehicles in highway and amenity terms, to ensure that the impacts on communities kept to a minimum.
- 6.189** Not all urban sites will be suitable for waste management and a range of local facilities will also be needed to serve rural areas. It is expected that the needs of rural areas will generally be met by smaller, more community-based facilities.
- 6.190** A number of sites have been identified in Hampshire which are considered to be suitable, in principle, to host waste management activities<sup>201</sup>. Evidently, the opportunities are mainly in industrial estate locations, but there are other previously developed sites with good transport connections which may also be suitable. These include:
- local authority vehicle depots;
  - redundant agricultural land and buildings;
  - brownfield sites at major transport junctions;
  - rail sidings; and
  - former Ministry of Defence (MoD) land.

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<sup>201</sup> Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire.

## **Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management**

- 1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:**
  - i. Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and**
  - ii. Areas with safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority;**
- 2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:**
  - a. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or**
  - b. has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or**
  - c. is suitable previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or**
  - d. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and**
  - e. is of a scale compatible with the setting.**
- 3. Development locations other than in accordance with criteria in (1) and (2) will only 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; or**
  - c. the proposed ancillary development facilitates the operations of an existing facility, while reducing the amenity impacts.**
- 4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':**
  - A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1)**
  - Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23)**
  - Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4)**
  - Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12)**
  - Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21)**
  - Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24)**

**6.191** Other site opportunities exist which have not previously been developed (i.e. sites on greenfield land), but are in well-screened locations away from residential areas, may provide opportunities for locating facilities which require countryside or a more isolated location such as anaerobic digestion (AD).



- 6.192** 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. Specific sites that were proposed at the latest "Call for Sites"<sup>202</sup> were assessed and allocated where they were found to be appropriate and strategic.
- 6.193** *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* is used to assess proposals for all types of recycling, recovery and treatment facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes and sets the general approach to considering the location and sites for new waste management facilities. Proposals will be assessed at the planning application stage considering the type and nature of the waste management activity and with reference to the Plan as a whole, particularly *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*. Disposal of waste is considered *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* with reference to landfill.
- 6.194** 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. Transport impacts are addressed under *Policy 12 (Managing traffic)*.
- 6.195** A special need for a location is distinct from the general need for a proposed waste management facility. As different waste management facilities have different locational needs, a special need for a particular location will need to be demonstrated with reference to alternatives, the type of facility, type of waste managed, location of markets, potential impacts from the development and any other relevant factors.
- 6.196** It is national planning policy to give priority to the re-use of previously developed land, including redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings<sup>203</sup>.
- 6.197** Recycling and recovery facilities enclosed in buildings are typically of an industrial nature and deal with largely segregated materials. Activities involve preparing or sorting waste for re-use and include materials recovery facilities (MRF), waste transfer stations (WTS), dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plants, and reprocessing industries. Potential nuisances such as dust and noise can be mitigated as the activity is enclosed, meaning these facilities are compatible with industrial estates.
- 6.198** Smaller-scale facilities (with an approximate throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum and requiring sites of 2 hectares or less) will normally be compatible with most general industrial estates.
- 6.199** Larger scale enclosed premises (typically requiring sites of 2-4 hectares, with a throughput in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum) and facilities with a stack are likely to be located on larger industrial estates or suitable brownfield sites.
- 6.200** Sites suitable for general industrial uses are those identified as suitable for B2 (including mixed B2 / B8), or some uses within the B8 use class<sup>204</sup> (namely open-air storage). Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for E(g) (Uses which can be carried

<sup>202</sup> Minerals and Waste Proposal Study

<sup>203</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, Para. 4 (DCLG, 2014)

<sup>204</sup> The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1987/764/schedule/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1987/764/schedule/made) - as amended ([www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2020/757/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2020/757/made))

out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity) although a limited number of low impact waste management uses (e.g. the dis-assembly of electrical equipment) may be suitable on these sites. Some industrial estates will not be considered suitable for certain waste management facilities because for instance the units are small, the estate is akin to a business park, or it is located close to residential properties.

**6.201** Energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis and gasification/plasma conversion require built facilities and in some cases a stack (i.e. chimney). Sites must be carefully selected and sensitively designed to avoid visual and other amenity and environmental impacts and to provide renewable energy to serve the surrounding area. The location of these facilities is influenced by the location of those using the heat and energy generated and the need to access fuel feedstock. This means that where appropriate, energy from waste Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) (which may also include non-waste fuel sources) may be encouraged alongside new and existing developments, or near sources of fuel feedstock. Small scale community-based CHP schemes may be suitable within planned major development or regeneration areas or in mixed use schemes. CHP could also be used in remote rural areas that do not have access to mains gas supplies.



- 6.202** Recycling and recovery activities which predominantly take place in the open (outside buildings) or involve large areas of open-air storage including biological waste treatment, include composting, construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) recycling, end-of-life vehicle processing and some Household Waste Recycling Centres. Because these activities can create noise, odours and other emissions, they are not easily assimilated in built-up areas. Sites within countryside locations are often more suitable for these types of activities. In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open areas will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, and noise and emissions are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques. Development in the countryside is addressed under *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)*.
- 6.203** Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor MRF 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.
- 6.204** New waste-water and sewage treatment plants, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes will be supported where the location minimises any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to give rise to, and the suitability of the site can be justified in accordance with this Plan. Land adjacent to, or within, sewage treatment works can be suitable for waste management activities as there may be compatible land uses for the biological treatment of waste. Policy 31 (Liquid waste and waste-water management) considers waste-water management in more detail.
- 6.205** Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling CDE waste that produce recycled and secondary aggregates reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries. In almost all cases, it is expected that former quarries or landfills will be restored but there may be exceptions where the benefits from continued development at some locations are considered to be more sustainable than re-locating the development elsewhere. CDE waste recycling facilities can be

acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the sites are in close proximity to sources of waste. In these cases, they will need to operate to higher environmental standards if in proximity to homes and businesses.

- 6.206** There may be a special need or exceptional circumstances where both enclosed and open-air facilities can be justified on sites outside main urban areas. Facilities may require a more rural location because this is closer to the source of the waste being treated or the activity is related to an agricultural activity. For instance, AD plants and composting facilities may need to be located where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land for beneficial purposes. Proposals would generally be of a smaller scale than that proposed in urban areas or on edge of the urban / rural area (the urban fringe).
- 6.207** Enclosed buildings should be of a scale which is compatible with a countryside setting. In demonstrating the suitability of sites, the considerations set out in the policies in [Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment'](#) (Policies 2-10) and [5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities'](#) (Policies 11-14) of the Plan, where relevant, will need to be satisfied. Further guidance on locating waste management facilities outside urban areas is provided by policies 4 (*Protection of the designated landscape*), 5 (*Protection of the countryside*) and 6 (*South West Hampshire Green Belt*).
- 6.208** Proposals on existing sites that facilitate or improve operations (e.g. kiosks, weigh bridges, offices and other ancillary developments) will need to be considered in line with the contribution they make and the specific additional impacts they may have in line with the relevant policies in the Plan.

## Construction, demolition and excavation wastes

- 6.209** The objective in Hampshire is to reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 1.8 – 2.3 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 facilities<sup>205</sup>.



- 6.210** As CDE waste consists of a range of materials, it can be used in a variety of ways. The harder inert materials can be recycled on development sites (using mobile crushers and screeners) or at existing permitted waste sites that recycle aggregates for use in development elsewhere or stockpiled for use at a later date. The softer inert CDE materials such as soils, chalk and clays can also be recycled or recovered on development sites, taken to sites requiring landscaping, fill material or bunds such as golf courses, racetracks, or similar<sup>206</sup>.
- 6.211** Inert CDE materials can also be directed to mineral workings (quarries) for agreed restoration schemes and this is considered in more detail in the section on ['Restoration of minerals and waste developments'](#).

<sup>205</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>206</sup> These are known as exempt sites and refer to those locations where an Environment Permit is not required.

- 6.212** Because these softer inert wastes are used beneficially<sup>207</sup> and not discarded, this Plan considers this use as ‘recovery’ rather than landfill. As CDE waste can be recycled, recovered, or put to ‘beneficial use’ there should be no need for it to be landfilled in the future.
- 6.213** Aggregate recycling facilities accept hard inert material and crush and then ‘screen’ (or filter) the output to produce recycled and secondary aggregates of various grades. However, there is a need to increase the investment in infrastructure to produce more high quality (e.g. washed) recycled and secondary aggregates which can replace primary aggregates such as sand and gravel, to meet the aggregate supply targets as set out in *policies 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, *18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates developments)* and *30 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development)*. These policies seek to encourage such investment, primarily within suitable existing CDE recycling sites, particularly those safeguarded under *policies 16 (Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure)* and *26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*. Such investment could alternatively be in new sites<sup>208</sup> meeting criteria in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*. Many of the facilities are co-located with other mineral or waste management facilities such as quarries, landfills or waste transfer stations. In addition to aggregate from CDE sources, Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) from the three municipal energy recovery facilities in Hampshire is used to produce an aggregate and this is known as Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA).
- 6.214** The Hampshire Authorities encourage the use of IBAA for beneficial uses such as in road construction. It will be necessary to make permanent provision for the treatment of IBAA within the Plan period. Applications for such development will be considered against all policies in the Plan, in particular *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*.
- 6.215** The needs for no additional waste management capacity for inert waste are detailed in Table 6.6. As there are a number of ways to put inert material in Hampshire to beneficial use, dedicated landfill provision for inert waste is not required. There are no current national targets for recycling inert waste, so a local target in line with that for non-hazardous waste has been set at 65%.

**Table 6.7 – Treatment of inert waste in Hampshire**

Waste Properties	Treatment method	Capacity in 2020 (mtpa)	Estimated proportion of waste arisings (%)	Required proportion of waste treatment (%)	Additional capacity requirement (2040) (mtpa)
Inert	Recycling	1.43	51%	65%	-0.3
	Recovery	1.17	42%	35%	-0.5
	Disposal	0.34	11.6%	0%	0
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>2.56</b>	<b>104%</b>	-	<b>-0.8</b>

*Source: Waste Background Study*

<sup>207</sup> In line with the SEWPAG Joint Position Statement: permanent Deposit of Inert Waste on Land in the South East of England, 2019.

<sup>208</sup> An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management facilities in Hampshire, section 7.

**6.216** Capacity to produce high quality recycled aggregates is supported, in order to encourage better use of (hard) inert waste to produce secondary and recycled aggregates which can be used in construction and road maintenance and reduce its use as ‘fill’ material or disposal to land<sup>209</sup>. The production of recycled and secondary aggregates is covered in the section on [‘Recycled and secondary aggregates’](#).

### **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:**

- **1.77mtpa of inert waste;**

**The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:**

- i. Maintenance of current inert recycling capacity levels (1.43mtpa); and**
  - ii. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (1.17mtpa).**
- 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;**

**6.217** Although sufficient capacity appears to exist to meet the requirement to deliver 1.8mtpa of high-quality recycled aggregates, if the production/ sales rate is lower than expected, suitable development to increase the annual production would be supported. It should also be noted a number of the aggregate recycling facilities in Hampshire are on temporary planning permissions so existing capacity will diminish if extensions to existing permissions are not forthcoming.

**6.218** It is recognised that the capacity figures of inert waste recycling and recycled and secondary aggregates are not aligned, due to the differing focus of waste management and resource generation processes. However, in both functions recycling is supported, as higher on the waste management hierarchy than recovery or disposal and as a more sustainable alternative for materials than virgin sand and gravel.

**6.219** It is to be expected that Local Plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practise’s and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the Hampshire Authorities long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.

<sup>209</sup> In line with the Aggregates Quality Protocol: [aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality\\_protocols/index.html](http://aggregain.wrap.org.uk/quality/quality_protocols/index.html)

- 6.220** The production of recycled aggregates for use in high quality recycled/secondary aggregates end products<sup>210</sup> such as concrete requires the removal of fines<sup>211</sup> and organic matter from inert waste material, which is generally achieved by washing the recycled material. A British Standard<sup>212</sup> specifies the basic requirements for producers of concrete from primary or secondary (i.e. recycled materials) sources. To increase the management of inert waste further up the waste hierarchy, all inert waste elements capable of producing high quality (washed) recycled aggregate material should therefore be removed for recycling.
- 6.221** Mobile plants on development sites can contribute to the re-use and recovery of CDE waste and therefore will be supported under Policy 30(2). Where this falls outside 'permitted development rights' appropriate permission and other non-planning consents (e.g. environmental permitting) will be required.

## Liquid waste and waste-water management

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

- 6.223** Waste-water is a broad term describing a mixed liquid waste, and refers to both the liquids and solid. Liquids are relatively easily processed at waste-water or sewage treatments works, however solids (biosolids/sludge) often require further treatment. The principal disposal route for treatment of sewage sludge in Hampshire is to recycle sewage sludge to agricultural land<sup>213</sup>. Hampshire's major waste-water treatment sites are situated at Budds Farm (Havant), Peel Common (Fareham), Basingstoke (Chineham), Millbrook (Southampton) and Slowhill (Marchwood). Budds Farm includes advanced technology that allows for the creation of heat and power, whilst Millbrook offers a sub-regionally important site for the cleaning of the waste-water.



- 6.224** The forecast long term increase in population and housing will lead to growth in demand for waste-water treatment in Hampshire. The provision of sewage treatment works is a Waste Planning Authority responsibility as set out in the Town and County Planning Regulations 2003<sup>214</sup>. However, it is acknowledged that in two-tier areas, the district or borough authorities can effectively lead on the planning of this form of waste, which is then determined by the Waste Planning Authority. Districts, boroughs and the waste authorities will also need to consider how extra waste-water from new housing developments has the potential to affect sensitive receptors, particularly NSN sites and Ramsar sites from nutrient pollution. As such, nutrient neutrality may need to be reviewed as part of waste-water treatment planning applications.

<sup>210</sup> For example, to British Standards as suggested in the Aggregates Quality Protocol.

<sup>211</sup> Generally defined as small particles of inert material such as stones, aggregates and glass in this context, but the term may also refer to fibre, films, rigid plastics, wood, metal and textiles.

<sup>212</sup> British Standard BS8500-Part 2 - Concrete Complementary British Standard to BS EN 206-1 - Part 2: Specification for constituent materials and concrete (British Standards Institute, 2006).

<sup>213</sup> The spreading of sewage sludge on land resulting in benefit to agriculture or ecological improvement is specifically regulated by the 1989 Sludge Use in Agriculture Regulations (SUAR), supported by the 1996 Code of Practice.

<sup>214</sup> Town and County Planning (Prescription of County Matters) Regulations 2003.

- 6.225** The majority of Local Planning Authorities in Hampshire have commissioned studies to assess the level of future requirements and the relevant authorities will work closely with waste-water companies in order to identify, appraise and provide sufficient capacity as and when it is required, in the most appropriate locations taking in all planning considerations.
- 6.226** The long-term need for waste-water treatment has been assessed<sup>215</sup> and reviewed. Decisions made by water companies in terms of how they propose to balance supply with demand are likely to have direct implications for waste-water management. While ongoing programmes to encourage reductions in domestic water usage might have an effect in lowering individual household consumption (and therefore logically the resulting wastewater flows), several causes, both traditional and emerging, are leading to continued requirements for development at existing and new sites. Water company planning also expects increasing renewal and expansion of the pipeline network infrastructure to improve it locally and its strategic connectivity. However, permitted development rights mean specific planning permission should only be required in very special circumstances as the Water Act and Countryside & Rights of Way Act place duties on statutory bodies, including water companies, which address many of the issues planning would seek to control with non-statutory bodies.
- 6.227** Requirements for development include: addressing nutrient neutrality issues; improving efficiency of biosolids management; updating existing processes; evolving regulation requiring improvements and additions to treatment including emerging concerns such as pharmaceuticals and micro plastics; reduction in acceptability of stormwater discharges and increase in recreational water body use (both in rivers and the sea) at all times of year; reduced acceptability of local ground disposal from septic tanks; intensifying impacts of global warming and water scarcity; and, developing drivers such as biodiversity net gain and carbon neutrality. Development is also sometimes required in the network, to serve emerging issues and relatively small-scale developer needs, for pumping stations and storm attenuation tanks which can require specific planning permission.
- 6.228** In the waste-water industry anaerobic digestion (AD) technology is commonly used to treat sewage sludge. The treated sludge biosolids can be spread according to the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations<sup>216</sup>. Opportunities to co-treat sewage sludge with other organic waste (such as food waste) are encouraged as this can produce both renewable energy and a biofertiliser. It is recognised however, that currently technology requirements and regulation become more complex when accepting other feedstocks and can limit the potential for spreading the treated sludge or digestate.
- 6.229** Treating landfill leachate normally entails collection of the liquid leachate in a lagoon or holding tank either within or adjacent to the landfill, before being removed from site by road tanker, for treatment at either a specialist leachate treatment facility, or more commonly a waste-water treatment works.

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<sup>215</sup> Assessment of Need for Waste Management in Hampshire: Specialist Waste Facilities Report, Chapter 8.

<sup>216</sup> Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990).

- 6.230** Other ‘liquid’ wastes include oil and oil/water mixes which similarly have unique waste management requirements. About a third of all hazardous waste arisings in Hampshire are oil and oil/water mixtures and around 40,000 tonnes are generated per year. Hampshire currently has facilities for the storage, treatment and disposal of liquid waste (including specialist leachate treatment plants and three facilities which deal with oil waste).

### **Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management**

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

- a. there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste-water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and**
- b. they do not breach either relevant ‘no deterioration’ objectives, environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; and**
- c. 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 Policy 28 (Energy recovery development);**

**and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:**

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

- 6.231** Permission for such proposals will not be granted unless it is demonstrated that development will not cause an unacceptable degree of nuisance or negatively affect the environment in any other way. Proposals will need to ensure that climate change adaptation has been incorporated into the design to maintain operations during flood risk events (*Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation)*).

- 6.232** In relation to *Policy 31 (b) (Liquid waste and waste-water management)*, ‘no deterioration’ objectives relate to the Water Framework Directive (WFD)<sup>217</sup>. Two of the objectives of the WFD are to ‘prevent deterioration of the status of all bodies of surface water’ and ‘prevent the deterioration of the status of all bodies of groundwater’. The WFD objectives are transposed into national law in the UK through The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003<sup>218</sup> are delivered through River Basin Management Plans in England<sup>219</sup>.

<sup>217</sup> Water Framework Directive (2000):

[eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2000L0060:20090625:EN:PDF)

<sup>218</sup> The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003:

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2003/3242/contents/made](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2003/3242/contents/made)

<sup>219</sup> River Basin Management Plans: [www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/148254.aspx](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/148254.aspx)



## Non-hazardous waste landfill

**6.233** The disposal of waste to land to fill a void is commonly known as landfill. Historically, this method of waste management used to be the most common form of waste management before the significant increase in recycling and recovery that occurs now. It was and still is, the least preferable type of waste management as it provides very little benefit apart from the disposal of waste.



**6.234** Landfill in Hampshire is considered to be ‘disposal’ except if the waste is inert and has a significant beneficial use. Inert wastes which are used to restore mineral workings, in civil engineering developments or for other beneficial uses are generally not considered disposal (landfill), but recovery<sup>220</sup>. This is because the land is restored to the desired levels, and it can also provide other environmental and amenity benefits.

**6.235** Hampshire is a high performing area for ‘diverting’ household waste<sup>221</sup> from landfill. The number of landfill sites in Hampshire have steadily decreased and most of the allocated sites in the previous Plan (2013) have not been taken up. This is in line with the ambitions of a circular economy and with Hampshire’s aim to ultimately divert 100% waste from landfill.

**6.236** About 95% of household waste is currently diverted (recycled or recovered) from landfill<sup>222</sup>. This means only a very limited amount of Hampshire’s household waste (which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered) is disposed of at landfill sites. Whilst the remaining amount of household waste still landfilled is relatively small, this ‘residual’ amount represents the most difficult challenge, and its future treatment away from landfill may rely on technological solutions that are delivered over the long term. There may also be a need for more regional facilities that take landfill waste from a wider area, due to the reducing quantities of waste that needs landfilling. Therefore, there may still be a potential need for landfill facilities and the Plan enables them to come forward through *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous landfill)*. The potential requirement for landfill over the Plan period is shown in Table 6.8.

**Table 6.8 – Landfill capacity requirements over the Plan period**

	Actual – at end 2020	Predicted need to 2040	Potential shortfall
<b>Void Capacity (current and estimated) (tonnes)</b>	<b>552,000</b>	<b>4,440,000</b>	<b>3,888,000</b>
<b>Void capacity (tonnes per annum over the plan period)</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>222,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>

*Figures are rounded*

*Source: Waste Background Study*

<sup>220</sup> Due to the update guidance from the Environment Agency being more restrictive on which land uses are inert waste recovery, there may be some beneficial uses that are not technically recovery.

<sup>221</sup> About 90% of municipal waste in Hampshire is household waste. The remainder is waste generated from areas such as public parks, street sweepings, etc.

<sup>222</sup> Waste Background Study

- 6.237** Some existing landfill sites can also be extended or surcharged which can help avoid the need to open new landfill sites. Both can create extra void capacity, by increasing the site area horizontally (extension) or vertically (surcharging).
- 6.238** There are strict guidelines in place which ensure that landfills do not have an adverse impact on the environment, communities or public safety and this limits the potential location of landfill sites in Hampshire.
- 6.239** The use of remaining capacity at existing sites does not imply support for any further development, except where the site is included in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*. Impacts on the environment and local communities should be avoided at any extensions or new landfills.
- 6.240** There may be opportunities for the re-working of former landfill sites, not limited to non-hazardous, to either remove existing landfilled materials in order to reuse the land or void, or to exploit benefits from the in-situ material itself. Such materials may be valuable and therefore the re-working of such sites would enable the value to be recovered in addition to providing additional landfill capacity if needed. Appropriate locations would include those that accord with the relevant policies in the Plan. In the case of re-working of non-hazardous landfill, particular consideration should be given to the requirements of *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)*, but also to the potential impacts of disturbing any restoration and continuing impacts within a certain area.

## **Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill**

**Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire’s non-hazardous residual waste will be supported.**

**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 3.9 million tonnes additional 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.**

**6.241** The existing landfill site identified in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* is shown on the [‘Policies Map’](#).

**6.242** It is expected that the cross-boundary movement of waste to and from neighbouring waste planning authorities for non-hazardous landfill will continue to occur, due to market forces and the limited landfill opportunities as the overall number of operational sites continues to fall. Waste may also move to and from waste planning authorities further afield but in all cases, Hampshire will continue to support the movement of waste which is in accordance with *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)*.

**6.243** *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* provides criteria for considering the potential for additional landfill capacity at other suitable land. This is limited to an existing landfill or un-restored

mineral void because land raising<sup>223</sup> is not supported. Due to the landscape issues created by land raising, the constraints that are present in Hampshire and the limited benefits through restoration of unspoiled land, it is not considered a suitable form of waste management.

- 6.244** Proposals brought forward for the re-working of landfill will need to consider by-products associated with the landfill (such as leachate and/or gas), as well as backfill materials, if applicable, needed for a planned restoration.
- 6.245** Restoration of landfill sites can assist in delivering other environmental objectives, such as habitat re-establishment and biodiversity targets, new woodland and the provision of public amenity and recreational space. The restoration of landfills is considered in more detail in the section on [‘Restoration of minerals and waste developments’](#).
- 6.246** As the vast majority of carbon emissions from waste management (excluding energy from waste) comes from landfill sites<sup>224</sup>, and in line with both *Policy 2 (Climate Change)* and the UK target for net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, any carbon impacts from landfill will need to be assessed and balanced against the need for the development.

## Specialist waste management

- 6.247** A small amount of Hampshire’s waste is classed as hazardous<sup>225</sup> and comes from a range of everyday activities and sources including industry (such as oils, chemicals and paints), the health care sector (such as clinical wastes), and households (such as batteries). Most of this waste is treated in specialist recycling, recovery or treatment facilities, however currently some has to be disposed to land (landfill).
- 6.248** Some types of waste are classed as hazardous because they have unique characteristics and often require specialist treatment technologies. One of the largest sources of waste arisings in Hampshire requiring specialist waste management is that from oils or oil/water mixes such as machine, engine, gear, heating, sludge, hydraulic and oily sludges. In 2020, these arisings were estimated as about 43,000 tonnes of hazardous waste<sup>226</sup>.
- 6.249** Hampshire has a number of hazardous waste recycling and recovery facilities which provide an important role in managing this form of waste. Significantly, the Fawley Thermal Treatment Centre plays a national role in the disposal of many hazardous waste materials through incineration.
- 6.250** Most energy recovery facilities or specialist incinerators produce a fly-ash or Air Pollution Control (APC) residues which are hazardous and require pre-treatment and then disposal at hazardous landfill sites. Hampshire currently has three energy recovery facilities for municipal waste, another for commercial wastes as well as a high temperature incinerator specifically for hazardous wastes.
- 6.251** Other hazardous waste produced in Hampshire includes asbestos waste which can be deposited in dedicated hazardous cells within non-hazardous landfill. In 2020, Hampshire’s arisings were estimated at about 9,000 tonnes<sup>227</sup>. Industrial residues such as those from drilling muds which are produced in oil and gas extraction in Hampshire are produced in small amounts, most of which can be dewatered, and the remaining sludge disposed at hazardous landfill. Currently, the only

<sup>223</sup> Land raising - waste disposed mainly above pre-existing ground levels to create raised areas

<sup>224</sup> 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, DBE&IS, 2020:

[assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/862887/2018\\_Final\\_greenhouse\\_gas\\_emissions\\_statistical\\_release.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/862887/2018_Final_greenhouse_gas_emissions_statistical_release.pdf)

<sup>225</sup> In line with the Environment Agency classifications: [www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste](http://www.gov.uk/how-to-classify-different-types-of-waste)

<sup>226</sup> Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2020)

<sup>227</sup> Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2020)

Hampshire site on UK Radioactive Waste Inventory<sup>228</sup> is HMNB Portsmouth, with estimated future arisings of 18.4m<sup>3</sup> of ILW (Intermediate Level Waste) up to 2063<sup>229</sup>.

- 6.252** The existing recycling and recovery hazardous waste management capacity in Hampshire is estimated to be 175,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) which is lower than the total estimated hazardous waste arisings in 2040 of 177,000tpa<sup>230</sup>. The majority of hazardous waste management capacity is recovery including incineration (146,000 tonnes per annum)
- 6.253** Due to the specialist nature of hazardous waste facilities, hazardous waste is more likely to travel further than other types of waste. In 2020, around 89,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were exported, while 50,000 tonnes of hazardous waste were imported<sup>231</sup>. The amount of hazardous waste that was managed in Hampshire in 2019 was approximately 72,000 tonnes<sup>232</sup>.
- 6.254** All forms of hazardous waste should be treated as far as possible up the waste hierarchy and as close as possible to the source of the waste arising. Specialist facilities for recycling, recovery or treatment of hazardous waste should be located where they meet other Plan policies and in particular the criteria set out in *policies 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* and *29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*. Furthermore, waste management capacity will also need to be monitored over the Plan period, with any capacity losses needing corresponding increases in the additionally required capacity.
- 6.255** During the Plan period, existing or future non-hazardous landfill sites may apply to receive other types of waste, including some specific hazardous wastes. The amount of hazardous waste produced in Hampshire that went to landfill in 2020 is approximately 18,000 tonnes.
- 6.256** There are a number of facilities outside Hampshire which deal with Hampshire’s hazardous waste. Some of these are nationally or regionally significant facilities. There is no evidence to suggest that this provision will not be available in the short-medium term. The availability of this provision including the limited opportunities for landfilling, will be monitored regularly<sup>233</sup>.
- 6.257** The provision of hazardous waste landfill capacity is a priority in the wider area, particularly to serve the needs of the south of England. Other identified priorities for the wider region include treatment facilities for hazardous APC residues (from energy from waste recovery facilities or other combustion facilities) and dedicated landfill cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous wastes such as asbestos waste<sup>234</sup>. Managing hazardous waste is likely to change significantly in future, as hazardous waste is increasingly directed away from landfill.

<sup>228</sup> UK Radioactive Waste Inventory (UKRWI): [ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/](http://ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/)

<sup>229</sup> 2019 UK Radioactive Waste Detailed Data (DBE&IS, 2019): [ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2019-Detailed-Data-Report-Final.pdf](http://ukinventory.nda.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2019-Detailed-Data-Report-Final.pdf)

<sup>230</sup> Waste Background Study

<sup>231</sup> Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2020)

<sup>232</sup> Hazardous Waste Data Interrogator (EA, 2020)

<sup>233</sup> Including the planning permission end date or other limitations on its continued use, or any geographic restriction of waste inputs.

<sup>234</sup> Hazardous Waste Regulations (2005): The regulations prohibit the disposal of hazardous waste together with other wastes.

### **Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development**

**Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 2,000 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).**

- 6.258** There are some forms of hazardous waste for which there are no acceptable or alternative forms of treatment further up the waste hierarchy, and therefore disposal (in the form of landfill) is the only viable option.
- 6.259** Where waste management authorisations for disposal to existing facilities are sought, the operator should seek advice from the relevant Hampshire Authority on whether planning permission might also be required. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the original permissions and conditions for operation of the site. Where no condition has been imposed then the question of whether or not planning permission is required will depend on the degree to which the proposal varies from the existing permission and how material such changes are.
- 6.260** Radioactive wastes are not generally classified as hazardous wastes as they do not come under the EU Waste Framework Directive, as applied in UK legislation<sup>235</sup>. The lowest level of radioactive waste, LLW, consists largely of paper, plastics and scrap metal items that have been used in hospitals, research establishments and the nuclear industry. In future, there is likely to be more LLW requiring special disposal in the UK as nuclear plants are decommissioned. Landfill companies and nuclear operators have to apply to the Environment Agency for authorisations to dispose of LLW. Although there are no nuclear power stations in or near to Hampshire, the Government expects all waste planning authorities to consider the management of LLW as opportunities to dispose of this waste are limited. The relatively small volumes of this waste mean that its management has to rely on facilities provided for other conventional wastes, rather than bespoke facilities for LLW.
- 6.261** Any proposals to manage significant volumes of hazardous or LLW from outside Hampshire would have to demonstrate that the local social and economic benefits outweigh other sustainability criteria and that their environmental impact is acceptable. The disposal of intermediate and high level radioactive and nuclear waste in Hampshire will not be permitted. Very Low Level radioactive Waste (VLLW) is a sub category of Low Level radioactive Waste, which contains very little radioactivity. Landfill and incinerator operators do not need special authorisation to dispose of this waste.

<sup>235</sup> EU Directive 2008/98/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive): [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/, as implemented by the Hazardous Waste \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2005 \(as amended\) - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/_as_implemented_by_the_Hazardous_Waste_(England_and_Wales)_Regulations_2005_(as_amended) - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents)

## Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure

**6.262** Hampshire’s existing minerals wharf and rail depot infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2040<sup>236</sup>. These matters are considered in more detail in the sections on [‘Safeguarding mineral infrastructure’](#), [‘Aggregate supply’](#), [‘Aggregate wharves and rail depots’](#) and [‘Safeguarding waste infrastructure’](#). However, the position will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure the Plan responds positively and flexibly to any:

- changes in supply;
- changes in demand;
- other changes in circumstances such as changes in operations and technology at wharves and rail depots; and
- the need of areas outside of the Plan.

**6.263** Monitoring the Plan will ensure that potential trends which may impact on wharf and rail capacity are identified and allow a timely assessment of the consequences on the Plan’s objectives. This is set out in [‘Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan’](#). Relevant issues for monitoring include:

- navigational and/or marine access constraints;
- physical capacity of quays;
- lack of rail access;
- inability of existing aggregate wharves to meet modern and potentially future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry or to expand;
- regeneration opportunities in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and elsewhere; and
- Hampshire’s influence over wider economies.

**6.264** In the event that further wharf or rail depot proposals come forward within the Plan period, criteria against which they will be considered are set out in the section on [‘Aggregate wharves and rail depots’](#).

**6.265** National planning policy requires mineral planning authorities to ‘safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for: the bulk transport, handling and processing of minerals’<sup>237</sup>. Safeguarding potential infrastructure, like that for mineral resources (as set out in the section on [‘Safeguarding mineral resources’](#)) would not in itself presume in favour of future development. However, it would prevent future planning decisions being made without consideration of potential mineral and waste interests on suitable sites. It is recognised that there may be opportunities for potential further wharves and rail depots if suitable land were to become available in the locations identified in Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure), within or beyond the Plan period.

<sup>236</sup> Wharves and Rail Depots Study

<sup>237</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210 (e) (MHCLG, 2021)

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

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.

The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.

- 6.266** The National Policy Statement for Ports<sup>238</sup> encourages sustainable port development to cater for long-term forecasted growth in volumes of imports and exports by sea. It states that a competitive and efficient port industry should be capable of meeting the needs of importers and exporters cost effectively and in a timely manner, thus contributing to long-term economic growth and prosperity. In addition, it allows judgements about when and where new developments might be proposed to be made on the basis of commercial factors by the port industry or port developers operating within a free market environment, and ensures that all proposed developments satisfy legal, environmental and social constraints and objectives, including the relevant European Directives and corresponding national regulations.
- 6.267** National policy<sup>239</sup> also recognises the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea gateway port with significant global and economic importance.
- 6.268** The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan<sup>240</sup> is considered by Associated British Ports (ABP) to be the only location for accommodating significant port expansion. ABP also consider that this site could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local but also a potentially national need for the processing and distribution of different aggregates and waste resources, especially if deep-water berthing facilities were to be developed. The site is also identified in policy ECON4 the New Forest District Local Plan 2016-2036 Part One: Planning Strategy as the only area of land physically capable of accommodating significant expansion of the Port of Southampton. However, land at Dibden Bay is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and also adjoins the New Forest National Park. The foreshore is of international importance and is designated as a Special Protection Area, Ramsar site and a SSSI. In 2004, the Secretary of State rejected previous proposals for port development at Dibden Bay principally because of its environmental impacts. Whilst there may also be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton, any

<sup>238</sup> National Policy Statement for Ports (DCLG, 2012)

<sup>239</sup> Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, paragraph 4.10 (Department for Transport, 2008)

<sup>240</sup> Port of Southampton Master Plan (2010-2026) (Associated British Ports, 2010)



development in this location must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations<sup>241</sup>.

**6.269** Expansion of the Port of Southampton may not be the only option for future wharf capacity in Hampshire. Investment in modern wharf infrastructure may provide further opportunities. In addition, with the changing economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport. For instance, opportunities may arise through the development of the Marchwood Port. The existing commercial docks at Southampton, as operated by ABP, are identified in other elements of the development plan as operational port land where the growth of general port uses is encouraged<sup>242</sup>. The Solent Freeport proposal will also lead to opportunities for the Port, and this will be kept under review with regard to minerals and waste. The existing naval base and commercial docks at Portsmouth are also identified in other elements of the development plan for employment and port uses<sup>243</sup>. Were areas of such land to be released from port or port related uses by the relevant Port Authority, this may provide further opportunities for minerals and waste wharf infrastructure.

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<sup>241</sup> The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

<sup>242</sup> City of Southampton Local Plan Review - Adopted Version (2006) Proposals Map and Southampton Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, policy CS9, page 44 (2010)

<sup>243</sup> The Portsmouth Plan (Portsmouth's Core Strategy), PCS11 employment land, page 87-88

## 7. Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review

- 7.1** The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Partial Update – Draft Plan is required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>244</sup> and National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW)<sup>245</sup> to be deliverable and subject to monitoring and review. This is to ensure the Draft Plan's strategic priorities are being implemented and the policies are having the desired effect and to identify whether there are concerns or issues that need to be addressed.
- 7.2** The policies and proposals in the Draft Plan will be implemented primarily through the development management process. The Hampshire Authorities will be guided by the Plan, or the NPPF where the Plan is silent, in its totality in considering whether to grant or refuse permission, in deciding what conditions should be attached to any permission, and to determine whether a legal agreement is required.
- 7.3** Monitoring is an important element in the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste developments. Hampshire County Council will monitor all minerals and waste developments granted by the authority proportionate to the type and nature of the development. The Hampshire Authorities will use appropriate compliance measures, if these are required, to ensure compliance with minerals and waste permissions granted. This may include enforcement action.
- 7.4** The Draft Plan's strategic priorities arise from the Plan's vision (see the section on ['Vision – Where we need to be'](#)) and its associated key sustainable development themes of 'protecting Hampshire's environment', 'maintaining Hampshire's communities' and 'supporting Hampshire's economy'.
- 7.5** In preparing this Draft Plan, a number of issues for sustaining aggregate supply and managing waste have been raised. Although these issues are not currently considered to be relevant to this Plan up to 2040, they will need to be considered through monitoring and as part of any review of the Plan as they may have an impact on aggregate supply and the management of waste within or beyond the end of the Plan period. These include:
- limited viable indigenous and accessible sand and gravel resources;
  - major constraints that affect possible sites in north and south Hampshire; the location of two National Parks, AONBs and other nature conservation designations that restrict opportunities for future mineral and waste development;
  - the majority of Hampshire's wharves are located in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and can offer important regeneration opportunities (this is an on-going issue and regeneration would be facilitated should a suitable opportunity arise to relocate current wharf sites);
  - extensive existing built-up areas create land-use conflicts with minerals and waste development;
  - as the green economy develops this is likely to create an associated demand for infrastructure that supports more sustainable modes of transport such as rail and shipping; and
  - Hampshire's influence over wider economies.
- 7.6** Monitoring of these issues throughout the Draft Plan period as part of the monitoring of the policies included in the Plan will allow for an assessment of their potential impact on the delivery of the Plan's strategic priorities. Options for addressing the above issues should form part of any review of the Plan (programmed for approximately five years after adoption of the Plan subject to monitoring).

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<sup>244</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 31-33 (MHCLG, 2021) refers to the Local Plan that should be 'should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years'. Also, Para. 16 (b) refers to the plan should 'be prepared positively, in a way that is aspirational but deliverable'.

<sup>245</sup> National Planning Policy for Waste, Para. 9 (DCLG, 2014).

- 7.7** The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is designed to monitor the policies against the Draft Plan's strategic priorities. This is considered in more detail in ['Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#). The Implementation and Monitoring Plan will be used to monitor the delivery of the Draft Plan.
- 7.8** Future minerals and waste development, the review and any required update of the Plan will involve a large number of interests. The Hampshire Authorities will seek to develop long-term options for minerals and waste development and will include work with a number of different interested parties in the development of these options through the review of the Plan including:
- Hampshire Authorities (including the Highway Authorities) and other Local Planning Authorities both inside and outside of Hampshire;
  - Hampshire's local community and communities located outside of Hampshire which may be impacted by any further plan making;
  - Government and relevant government agencies such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England;
  - relevant non-governmental organisations;
  - the minerals and waste industry (including South East England Aggregates Working Party (SEEAWP) and the South East Waste Authorities Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG));
  - other related businesses (including NuLeAF); and
  - the transport industry (including port authorities and network rail).

## Glossary and acronyms

**Adaptation:** In relation to *Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation)*, adaptation relates to ensuring that minerals and waste developments minimise their effect on climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emission, sustainable use of resources, developing energy recovery facilities, utilising low carbon technologies, avoiding areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

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

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

**Afteruse:** The use that land, used for minerals working or waste uses, is put to after restoration.

**Agent of Change Principle:** The Agent of Change principle places the responsibility for mitigating impacts from existing noise-generating activities or uses on the proposed new noise-sensitive development.

**Aggregate recycling site:** Facilities where hard, inert materials are crushed and screened (filtered) to produce recycled/secondary aggregate of various grades. Aggregates may be produced from construction, demolition, and excavation (CDE) waste, or incinerator bottom ash (IBA) from energy recovery facilities.

**Air Pollution Control Residues (APC):** A product of activities at Energy Recovery Facilities which is considered to be hazardous and require pre-treatment and disposal. APC residues are a mixture of fly ash, organic pollutants (including dioxins and furans), carbon and alkaline salts in powder form. They are generated from processes associated with the operation of Solid Waste combustion and other thermal waste treatments. APC residues typically account for approximately 3.5-5% by weight of waste throughput for thermal treatment technologies. They are classified as hazardous waste as they can cause lung damage and skin irritations.

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

**Amenity:** Something considered necessary to live comfortably.

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

**Ancient Woodland:** A statutory designation for woodland where it has persisted continuously since 1600.

**Appraisal:** An assessment of a proposal for the purposes of determining both its value, viability and deliverability taking into account the positive and negative impacts the development would have.

**Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR):** This is the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hampshire County Council. It is an index to the known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, designed and historic landscapes, parks and gardens and industrial monuments in the county. The unitary authorities of Southampton and Portsmouth maintain their own Historic Environment Records.

**Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):** Areas of countryside considered to have significant landscape value and protected to preserve that value. Originally identified and designated by the Countryside Commission under Sections 87 and 88 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside

Act 1949. Natural England is now responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management and upkeep.

### **Associated British Ports (ABP)**

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

**Beneficial after-use:** In relation to *Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)*, beneficial afteruses are when following minerals or waste development, the land is returned land back to a beneficial condition following the end of development through restoration. Restoration involves effective planning to ensure that a site's end use (after-use) is in keeping with the character and local area and therefore is of benefit once it is restored. In relation to *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)*, beneficial afteruses will include mineral extraction which takes place to facilitate another end use development. This may include the provision of agricultural reservoirs.

**Best and most versatile agricultural land (BMV):** The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choice to be made about its future use in the planning system. It helps underpin the principles of sustainable development. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by Government policy guidance. This is land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs, and which can best deliver future crops for food and non-food uses such as biomass.

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

- Strategic Plan – sets out the objectives of the Partnership, describes Hampshire's biodiversity, and identifies habitats and species of priority concern. It also presents a strategy for information, data and raising awareness of biodiversity;
- Individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity.

**Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG):** An approach to development, and/or land management, that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.

**Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA):** Specific geographical areas with the best opportunity to restore and create habitats of regional importance. They are defined entirely on the basis of identifying those areas where conservation action is likely to have the most benefit for biodiversity based on existing biodiversity interest and opportunities for enhancement. The purpose of BOAs is to guide support for land management as they represent those areas where assistance for land management and habitat restoration would have particular benefit.

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

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

**Borrow pit:** Where minerals are required for a particular major local construction project, temporary borrow pits can sometimes be developed to obtain very local sources of sand, gravel, chalk or clay.

Production from borrow pits is normally limited to use for a specific project, and usually has direct access from the pit to the construction site.

**Brick-making clay:** Clay which is specifically used for brick or tile making. Brick making clay is associated with Hampshire's brickworks.

**British Geological Survey (BGS):** The United Kingdom's centre for earth science information and expertise. The BGS provides services and advice on geoscience.

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

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

**Candidate European sites:** See '*Potential / candidate European sites*'

**Capacity:** In relation to *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, capacity is the level of provision at existing sites which enables the delivery of aggregate supply in Policy 17.

**Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>):** The most important greenhouse gas produced by human activities.

**CABE:** CABE/ the Design Council is a charity which champions great design.

**Certificate of Lawful Development (CLU):** A certificate issued when it is demonstrated that an existing use of land, or some operational development, or some activity in breach of a planning condition, is lawful or if a proposed use of buildings or other land, or some operations proposed to be carried out in, on, over, or under land, would be lawful.

**Chalk:** A soft white rock primarily formed from the mineral calcite. One of the uses of this mineral is in agriculture.

**Circular Economy:** A circular economy is "a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible".

**Clay:** A fine-grained, firm earthy material that is plastic when wet and hardens when heated, consisting primarily of hydrated silicates of aluminium, and widely used in making bricks, tiles, and pottery.

**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 community.

**Clinical waste:** Hazardous waste arisings from the healthcare sector; hospitals, doctor's surgeries, laboratories etc. which may be infectious or pose another type of health risk. Clinical waste has to be properly disposed of and this is normally carried out by high temperature incineration.

**Clunch:** This is a hard chalk/clay aggregate which is bedded in mortar for walls. There is no evidence to suggest that it is sourced in Hampshire other than recycling from old buildings.

**Coated roadstone plant:** A facility which uses sand and aggregates, bound together either bitumen or tar, to manufacture asphalt concrete (coated roadstone) used in highway construction.

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

**Compensation:** the creation, restoration or enhancement of the environment in another location to counterbalance adverse impacts caused by land-use/development.

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

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

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

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

**Community Strategy:** A Community Strategy outlines the local community's wishes and priorities they can be used as a tool to ensure local government and other services meet local needs.

**Compatible uses:** More than one mineral or waste activities taking place on the sites which are well-suited.

**Concrete batching plant / manufacturing plant:** Devices used to mix various materials, such as sand and gravel, to form concrete.

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

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

**Conventional hydrocarbons (oil and gas):** Oil and gas where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone.

**Core Strategy:** See '*Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy*'.

**Corridor of disturbance:** An area located on land surrounding a specific construction project where aggregate is extracted as part of the development. The corridor of disturbance relates to 'borrow pits' and indicates the area which aggregate can be extracted for specific projects.

**Countryside:** land not in towns, cities or industrial areas that is either used for farming or left in its natural condition.

**Cumulative impact:** Impacts that accumulate over time, from one or more sources.

**Curtilage:** The curtilage is the enclosed plot of land on which a building sits, including any of its associated outbuildings, and is demarcated by the boundaries of the land.

**Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC):** The UK Government department which invests in local areas to drive growth and create jobs, delivers the homes, supports community and faith groups, and oversees local government, planning and building safety.

**Department of energy and climate change (DECC):** The UK Government department which works to make sure the UK has secure, clean, affordable energy supplies and promotes international adaptation and mitigation to climate change. DECC issues licences for oil and gas development in the UK.

**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.

**Design and Access Statement:** A supporting document submitted with a planning application, in which developers state how their proposal is appropriate for the site and accessible to people who may use it.

**Development considerations:** These are identified in '[Appendix A \(Site allocations\)](#)' of the Plan and are identified for each of the site allocations in the Plan. 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.

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

**Directional drilling:** Non-vertical wells which begin with slanted but straight holes often used for mineral exploration and to avoid surface obstacles. Wells may also begin vertically but progressively build angle to intercept the hydrocarbon reservoir in a longer section than can be achieved by vertical drilling. Such non-vertical wells can be deployed radially from a single well pad.

**Disposal:** Any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substances or energy.

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

**Ecological Network Mapping:** Requirement of NPPF, mapping of networks which represents the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, plus other priority habitats and, importantly, areas identified for habitat restoration or creation.

**Emissions:** In the context of the HMWP, emissions are gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activity. A prominent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide which arises from the combustion of fossil fuel and consequently contributes to climate change.

**End of life vehicle (ELV):** Vehicles which are no longer in use and are classified as waste.

**Energy from Waste (EFW):** is the process of creating energy – usually in the form of electricity or heat but also potentially biofuels from the thermal treatment of a waste source via technologies such as incineration, Anaerobic Digestion, Gasification or Pyrolysis.

**Energy Recovery Facility (ERF):** A facility at which waste material is burned to generate heat and/or electricity.

**Energy security:** The uninterrupted availability of energy at an affordable price.



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

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

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

**European Waste Framework Directive (WFD):** Is a European Union Directive of 17 June 2008. The first Waste Framework Directive dates back to 1975 and was substantially amended in 1991. The aim of the WFD was to lay the basis to turn the EU into a recycling society.

**Exception test:** If developments are proposed in flood risk zones, the Environment Agency's sequential test will be carried out to determine if there are any other appropriate areas of lower flood risk.

**Existing mineral site:** Site which has planning permission for minerals uses. The majority of existing mineral sites are also safeguarded through 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This list will be updated through the annual monitoring of the Plan.

**Existing waste management site:** Site which has planning permission for waste uses. The majority of existing waste sites are also safeguarded through '[Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites](#)'. This list will be updated through the annual monitoring of the Plan.

**Exploration:** The stage at which developers search potential areas for hydrocarbon (oil and gas) resources. This may involve exploratory drilling to locate oil for instance. Should resources be found, further permissions will be required in order to progress to the next stages of development – such as appraisal or production.

**Extension (minerals site):** This involves either the lateral expansion or deepening of the quarry to extract additional resources.

**Extension (waste site):** To provide additional waste capacity, landfills may be expanded to cover a larger area or may be surcharged – that is, extended vertically upwards.

**Flood protection:** Protection of land / infrastructure etc from the impacts of flooding through mitigation measures such as coastal and flood water defences.

**Flood resilience:** Flood resilience can be defined in a number of ways; it may include the management of land and the development of flood defences to ensure that the risk of flooding is managed in a sustainable way.

**Flood risk:** Areas which have a flood risk have the potential to flood under certain weather conditions. Flood risk zones are determined by the Environment Agency. Areas at risk of flooding are categorized as follows:

- Flood Risk Zone 1: Low Probability;

- Flood Risk Zone 2: Medium Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 3a: High Probability; and
- Flood Risk Zone 3b: Functional Floodplain.

**Flood Risk Zones (FRZ):** Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood risk. Flood risk zones are defined by the Environment Agency.

**Freight Management Plan:** A plan which sets out how minerals and waste materials will be transported via freight.

**Gardens of Special Historic Interest:** Gardens which appear on Historic England's Register of Historic Parks and Gardens.

**Gas:** Is a hydrocarbon (see '*Hydrocarbons*'). Gas is a non-renewable resource.

**Gasification:** A waste-treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.

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

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

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

**Green infrastructure (green spaces):** A network of high-quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors allotments and private gardens. It can provide many social, economic and environmental benefits close to where people live and work including:

- space and habitat for wildlife with access to nature for people;
- places for outdoor relaxation and play;
- climate change adaptation – for example flood alleviation and cooling urban heat islands;
- environmental education;
- local food production – in allotments, gardens and through agriculture; and
- improved health and well-being – lowering stress levels and providing opportunities for exercise.

**Green waste:** Compostable garden waste.

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

**Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA):** Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans or project on the designated National Sites Network and Ramsar sites. A Habitats Regulations Assessment is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan or project/development on one or more sites within the National Sites Network or Ramsar.

**Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT):** A nature conservation charity covering Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

**Hampshire Authorities:** The Hampshire Authorities comprises Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority who have worked in partnership to produce the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**Hampshire County Council:** The county council that governs the county of Hampshire in England. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

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

**Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy (HSCS):** The purpose of the HSCS is to agree a vision and specific ambitions for the next 10 years and beyond to meet the future needs of Hampshire. The Local Government Act 2000 requires Hampshire County Council to prepare such a strategy in consultation with our partners. The HSCS looks at the sort of place people want Hampshire to be, drawing on community plans from across the county and from a range of consultations. It describes the quality of life in Hampshire today, then considers the challenges to that quality of life over the coming years.

**Haul route / road:** Roads specifically designed and built for the transport of minerals or waste materials by HGVs either to/from internal locations within a site or to an external location.

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

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

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

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

**Highway capacity:** In relation to *Policy 13 (Managing traffic)*, highway capacity is the capacity level set for the highway.

**Highway improvements:** In relation to *Policy 13 (Managing traffic)*, highway improvements mean improvements to the highway which will be as a result of any minerals and waste development which is permitted and will potentially impact a particular section of the road. This issue is addressed at the planning application stage.

**Historic England (HE):** This is a non-departmental public body which acts to preserve and protect England's historic environment.

**Historic Environment Record (HER):** A public record of all aspects of the historic environment of the local authority. Historic Environment Records (sometimes referred to as Sites and Monuments Records) may be held by County Councils, District Councils or Unitary Authorities. In each case, the record will cover the whole of the local authority area.

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

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

**Hydrocarbons:** Hydrocarbon comprising petroleum (oil and gas natural liquids) and gas are fossil fuels that occur concentrated in nature as economic accumulations trapped in structures and reservoir rocks beneath the earth surface. They are principally valued as a source of energy.

**Importation:** In relation to *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply)*, importation is the transportation of aggregates sourced outside of the county into Hampshire.

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

**Incinerator Bottom Ash Aggregate (IBAA):** Processed IBA to standardise the material and remove contaminants so that it can be used as an aggregate.

**Incompatible development:** Development which prejudices current or prevents future minerals and waste development.

**Inert waste:** Waste that does not undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological changes.

**Inset Map:** A section of the Policies Map which has been magnified to provide higher resolution or detail. In the HMWP, this illustrates the site allocations.

**Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA):** An appraisal process, which fulfils the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (see 'Sustainability Appraisal').

**Interested party:** Any party expected to have a concern or interest in the proceedings of a particular minerals and waste development.

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

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

**Key Diagram:** The components of the Spatial Strategy of the Plan are illustrated on the Key Diagram. The Key Diagram is intended to be a diagrammatic interpretation of the Spatial Strategy set out in this chapter and is not intended to portray any specific site activity or proposal with spatial accuracy.

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

**Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA):** a process used to assess the impact of developments on the landscape and its visual qualities following a methodology set out by the Landscape Institute in GLVIA (3<sup>rd</sup> edition).

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

**Landscape Character Assessment (LCA):** (LCA) is the process of identifying and describing variation in character of the landscape. LCA documents identify and explain the unique combination of elements and features that make landscapes distinctive by mapping and describing character types and areas. They also show how the landscape is perceived, experienced and valued by people.

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

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

**Landfill Directive:** The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) was adopted by the European Union in 1999. This directive introduced stringent technical requirements for landfills to prevent or reduce as much as possible their negative impact on the environment particularly on surface and ground water, soil, air and human health.

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

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

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

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

**Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP):** Hampshire has two LEPs (Solent – covering Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Portsmouth, Southampton and Isle of Wight and Enterprise M3 -covering Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley and Winchester, along with Guildford, Surrey Heath, Waverley and Woking in Surrey). The LEPs address a number of issues at different levels, working through more local partnerships and linkages.

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

**Local Highway Authority:** The organisation responsible for the administration of public roads.

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

**Local Transport Plan (LTP):** A statutory plan detailing the future transport approach in a given area.

**Low carbon technologies:** These are a range of technologies developed to specifically reduce the amount of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) released into the atmosphere.

**Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLW):** Low Level Waste (LLW) is the lowest activity category of radioactive waste. It is classified as waste containing radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with ordinary refuse, but not exceeding 4GBq per tonne of alpha or 12 GBq per tonne of beta/gamma activity. Low-level wastes include metals, soil, building rubble and organic materials, which arise principally as lightly contaminated miscellaneous scrap. Metals are mostly in the form of redundant equipment. Organic materials are mainly in the form of paper towels, clothing and laboratory equipment

that have been used in areas where radioactive materials are used – such as hospitals, research establishments and industry. LLW contains radioactive materials other than those acceptable for disposal with municipal and general commercial or industrial waste. A sub-category of LLW is Very Low Level Waste (VLLW).

**Major development (except for Policy 4 – Protection of the designated landscape):** All mineral extractions, landfill and hazardous/low level radioactive facilities, as well as developments occupying at least a hectare of land and/or have a through put of 50,000 tpa.

**Malmstone:** A hard chalk/sandstone.

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

**Marine-won aggregates:** Sand and gravel that is suction-dredged from the seabed.

**Material considerations:** A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. Material considerations can include (but are not limited to); overlooking/loss of privacy, loss of light or overshadowing, parking, highway safety, etc. Issues such as loss of view, or negative effect on the value of properties are not material considerations.

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

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

**Merchant plant:** such a facility will be built and owned by a waste operator and charges a 'gate fee' for every load of waste that is brought to the facility. Merchant plants will accept local authority waste and private waste.

**Metal recycling site:** A facility where metals removed from the waste stream are sorted. Different types of metals will then be re-used, recovered or recycled into secondary materials.

**Methane:** The main constituent of natural gas (a fossil fuel). It is found in naturally occurring gas field deposits within the ground but can also be harvested as a by-product of anaerobic decomposition of organic materials by bacteria. Methane is used as fuel to generate heat and power, and when released into the atmosphere acts as a powerful greenhouse gas and is much more potent than carbon dioxide.

**Million tonnes (mt)**

**Million tonnes per annum (mtpa)**

**Mineral:** Limited and finite natural resources which can only be extracted where they are found geologically.

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

**Mineral resources:** Mineral aggregates and hydrocarbons, which naturally occur in geological deposits in the earth.

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

**Minerals Planning Authority:** See '*Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities*'.

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

**Ministry of Housing, communities and local government (MHCLG):** The UK Government department for housing, communities and local government in England (now '*Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities*').

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

**Mitigation:** This is the process by which negative or harmful effects caused by a development are prevented or lessened by incorporating countermeasures into the design or operation.

**Monitoring:** Minerals and waste developments are monitored to ensure that they comply with the policies of the plan and planning conditions attached to their permissions. The Plan will also be subject to monitoring.

**Monitoring Indicator:** This is the aspect of the development that will be monitored in order to detect any deviation from what is either expected of the development or acceptable.

**Monitoring Trigger:** The threshold that, once passed, signifies there is an issue with the relevant policy in its current form and may require review.

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW):** Solid waste collected by waste collection authorities, predominantly household waste.

**National Nature Reserve (NNR):** A nationally important biological or geological site declared by Natural England and managed through ownership, leasehold or a nature reserve agreement.

**National Park:** These are large areas of countryside which have been designated, and therefore protected by law in order to conserve their natural scenic beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage for future generations. There are two national parks in Hampshire. These are the New Forest National Park and the South Downs National Park. Each National Park is managed by its own National Park Authority.

**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 Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW):** Published in October 2014, the NPPW sets out the Government's detailed waste planning policies.

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

**National Sites Network (NSN):** The National Sites Network comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated areas of land.

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

**Natural England:** Public body tasked with the conservation and improvement of the natural environment. Natural England designates Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks, manages National Nature Reserves and notifies Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The Statutory authority with respect to managing the conservation objectives of the National Sites Network.

**Nature Improvement Areas (NIA):** Large, discrete area that will deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their residential environment. The partnership will plan and discuss significant improvements for wildlife and people through the sustainable use of natural resources, restoring and creating wildlife habitats, connecting local sites and joining up local action.

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

**New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA):** The New Forest National Park Authority took up its full planning powers in April 2006. Its purposes are to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the park, to promote opportunity for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities and to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities within the park. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

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

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

**Oil:** Is a hydrocarbon (see 'Hydrocarbons'). Oil is a non-renewable resource.

**Oil and gas:** A hydrocarbon (see 'Hydrocarbons'). Oil and gas are non-renewable resources.

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

**Other locally recognised assets:** In relation to Policy 8 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets), other locally recognised assets are non-designated assets which, although do not have any statutory protection, are recognised locally as making a significant and positive contribution to local historic knowledge, character and features.



**Other recovery:** Any operation meeting the definition for ‘recovery’ but failing to comply with the specific requirements for preparation for re-use or for recycling e.g. Incineration where the principal use of the waste is as a fuel or other means to generate energy.

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

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

**Planned development:** Known areas of non-minerals or waste development e.g. major housing developments identified in Hampshire. This includes development identified in adopted or emerging Local Plans.

**Planning application:** Operators proposing a new minerals or waste development need to apply for permission from the relevant planning authority in order to be allowed carry out their operations.

**Planning permission:** Once planning applications have been reviewed by the relevant planning authority, permission may be granted – i.e. consent for the proposed development is given. Permissions may have certain conditions or legal agreements attached which allow development as long as the operator adheres to these.

**Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH):** PfSH is a partnership dedicated to delivering sustainable, economic-led growth and regeneration to create a more prosperous, attractive and sustainable South Hampshire offering a better quality of life for everyone who lives, works and spends their leisure time here.

**Phased restoration:** This is the restoration of land which has already been worked whilst the development progresses at a new location within the same site. This reduces the overall time take for restoration to be completed once the development is completed and helps to mitigate any detrimental impacts on the environment. Phased restoration is expected to take place at all mineral and waste sites unless it can be demonstrated that this is not appropriate, otherwise restoration will commence immediately following the completion of mineral extraction or landfilling.

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

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

**Portsmouth City Council (PCC):** The city of Portsmouth is administered by Portsmouth City Council, a unitary authority. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**Potential / candidate European sites:** These include potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites.

**Preparing for re-use:** Checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing.

**Pre-application discussions:** Engagement / discussions between applicants (and their agents) with the relevant minerals and waste planning authority prior to any application being submitted.

**Prevention:** Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce:

- the quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- the content of harmful substances in materials and products.

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

**Production:** Obtaining useful end products from minerals or waste material – which may include the extraction of sand and gravel, producing recycled and secondary aggregate, extraction of oil and gas and the generation of energy from waste.

**Public safeguarding zones:** Areas where development may be restricted due to public safety issues.

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

**Quarry:** These are open voids in the ground from which minerals resources are extracted.

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

**Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance):** Sites of international importance for waterfowl protected under the Ramsar Convention of the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, ratified by the UK Government in 1976.

**Re-use:** Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for either the same purpose for which they were conceived or other uses.

**Recovery:** Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

**Recreational displacement:** This occurs when developments impact areas usually used for recreational purposes. In these situations, minimising the area being worked will be important and alternative spaces may be required to ensure that displacement does not occur.

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

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

**Regeneration:** Investment in capital in the review of urban area by improving what is there or clearing it away and restoring.

**Regeneration of waste oils:** Any recycling operation whereby base oils can be produced by refining waste oils, in particular by removing the contaminants, the oxidation products and the additives contained in such oils.

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

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS):** Prepared by the regional body, the RSS sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region. The South East Plan was adopted in 2007 but was revoked in 2013. Policy NRM6 in relation to the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area has been saved following the revocation and is relevant to the plan area although this relates to housing developments.

**Registered battlefields:** Registered battlefields are identified by Historic England as important English battlefield. They are identified because:

- They were the location of turning points in English history;
- Tactics and skills of war still relevant to the defence of the country evolved on historic battlefields;
- Battlefields are the final resting place for thousands of unknown soldiers, nobles and commoners alike, whose lives were sacrificed in the making of the history of England; and,
- Where they survive, battlefields may contain important topographical and archaeological evidence which can increase our understanding of the momentous events of history which took place on their soil.

**Registered parks and gardens:** Registered parks and gardens are identified by Historic England. They are listed and classified in a similar system to that used for listed buildings. There are over 1,600 sites listed in England, ranging from the grounds of large stately homes to small domestic gardens, as well other designed landscapes such as town squares, public parks and cemeteries.

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

**Residues:** Material remaining after a process has been undertaken e.g. waste processing can involve incineration which leaves residues of bottom ash and fly ash. See *'Incinerator Bottom Ash'* and *'Air Pollution Control Residues'*.

**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.

**Reverse logistics:** Involves reducing vehicle movements by load bulking when transferring minerals and waste, for example; ensuring a HGV always enters and exits a site with a full load.

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

**Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB):** The RSPB speaks out for birds and wildlife, tackling the problems that threaten the environment. The RSPB is the largest wildlife conservation organisation in Europe with over one million members. Wildlife and the environment face many threats. Their work is focused on the species and habitats that are in the greatest danger.

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

**Safeguarded site:** Safeguarding protects minerals and waste sites from development pressures and inappropriate encroachment from nearby developments, preventing the unnecessary sterilisation of their associated resources and infrastructure.

**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.

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

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

**Section 278 agreement (S278):** A legal agreement between developers or other interested parties and the Local Highway Authority for changes and improvements to highways.

**Sensitive Receptors:** The aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development, including in particular population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.

**Sensitive Human Receptors:** Locations where people live, sleep, work or visit that may be sensitive to the impact of minerals and waste activity on health, well-being and quality of life. Examples include houses, hospitals and schools.

**Settlement:** In relation to *Policy 11 (Protection of health, safety and amenity)*, settlement relates to when waste developments such as landfills have been completed and the grounds settles.

**Sewage sludge:** Once the liquid component of sewage has been treated, we are left with a residual semi-solid 'sludge' which requires further treatment. The sludge can be digested by anaerobic bacteria to produce fertiliser which can then be used in agriculture (see 'sludge').

**Sequential test:** This is a test employed by the Environment Agency (EA) to ensure new development takes place in the areas with the lowest risk of flooding. This approach means that development will not be allowed or allocated in any areas where there is another area at a lower flood risk (and is appropriate for that development). As statutory consultees, the EA will inform any decisions on planning applications in relation to flooding.

**Shale gas:** A natural gas (predominantly methane) which is found in shale rock. Natural gas produced from shale is often referred to as unconventional.

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

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

**Significant adverse effects:** In relation to *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)*, significant adverse effects relate to the potential for minerals or waste development to have a significant adverse effect (s) on sites designated for nature conservation or protected species. Factors such as magnitude of

effect, sensitivity or value of the receptor, persistence of effect etc. are taken into account in an environmental assessment supporting a development proposal to determine significance.

**Silica sand:** Also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is used for applications other than as construction aggregates.

**Site allocations:** Specific sites are identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

**Sites and Monument Record (SMR):** Each County or Unitary authority (and some districts) has a record of all the known archaeological assets within their area which can be used to understand the archaeological potential of a site. Records are held by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and Winchester City Council.

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

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

**Sites of Archaeological Importance:** An archaeological site the loss, destruction or damage of which would be regarded as a substantive intellectual loss to the community<sup>246</sup>.

**Sludge:** Sludge originates from the process of treatment of waste-water. Due to the physical-chemical processes involved in the treatment, the sludge tends to concentrate heavy metals and poorly biodegradable trace organic compounds as well as potentially pathogenic organisms (viruses, bacteria etc) present in waste-waters. Sludge is, however, rich in nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous and contains valuable organic matter that is useful when soils are depleted or subject to erosion. The organic matter and nutrients are the two main elements that make the spreading of this kind of waste on land as a fertiliser or an organic soil improver suitable.

**Small-scale (waste) facilities:** Facilities that are not strategic i.e. less than 50,000 tonnes per annum throughput.

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

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

**Southampton City Council (SCC):** The city of Southampton is administered by Southampton City Council, a unitary authority. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

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

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<sup>246</sup> In assessing this, reference would be made to the research agenda, the scale of the loss and the impact of the loss on the remaining resource.

**South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA):** The South Downs National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2011 and is responsible for all planning in the South Downs National Park. The authority is one of the partners in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.

**South East Plan (SEP):** See '*Regional Spatial Strategy*'.

**South East Waste Planning Advisory Group (SEWPAG):** SEWPAG is the grouping of waste planning officers and advisors which exists to help waste planning authorities in the area to fulfil the Duty to Cooperate on strategic issues enshrined in the Localism Act, and specifically to give effect to the Government's stated intention to place the responsibilities of the former Regional Technical Advisory Bodies with local authority groupings to enable waste planning authorities to carry out their individual responsibilities more effectively.

**Spatial Strategy:** Outlines the approach that will be taken through the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan to critical minerals and waste issues. It sets the context for the Plan's policies. The components of the Spatial Strategy of the Plan are illustrated on the Key Diagram (see '*Key Diagram*').

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

**Special Protection Area (SPA):** An area of importance for the habitats of certain rare or vulnerable categories of birds or for regularly occurring migratory bird species, required to be designated for protection by the Habitats Regulations.

**Special Waste:** Any waste with hazardous properties that may render it harmful to human health or the environment, also referred to as hazardous waste.

**Specific local requirement:** In relation to *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate)*, a specific local requirement relates to a minerals or waste development which will be dedicated to serving a specific need, as opposed to contributing to strategic capacity. This may include for use in local projects which will involve mineral extraction and then its direct use in the construction phase of the project.

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

**Statutory consultee:** These are organisations and public bodies who are required to be consulted concerning specific issues relating to planning applications and help inform any decision made by the planning authority.

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

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):** A system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes and part of European Union Policy. It is sometimes referred to as strategic environmental impact assessment and 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 Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) includes the SEA of the Plan alongside Sustainability Appraisal.

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

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

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

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

**Strategic waste sites:** Essential to the delivery of the plan's objectives but are sites above 50,000 tonnes per annum with permanent planning permissions or have a long term (temporary) planning permission remaining.

**Subsidence:** Subsidence is the motion of a surface as it shifts downward (in relation to Policy 10). This may cause uneven settlement leading to subsidence at the surface.

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

**Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS):** See '*Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy*'.

**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 generations to come.

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

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

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS):** These are urban design concepts which are adopted to deal with increased surface water in urban areas by mimicking the normal water cycle in natural landscapes. This is opposed to more traditional methods which just involved re-routing surface water to watercourses. Techniques utilised in SuDS include facilitating increased water infiltration into the earth as well as increased evaporation of surface water and transpiration from vegetation (collectively called evapotranspiration) to decrease the amount of surface water run-off.

**Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space:** Name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation or compensation for recreational impacts to the National Site Network arising from development.

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

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

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

**Tonnes per annum (tpa)**

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

**Treatment:** This is a broad term which refers to recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal. This includes the physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting (e.g. waste transfer), that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volumes or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.

**Unconventional hydrocarbons (oil and gas):** Refers to oil and gas which comes from sources such as shale or coal seams which act as the reservoirs (see '*shale gas*').

**United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP):** The UKBAP reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and defines protocols for preservation of biodiversity. These include a strategic plan, which covers the objectives of the whole partnership, as well as individual plans for priority habitats and major concerns.

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

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

**Very Low Level Radioactive Waste (VLLW):** A subcategory of Low Level Radioactive Waste which contains very low concentrations of radioactivity. It arises from a variety of sources, including hospitals and the wider non-nuclear industry. Because VLLW contains little total radioactivity, it can be safely treated by various means, such as disposal with municipal and general commercial and industrial waste directly at landfill sites or indirectly after incineration.

**Vision:** The vision is an aspirational but realistic summary which sets out the intended character of the plan area, based on current trends and key issues. The vision is based on work on the portrait of the Plan area and forecasts for future minerals and waste in Hampshire.

**Visual impact:** The perceived negative effect that the appearance of minerals and waste developments can have on nearby communities.

**Void capacity:** Available capacity for waste at a landfill/land raising site.

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

**Waste arisings:** Waste generated within a specified area.

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

**Waste Framework Directive (WFD):** See 'European Waste Framework Directive'.

**Waste Hierarchy:** The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive



introduces a changed hierarchy of options for managing waste. It gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, followed by recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and finally disposal (for example landfill). The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 apply the requirements for the waste hierarchy.

**Waste management licencing/permitting:** Enables the deposit, recovery and disposal of Controlled Waste. See 'Environmental Permit' for further information.

**Waste Planning Authority:** See '*Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities*'. **Waste (residual):** Material that remains following the treatment of waste.

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

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

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

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











## Appendix A – Site allocations

- 1 The following appendix provides information on those mineral and waste sites that are defined as proposed allocations within the Draft Plan in sections [‘Aggregate wharves and rail depots’](#), [‘Recycled and secondary aggregate’](#), [‘Local land-won extraction \(sand & gravel\)’](#), and [‘Construction, demolition and excavation waste’](#). It also includes Whitehill & Bordon where known mineral resources are safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*.
- 2 Although the proposed rail depots, recycled and secondary aggregate, mineral (sand and gravel) and C, D and E recycling sites have been assessed to be the most acceptable options for meeting the requirements identified in the Draft Plan, it is inevitable that their operation will have an impact.
- 3 The delineation of a proposed allocated site, **shown by the red boundary and cross hatching, indicates the area within which development is expected to occur**. This is based on the site identified or nominated for consideration. In the case of mineral extraction sites, it does not mean that working would extend to the site boundary as the allocation needs to include provision for buffer zones and mitigation measures. These will be determined through detailed site investigation, taking account of the development considerations for each site. Such measures will be covered by the planning permission, including relevant conditions and / or legal agreements. It may also include provision for ancillary works such as plant, offices, access and weighbridges.
- 4 **Development considerations** are identified in the text accompanying each inset map in this appendix. They should be addressed alongside the other policies of the Plan. Development should be designed with appropriate mitigation measures, where applicable, to avoid or mitigate its impact on the environment and local communities. Development considerations apply to minerals and waste developments in Hampshire but may also include impacts that may extend beyond Hampshire.
- 5 **Development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of European protected sites**. The development requirements for maintaining this integrity are identified with an asterisk (\*) in the text and must be addressed.
- 6 **At this stage it is too early to specify exactly how the development considerations may be addressed. That will be done at the planning application stage**, which should present the most appropriate responses, which are likely to include detailed site appraisals and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). These will identify what effects the development will have, and how to tackle them. All assessment information and suggested mitigation measures should be clearly identified and form part of pre-application discussions and consultation with the local community.
- 7 There is national planning guidance<sup>247</sup> which considers the potential impacts of mineral working. The policies outlined in this Draft Plan ensure that all possible impacts are kept to a minimum through the use of measures such as noise attenuation mounds, tree planting/screening, traffic management requirements, dust minimisation and hydrological monitoring. With regard to water management and pollution control generally, the Environment Agency has responsibility for such matters and provide expert advice and additional controls.
- 8 **For any development proposal at the sites identified in the Draft Plan, all elements of the Plan need to be considered as well as the site-specific development considerations outlined in this Appendix.**
- 9 The following is the legend for the Inset Maps in this Appendix.

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<sup>247</sup> Planning Practice Guidance: Minerals: [www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals)

### Legend for Inset Maps

	Allocated mineral or waste site
	Safeguarded area (Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources)
	Permitted mineral or waste site
	Plan Area
	South Downs National Park
	New Forest National Park
<b>Mineral Safeguarding Area</b>	
<b>Mineral</b>	
	Brick Clay
	Silica Sand
	Soft Sand
	Superficial sand/gravel

10 In relation to the legend above, please note the following:

- ‘Safeguarded areas’ show areas identified for safeguarding through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*.
- ‘Active (permitted) minerals and waste site’ site boundaries have been determined through planning permissions granted for development.

11 The site allocations and safeguarded area are set out in the following order in this Appendix:

- A303 Enviro Park (Strategic waste site – Policy 29);
- Andover Sidings (Rail depot – Policy 19);
- Ashley Manor Farm (Sand and gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Basingstoke Sidings (Rail depot – Policy 19);
- Bramshill Quarry extension (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Copley Wood (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Cutty Brow (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Dunwood Fruit Farm (Sand extraction) – Policy 20;
- Hamble Airfield (Sand & gravel extraction- Policy 20);
- Hamer Warren Quarry (Strategic waste site – Policy 29);
- Holyborne Rail Depot (Rail depot – Policy 19);
- Land off Boarhunt Road (Strategic waste site – Policy 29);
- Land west of A303 Enviro park (Strategic waste site – Policy 29)
- Micheldever Sidings (Rail depot – Policy 19);
- Midgham Farm (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);

- Lee Lane, Nursling (Strategic waste site – Policy 29);
- Purple Haze (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Rookery Farm (Strategic waste site – Policy 29);
- The Triangle (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Totton Sidings (Rail depot – Policy 19);
- Yeatton Farm (Sand & gravel extraction – Policy 20);
- Mineral Safeguarding Area – Whitehill & Bordon – Whitehill & Bordon (Safeguarding of mineral resources – Policy 15).

## A303 Enviropark

**Location:** Barton Stacey, Winchester

**Grid reference:** SU 444 430

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Longparish Parish Council

**Area:** 15 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open grassland used as a shooting school.

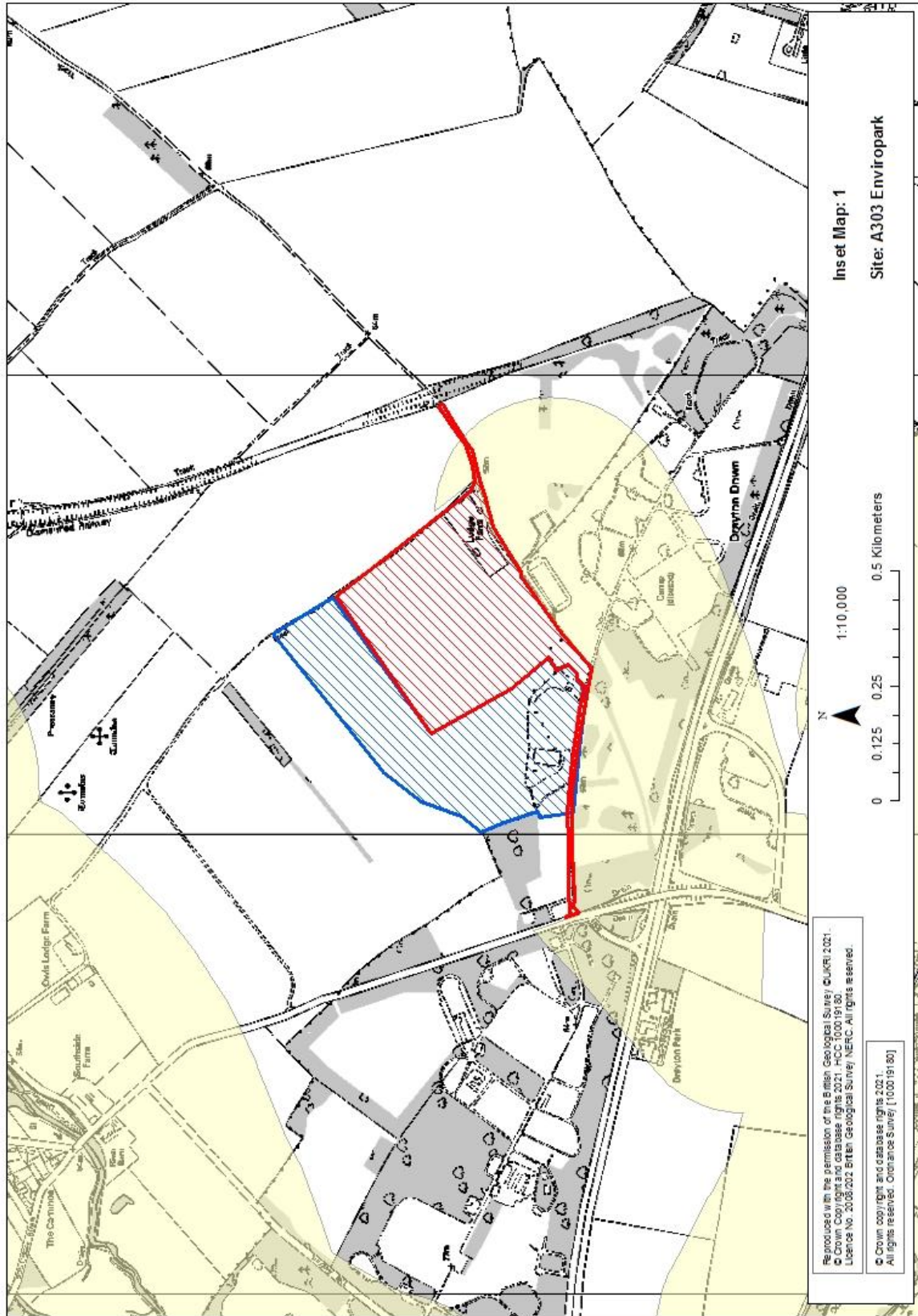
**Proposed land use:** Extension to existing Enviropark site for potential waste and mineral use.

**Total capacity:** Up to 500,000 tpa

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for sustainable waste management. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* of the Plan.

### **Development considerations:**

- Adequate mitigation of grassland to support adjacent SINC, Brown Hare and reptiles.
- Early establishment of additional planting required at the site entrance and along boundaries of site to link areas of priority habitat woodland.
- Continuing management and replanting of planting on the screening bunds is required.
- Archaeological potential is high and therefore assessment is required.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- A Flood Risk Assessment is required.



## Andover Sidings

**Location:** Central Andover

**Grid reference:** SU 35536 45982

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Not applicable

**Area:** 1.7 hectares

**Existing land use:** Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

**Proposed land use:** Considered to be suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot.

**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Existing vegetation along the northern and eastern boundary should be retained and enhanced.
- Street scene improvements should be made along Mylen Road to offset the HGV movements.
- Impacts on the Grade II Listed Andover Station.
- Amenity and well-being of neighbouring residential properties.





## Ashley Manor farm

**Location:** Lymington Road, New Milton

**Grid reference:** SZ 253 940

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** New Milton Parish Council

**Area:** 26.6 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open agricultural land

**Proposed land use:** Excavation of sharp sand and gravel

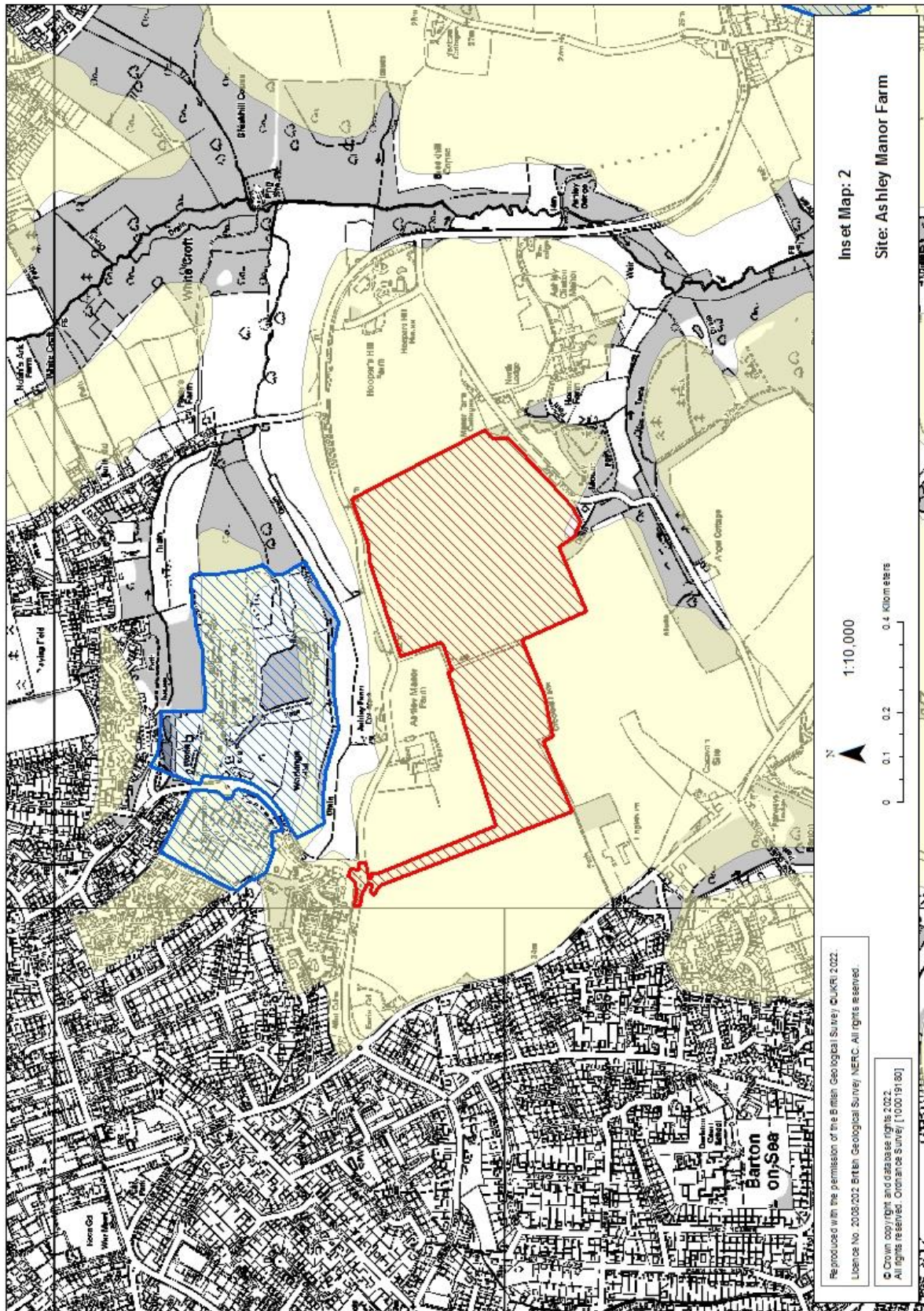
**Total mineral resource:** 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

**Restoration:** Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Early establishment of replacement and enhanced hedgerows bounding the site with an ecological receptor for reptiles and other species is required.
- Long term management of species-rich meadows, ponds and other habitats is required.
- Dust management plan and hydrological monitoring is required.
- Restoration should be to existing ground levels and should include Crooked Lane replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route.
- The new planting around the site should be managed to allow it to reach maturity.
- A new approach to the existing Caird Avenue/ Lymington Road roundabout will be required.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.



## Basingstoke Sidings

**Location:** Central Basingstoke

**Grid reference:** SU 627 524

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Not applicable

**Area:** 2.4 hectares

**Existing land use:** Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

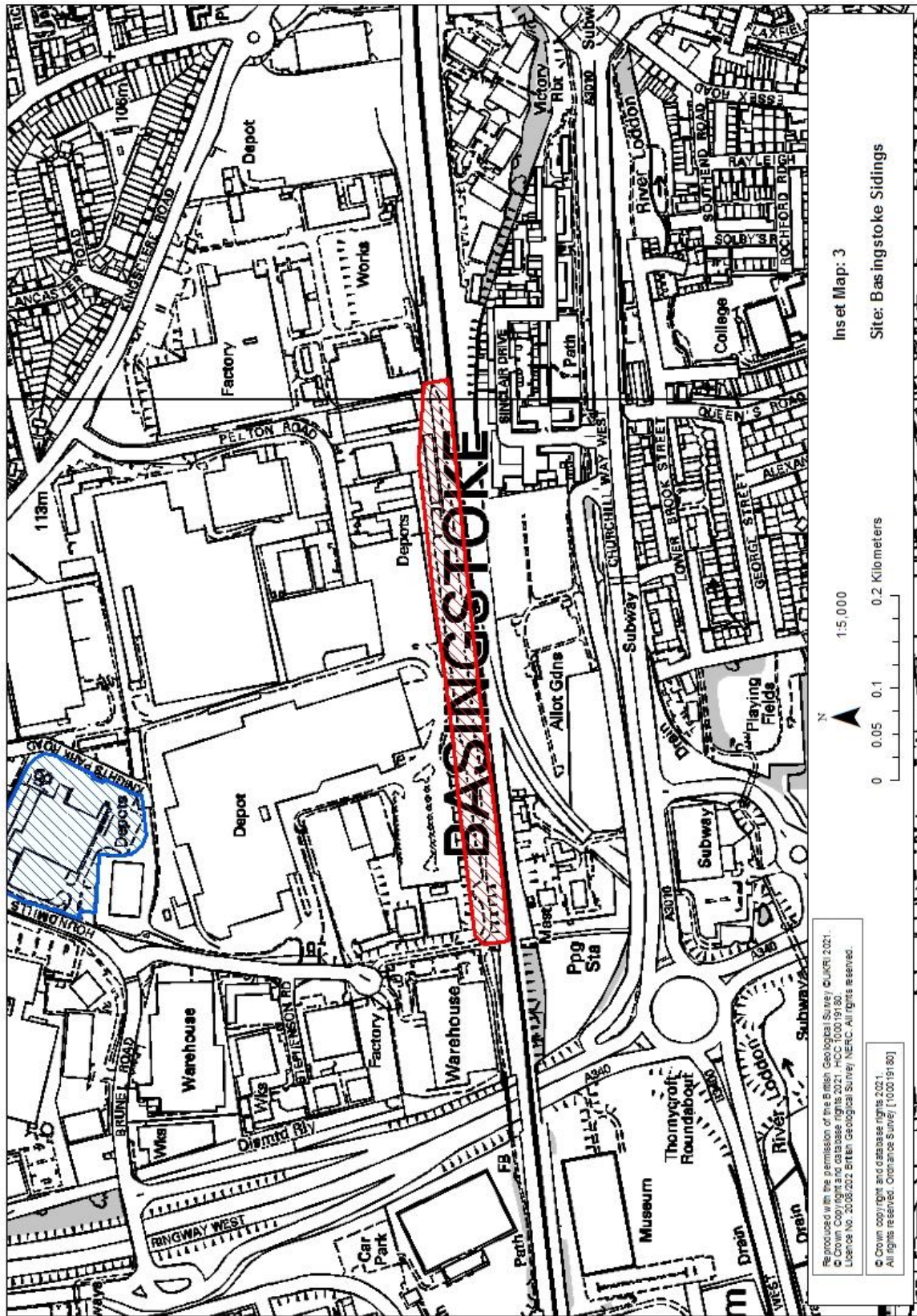
**Proposed land use:** Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire. The site is currently allocated in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

### **Development considerations:**

- The impact on local businesses and residents.
- Protection of recharge and water quality of the underlying aquifer.
- Safe and suitable access.



## Bramshill Quarry extension

**Location:** Yateley Heath Wood, south of Blackbushe Airport

**Grid reference:** SU 805 585

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Hart District Council

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

**Area:** 52 hectares

**Existing land use:** Commercial forestry and open heathland

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

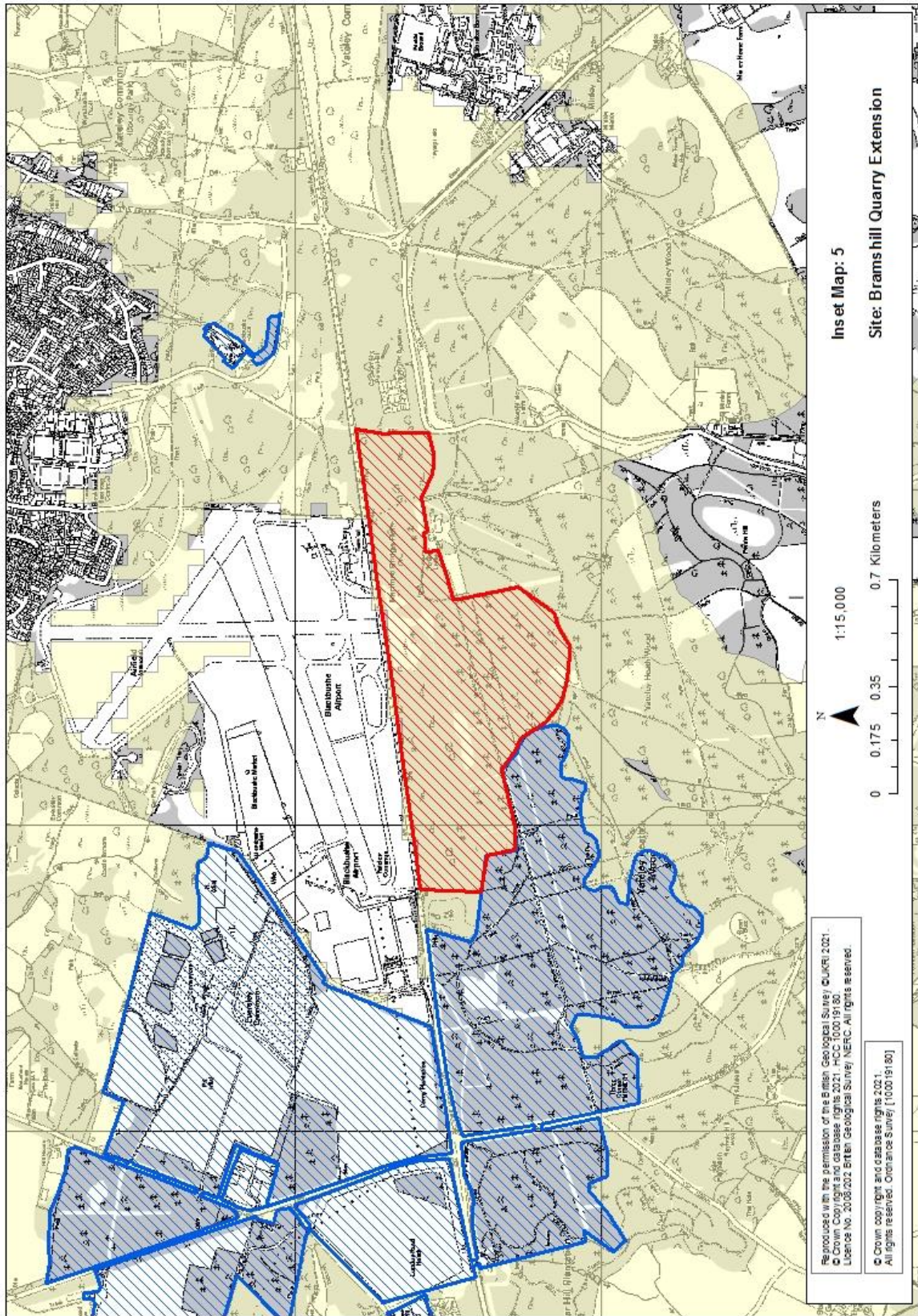
**Total mineral resource:** 1.0 million tonnes

**Restoration:** Restoration to forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits reflecting the qualities of the Special Protection Area (SPA).

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the most suitable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from north-east Hampshire. The site is currently allocated in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

### Development considerations:

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



## Cobley Wood

**Location:** Harbridge Drove, Harbridge, Alderholt

**Grid reference:** SU 136 107

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

**Area:** 14.8 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open agricultural land

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

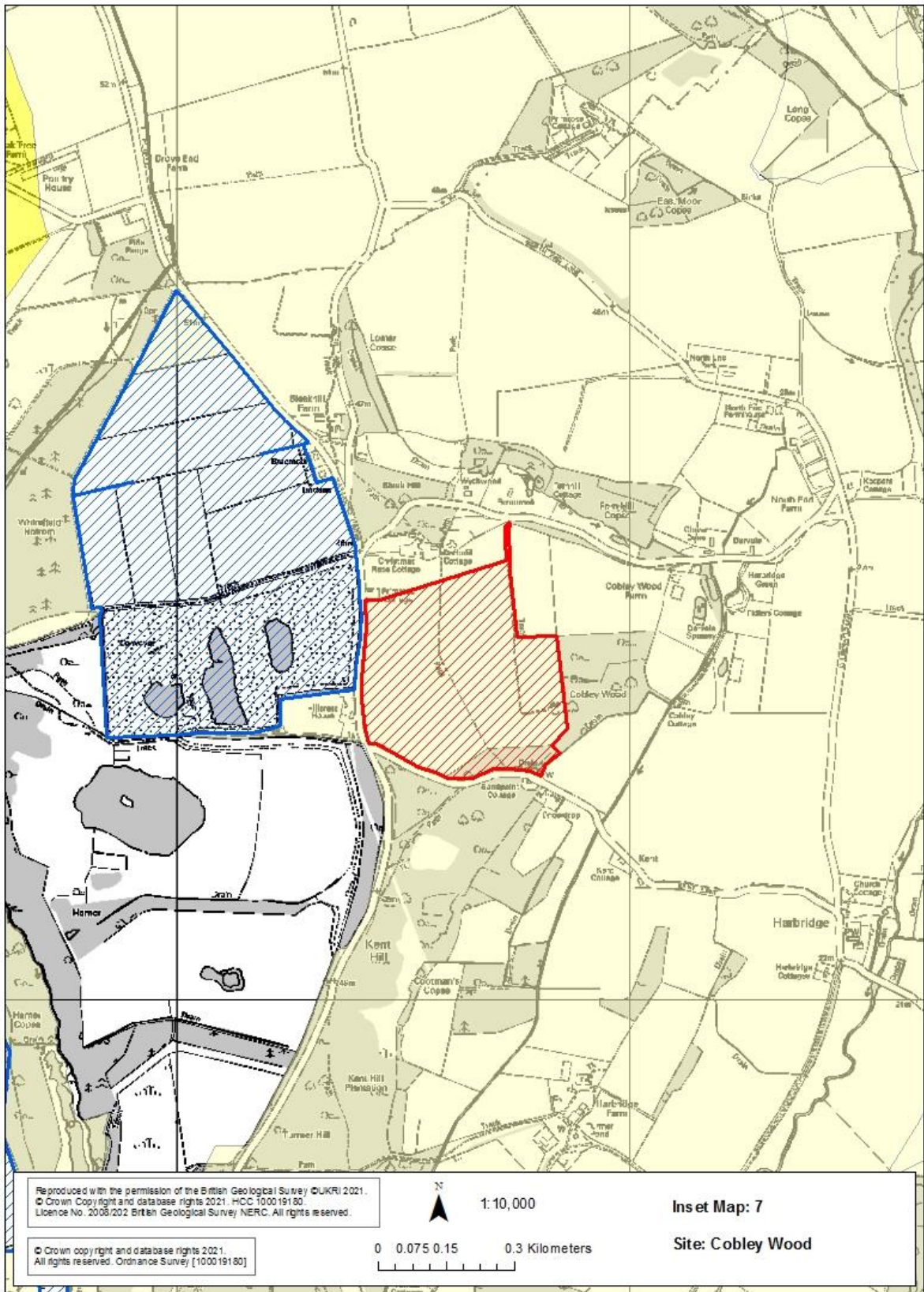
**Total mineral resource:** 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

**Restoration:** Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Retention, early provision of enhancement and buffering of the southern woodland and western hedgerow is required.
- Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority.
- Restoration proposals will need to relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks.
- Screening will be required for properties to the north of the site.
- Additional screen planting should be carried out along Harbridge Drove within the site.
- Screening for long distant views across the valley needs to be considered along with the careful siting of any plant. The mature woodland that forms part of the eastern boundary should be used as a screen.
- Suitable buffers and screening are required to protect the setting of the Listed Building (Primrose Cottage).
- Restoration proposals should restore the original setting of the Listed Building.
- Works associated with the installation of a conveyor belt over the public highway (Harbridge Drove) will be required.





## Cutty Brow

**Location:** West of Longparish and north of A303

**Grid reference:** SU 413 445

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Longparish Parish Council

**Area:** 36.7 hectares

**Existing land use:** Agriculture.

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

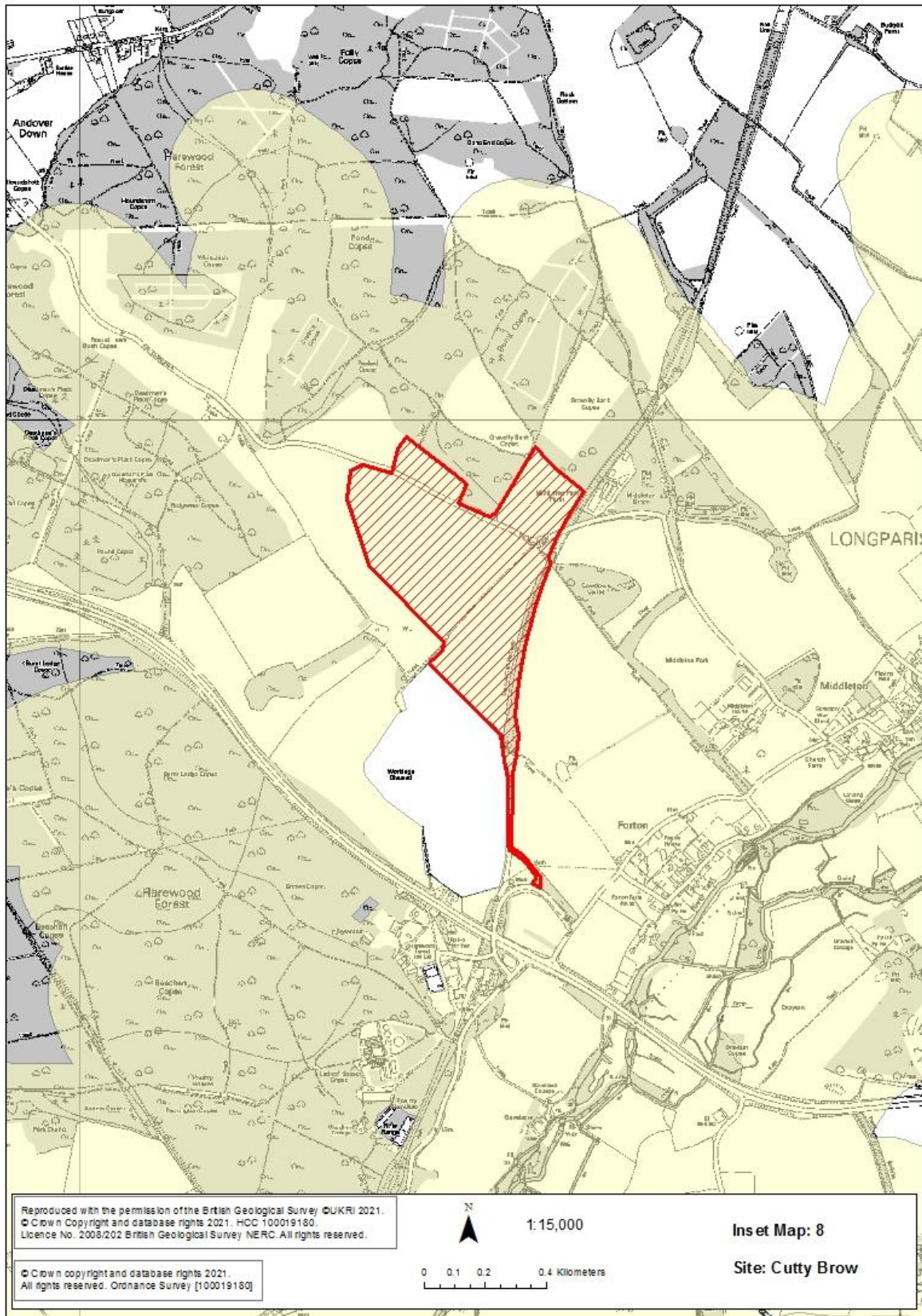
**Total mineral resource:** 1.0 million tonnes.

**Restoration:** Restoration to agricultural uses.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the best option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of north Hampshire. The site is currently allocated in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

### **Development considerations:**

- The impact on Harewood Forest and Cowdown Copse Site of Importance for Nature Conservation which lie adjacent to the northern and easterly boundaries of the site.
- Safeguarding public rights of way (footpath no. 44).
- Protection of amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Visual impact of the workings.
- Protection of the recharge and water quality of the underlying aquifers and groundwater.
- Safe and suitable access into the site.



## Dunwood Fruit Farm

**Location:** East of Sherfield English and north of A27

**Grid reference:** SU 307 228

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Sherfield English Parish Council

**Area:** 4.2 hectares (2.8 hectares of extractable land)

**Existing land use:** Fruit farm and nurseries

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of soft sand

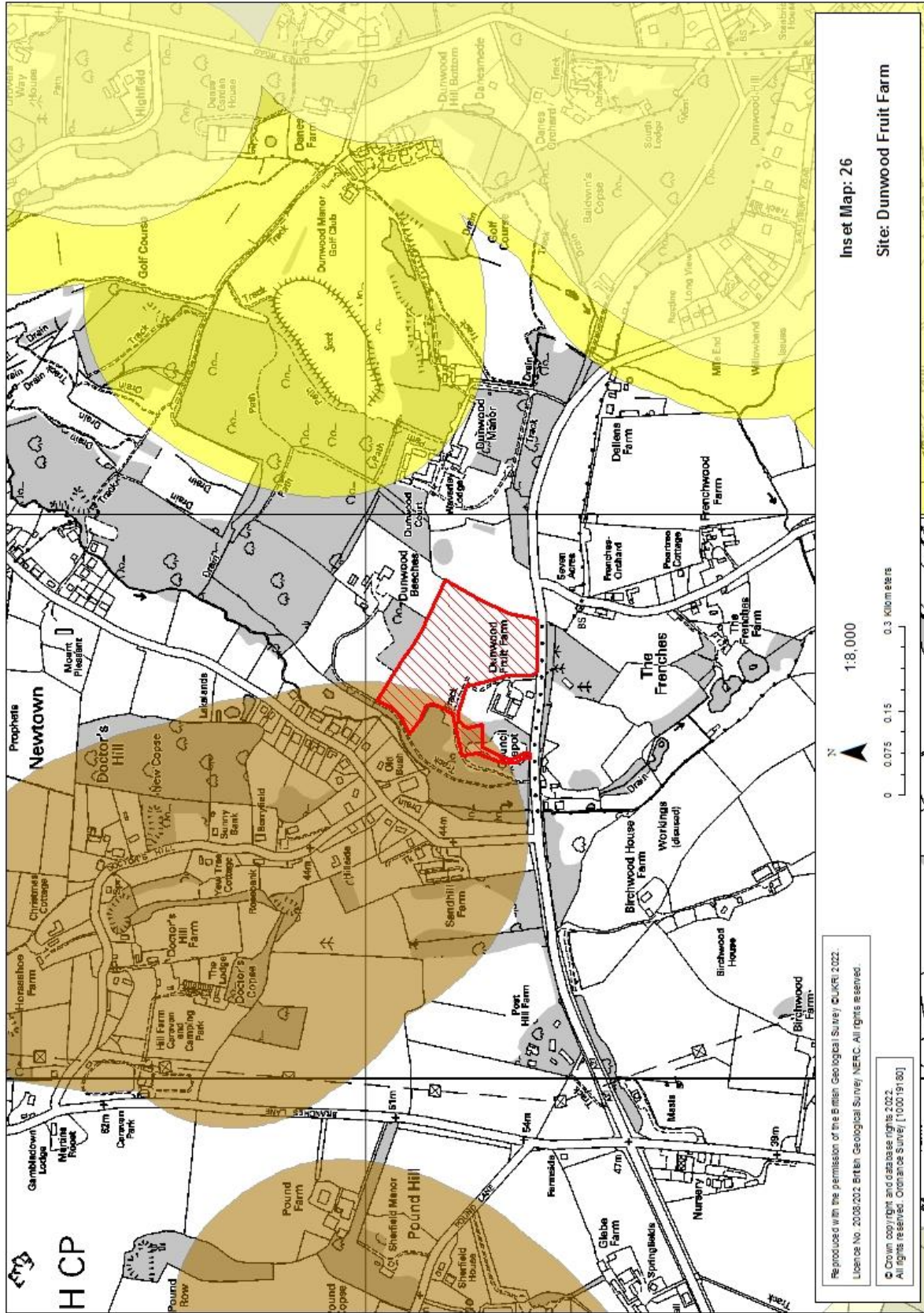
**Total mineral resource:** 0.5 million tonnes of soft sand

**Restoration:** Restoration to agricultural uses.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of soft sand from west of Romsey. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Scrub areas and adequate buffering of priority habitat woodland should be retained.
- Special dust management and monitoring is required to ensure that the woodland is not impacted.
- A sensitive lighting strategy is required to ensure dark corridors for nocturnal species.
- Extraction of the hillside/ sloping land in the north-western part of the site should be avoided.
- A tree survey to ensure all the surrounding woodland is protected and effects on the water table in relation to the trees understood is required.
- Screening is required for the footpath and the A27 from views into the site.
- Screening is required to protect the amenity of properties on Newtown Lane.
- The site should be restored to existing ground levels.
- Screening to the north should be retained to protect the setting of Buckhill Farmhouse (Grade II listed).
- Protection and enhancement of the public rights of way.
- A new access road will be required between the existing access and the mineral extraction site.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.



## Hamble Airfield

**Location:** Former airfield, north of Hamble-le-Rice

**Grid reference:** SU 477 078

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Eastleigh Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Hamble-le-Rice Parish Council

**Area:** 62 hectares

**Existing land use:** Scrub vegetation and rough grazing.

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

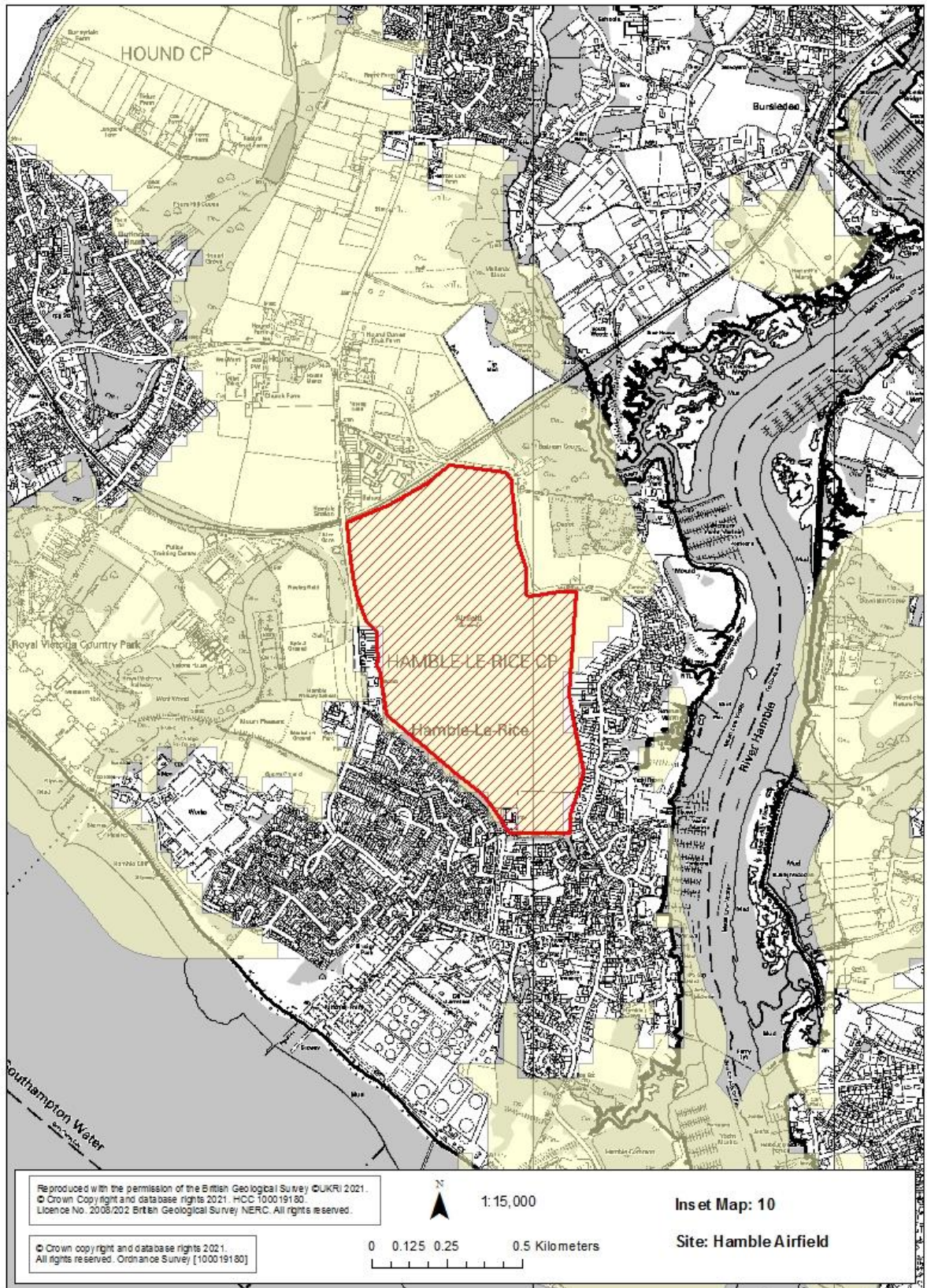
**Total mineral resource:** 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

**Restoration:** Restoration to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the best option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is currently allocated in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar and Solent Maritime SAC\*.
- The impact on all roosting and foraging areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPA and Ramsar\*. Mitigation and possible compensation likely to be required.
- Protection of the Lee on Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Early habitats creation is required providing linkages and a wide array of habitats.
- Areas of the site will need to remain undeveloped to provide mitigation and/or buffers.
- Safeguarding of adjacent public rights of way (footpath no. 1).
- Maintain and manage existing informal recreational use of the site.
- Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity of local residents.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water\*.
- Safe and satisfactory access to ensure provision is made for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including consideration of school traffic and pedestrians, particularly at Hamble Community Sports College and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.



## Hamer Warren Quarry

**Location:** Harbridge Drove, Ringwood

**Grid reference:** SU 130 107

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

**Area:** 6.25 hectares

**Existing land use:** Active sand and gravel quarry.

**Proposed land use:** Hazardous waste landfill.

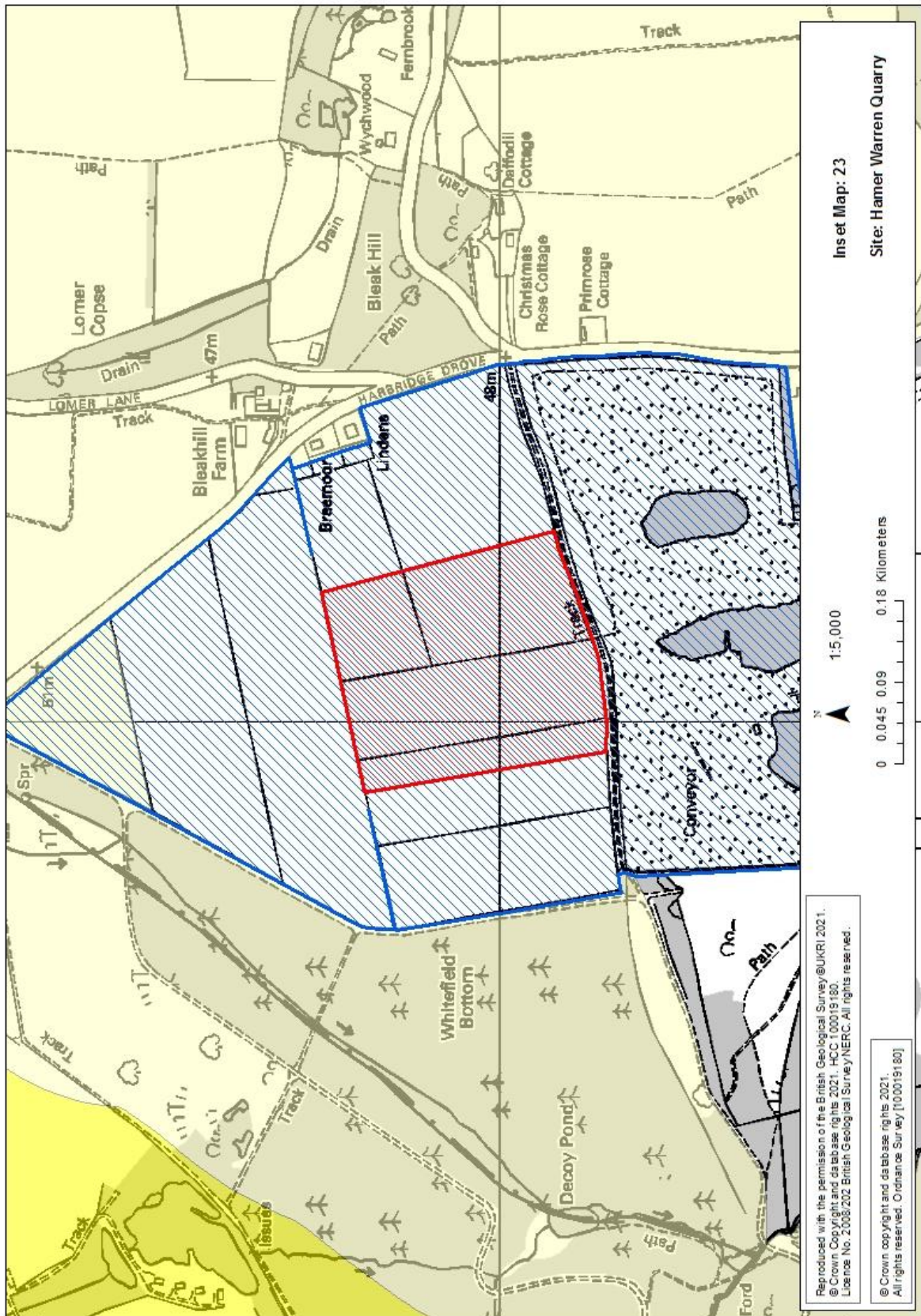
**Total capacity:** 0.4 million tonnes.

**Restoration:** Delivery of existing restoration scheme approved under planning permission 19/11325 for Bleak I and II.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing hazardous landfill capacity. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)*

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the River Itchen SAC, Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, Dorset Heaths SAC and Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar.
- Protection of Dormice.
- Continuation of existing mitigation measures.
- Implementation of agreed restoration scheme.





## Holybourne Rail Depot

**Location:** Holybourne

**Grid reference:** SU 746 415

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** East Hampshire

**Parish Authority:** Alton Parish Council

**Area:** 4.2 hectares

**Existing land use:** Existing Oil and Gas rail depot

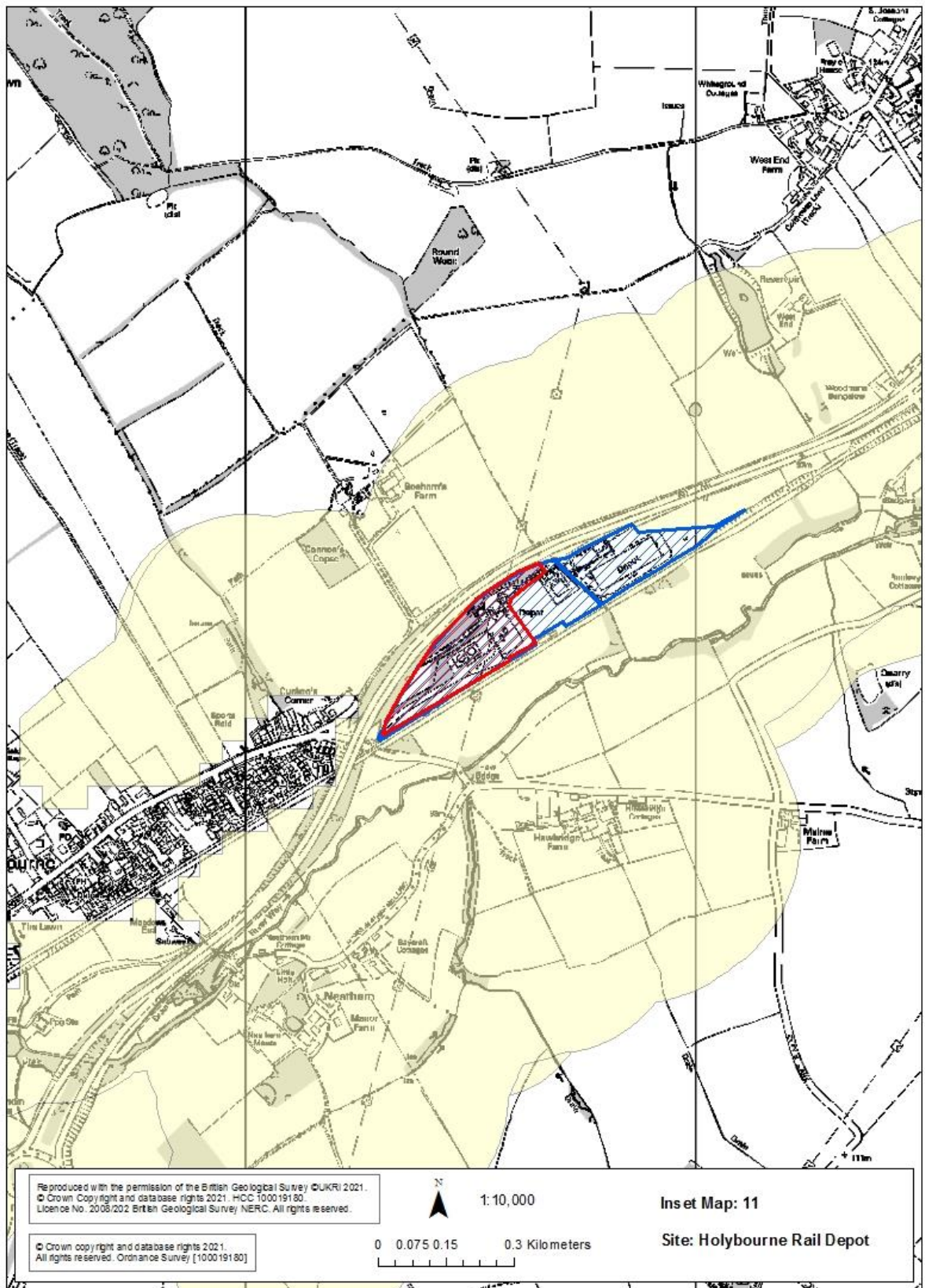
**Proposed land use:** Redevelopment of the existing oil and gas site to reduce the working area of the existing site and develop a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with an extension to the existing railhead to serve the site.

**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- New buildings should include green walls or roof to increase biodiversity and rainwater attenuation. Their height should be restricted to 10m or below.
- A lighting strategy is required to ensure sensitive lighting and direction.
- Creation of a more diverse woodland structure and an area to provide refuge for mobile species (badger, hedgehog etc).
- Existing vegetation around and within the site should be retained.
- A 20m buffer of planting within the site is required along the boundary with the A31.
- Additional screening is required around the southern boundary with native plant species.
- Archaeological potential should be considered for any currently undeveloped parts of the site.
- Flood Risk Assessment and Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment required.



## Land off Boarhunt Road

**Location:** Boarhunt Road, Fareham

**Grid reference:** SU 594 073

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Fareham Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Boarhunt Parish Council

**Area:** 1.3 hectares

**Existing land use:** Depot for M27 Smart Motorway upgrade.

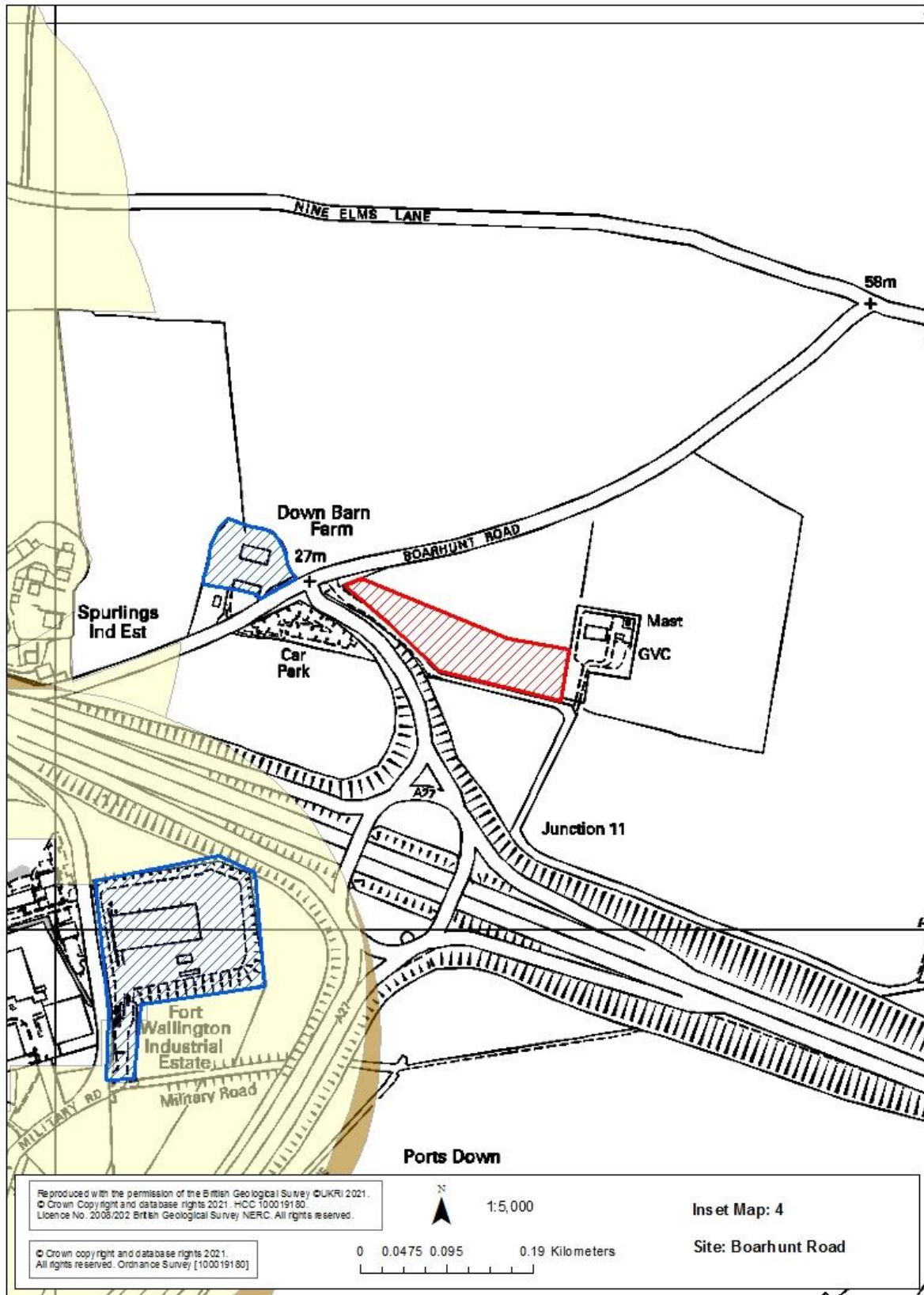
**Proposed land use:** Inert recycling facility.

**Total capacity:** Up to 75,000 tpa.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for sustainable waste management. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Impacts on Solent & Dorset Coast SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar and Downend Chalk Pit SSSI.
- Enhancement for Biodiversity Net Gain will need to focus on improving connectivity, and provision of some interest within the site as a refuge in the relatively barren wider landscape.
- Sensitive lighting and dust management provisions will be required.
- New hedgerow planting is required along the access track and new woodland planting along the northern and eastern boundaries.
- Screening and height considerations will be required to protect the setting of Fort Nelson.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.



## Land west of A303 Enviropark

**Location:** Drayton Road, Barton Stacey

**Grid reference:** SU 439 428

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Barton Stacey Parish Council

**Area:** 1.8 hectares

**Existing land use:** The site currently being used for storage.

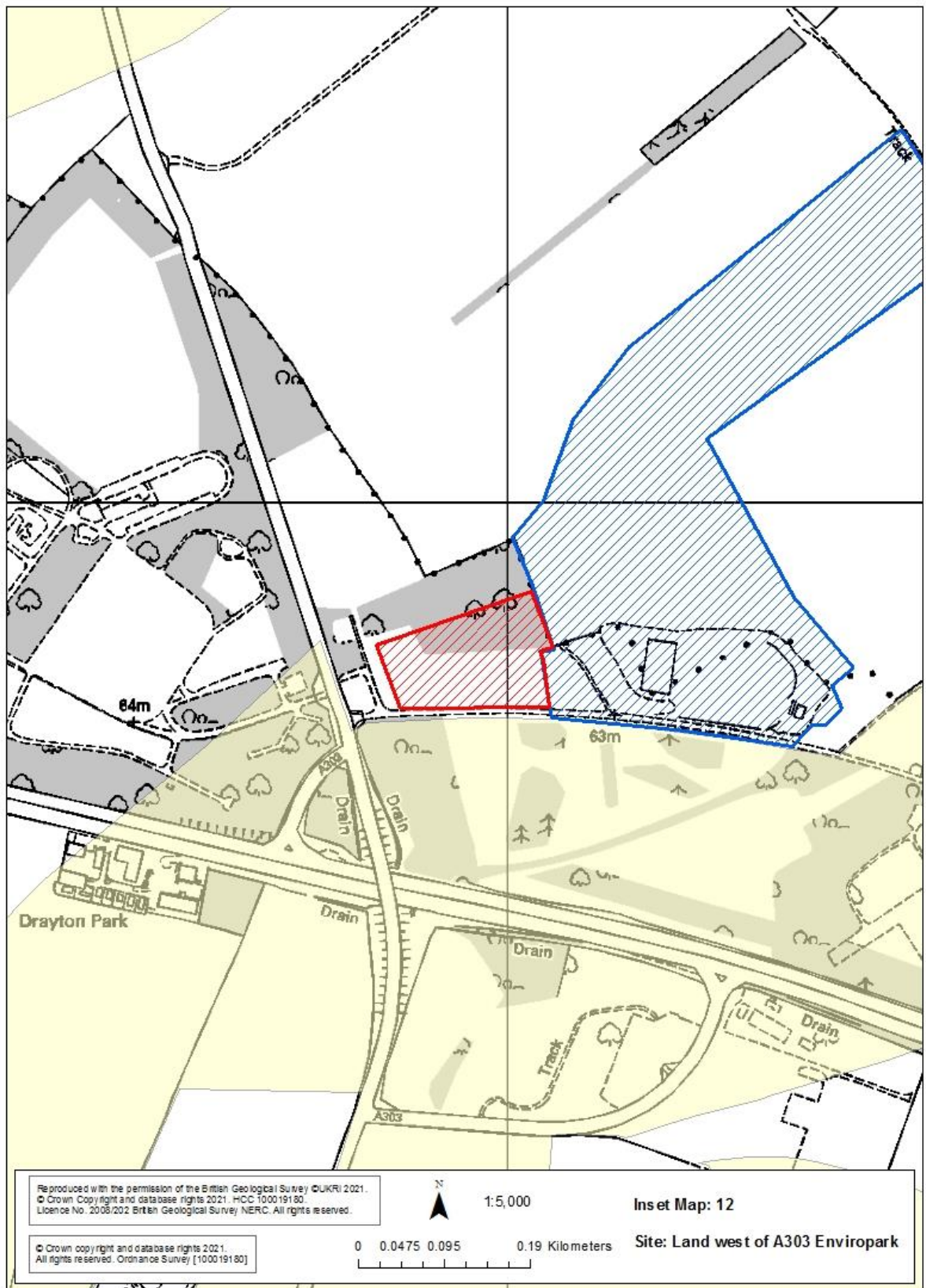
**Proposed land use:** Extension of the existing A303 Enviropark for the storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA).

**Total capacity:** 63,000 tpa

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of secondary aggregate. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Retention and enhancement of the existing surrounding planting and the creation of an east/west link for landscape level improvements.
- The eastern boundary should be retained, or the loss minimised.
- Additional screening is required to the west of the site including additional planting and a higher screen bund.
- Lighting impacts and active dust management is required.
- Archaeological assessment is required to determine the potential.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- Flood Risk Assessment required.



## Micheldever Sidings

**Location:** Micheldever Station, immediately south of A303

**Grid reference:** SU 518 433

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Winchester City Council

**Parish Authority:** Micheldever Parish Council

**Area:** 7.2 hectares

**Existing land use:** Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

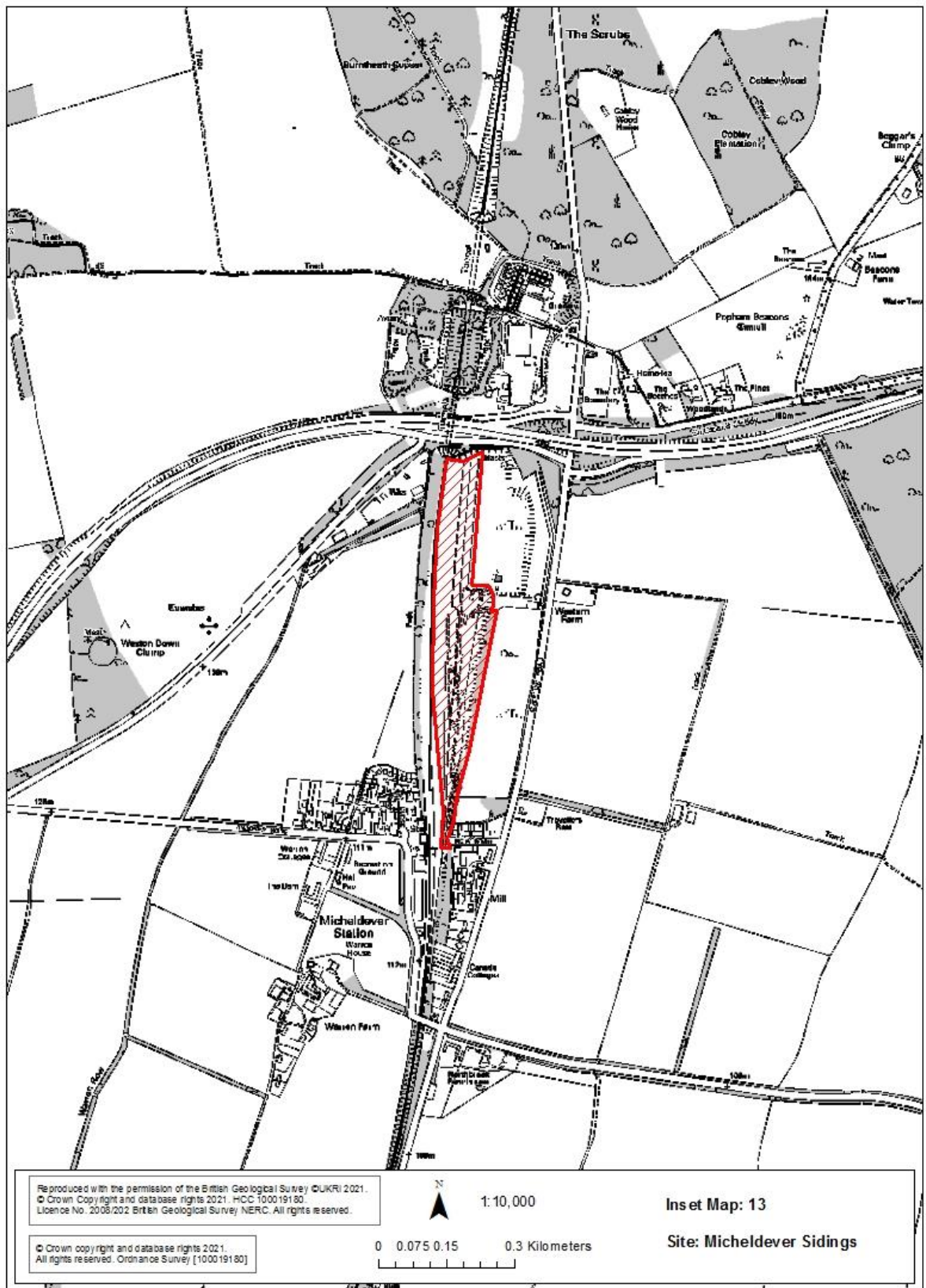
**Proposed land use:** Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.

**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire. The site is currently allocated in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

### **Development considerations:**

- Protection of the Micheldever Oil terminal Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (2A) and nearby Micheldever spoil heaps Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer and groundwater.
- Safe and satisfactory egress onto the local highway, through the provision of a new vehicular access.
- Traffic issues and impact.





## Midgham Farm

**Location:** Off Hillbury Road, Alderholt, Fordingbridge

**Grid reference:** SU 133 122

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Fordingbridge Parish Council

**Area:** 89.7 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open agricultural land

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

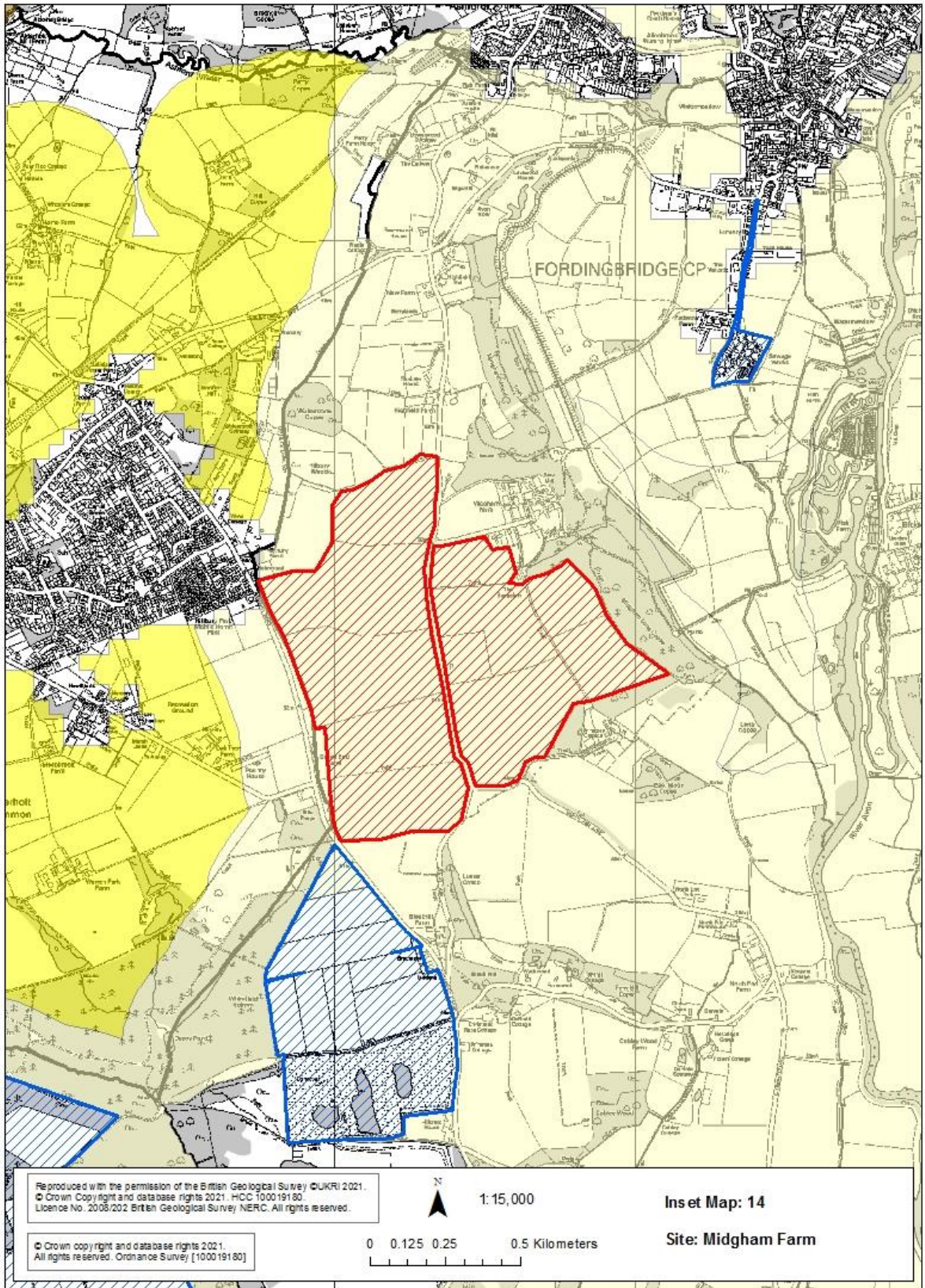
**Total mineral resource:** 4.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (3.8 million tonnes during Plan period)

**Restoration:** Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Enhancement and buffering of the offsite woodland are required.
- Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary.
- Restoration proposals will need to relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks.
- A buffer is required in the north-west corner of the site to protect the amenity 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
- Restoration should include no open water bodies or minimal in size due to landscape impacts and airport safeguarding.
- Archaeological surveys are required, and the presence of the historic settlement may require preservation.
- A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road and a conveyor belt over Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.



## Lee Lane, Nursling

**Location:** Lee Lane, Nursling, Southampton

**Grid reference:** SU 361 169

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Nursling & Rownhams Parish Council

**Area:** 2.5 hectares

**Existing land use:** Existing concrete batching plant, waste transfer station, and inert waste recycling facility

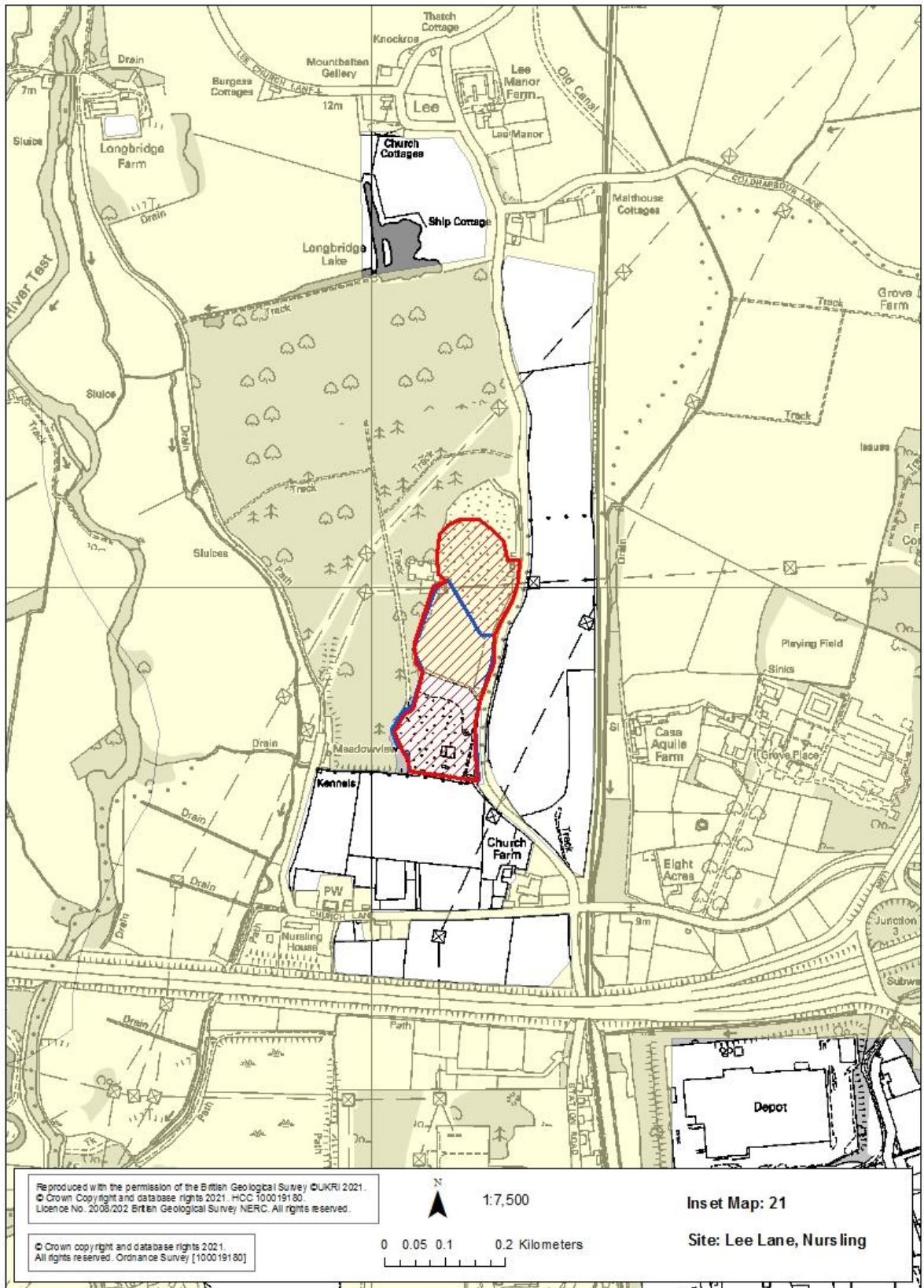
**Proposed land use:** Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 125,000 tpa.

**Total capacity:** 125,000 tpa

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for sustainable waste management. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- The grassland requires retention with ongoing active management.
- Buffering of the woodland is required to mitigate dust and vibration impacts.
- The screen planting around the site should be improved with additional planting along the Lee Lane boundary.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Small areas of low surface water flood risk. Sequential approach should be applied for site layout.



## Purple Haze

**Location:** Ringwood Forest, south east of Verwood and north of Ashley Heath

**Grid reference:** SU 115 069

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Ellingham, Harbridge and Ibsley Parish Council

**Area:** 70 hectares

**Existing land use:** Coniferous plantation

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

**Total mineral resource:** 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (3.4 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period).

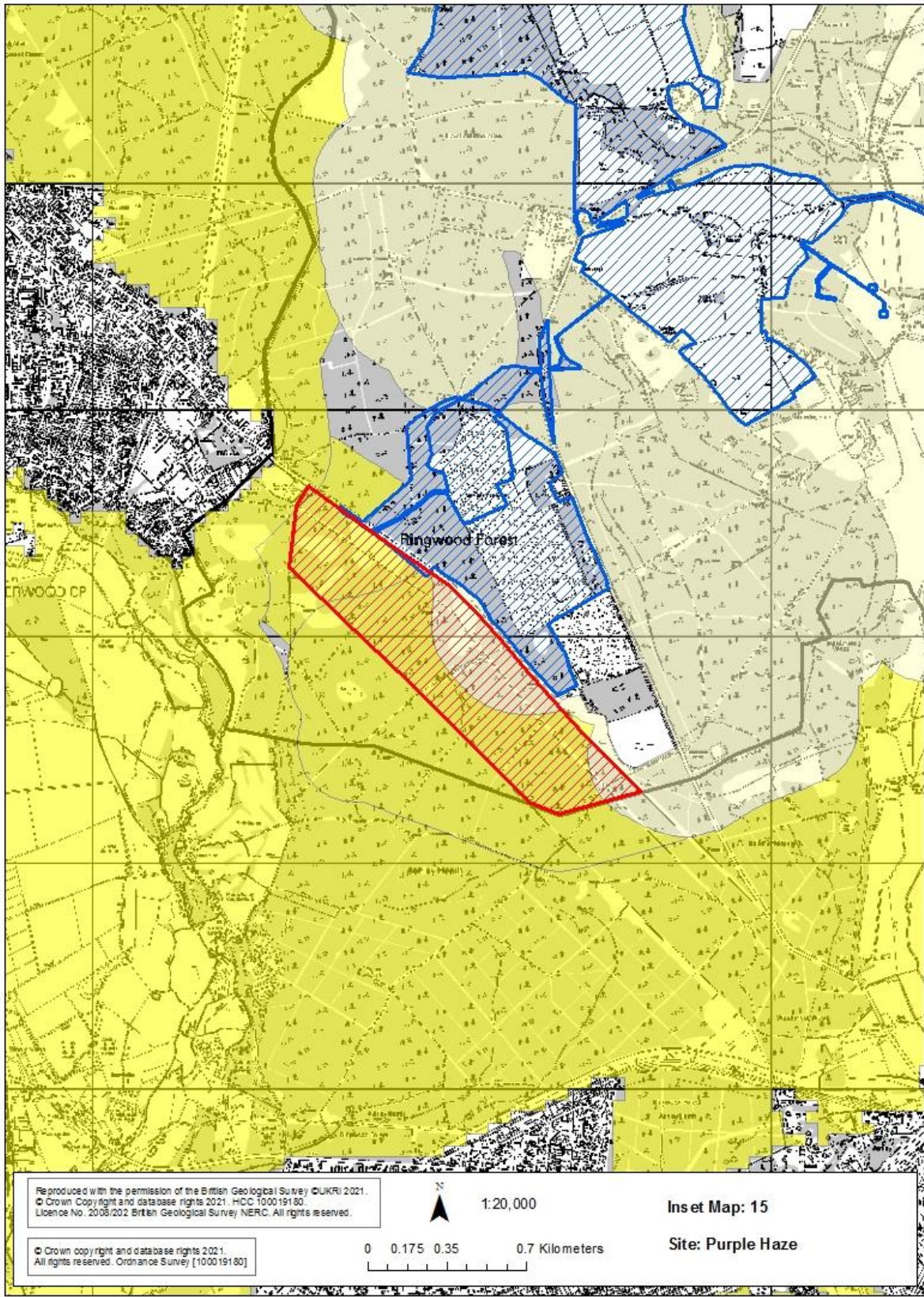
**Restoration:** If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed levels. The site will eventually be used for a combination of deciduous woodland planting, heathland, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be the best option for continuing a local supply of soft sand, sharp sand and gravel for this part of west Hampshire. The site is allocated in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* and *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Protection of the Dorset Heathland Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, the Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site and the River Avon SAC\*.
- The impact on the offsite foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPA/Ramsar\*.
- The impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.
- Protection of populations of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace.
- Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents.
- Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081\*.
- Protection of the nearby cycle paths and footpaths.
- Management arrangements to secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity.
- Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site.
- The impact on the Bronze Age burial mound and its preservation.
- Protection of the amenity of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents\*.
- Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard the hydrological regime of Ebblake Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest\*.

- Safe and satisfactory access including alternatives to access off the B3801 to ensure provision for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.
- Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral workings and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic.



## Rookery Farm, Fareham

**Location:** Botley Road, Swanwick, Fareham

**Grid reference:** SU 513 092

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Fareham Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Swanick & Burrige Parish Council

**Area:** 5.5 hectares

**Existing land use:** Existing aggregate recycling facility.

**Proposed land use:** Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility to alternative waste uses.

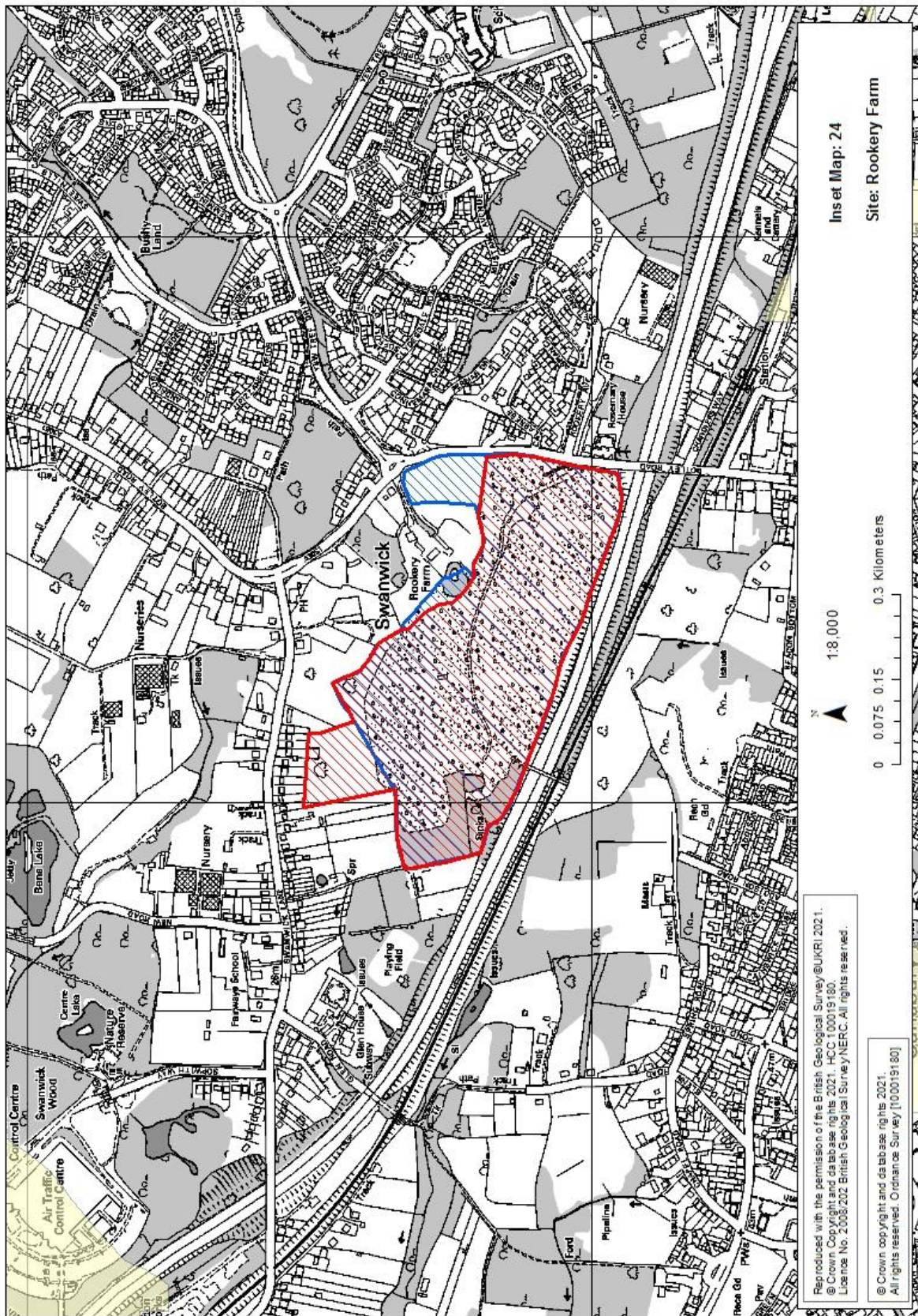
**Total capacity:** 140,000 tpa

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for sustainable waste management. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Impacts on the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent & Dorset Coast SPA, Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI, Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI, Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses and Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary.
- Impacts from air quality, hydrology and Solent nitrates to the River.
- The southern scrub area should be retained and enhanced, with sufficient buffering of wooded boundaries of site.
- Ongoing management is required for areas of ecological interest.
- A sensitive lighting strategy is required to ensure no impacts to nocturnal animals.
- Restoration should include the planting of an orchard on part of site.
- Existing areas of restored open areas of grassland adjacent to the M27 should be retained.
- Mature vegetation around and within the site area should be retained.
- The land filling adjacent to the M27 should be completed.
- The setting of the Listed Buildings should be minimised through effective screening.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement would be required.





## Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm)

**Location:** Salisbury Road, Shootash, Romsey

**Grid reference:** SU 324 223

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Romsey Extra Parish Council

**Area:** 32.6 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open agricultural land

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

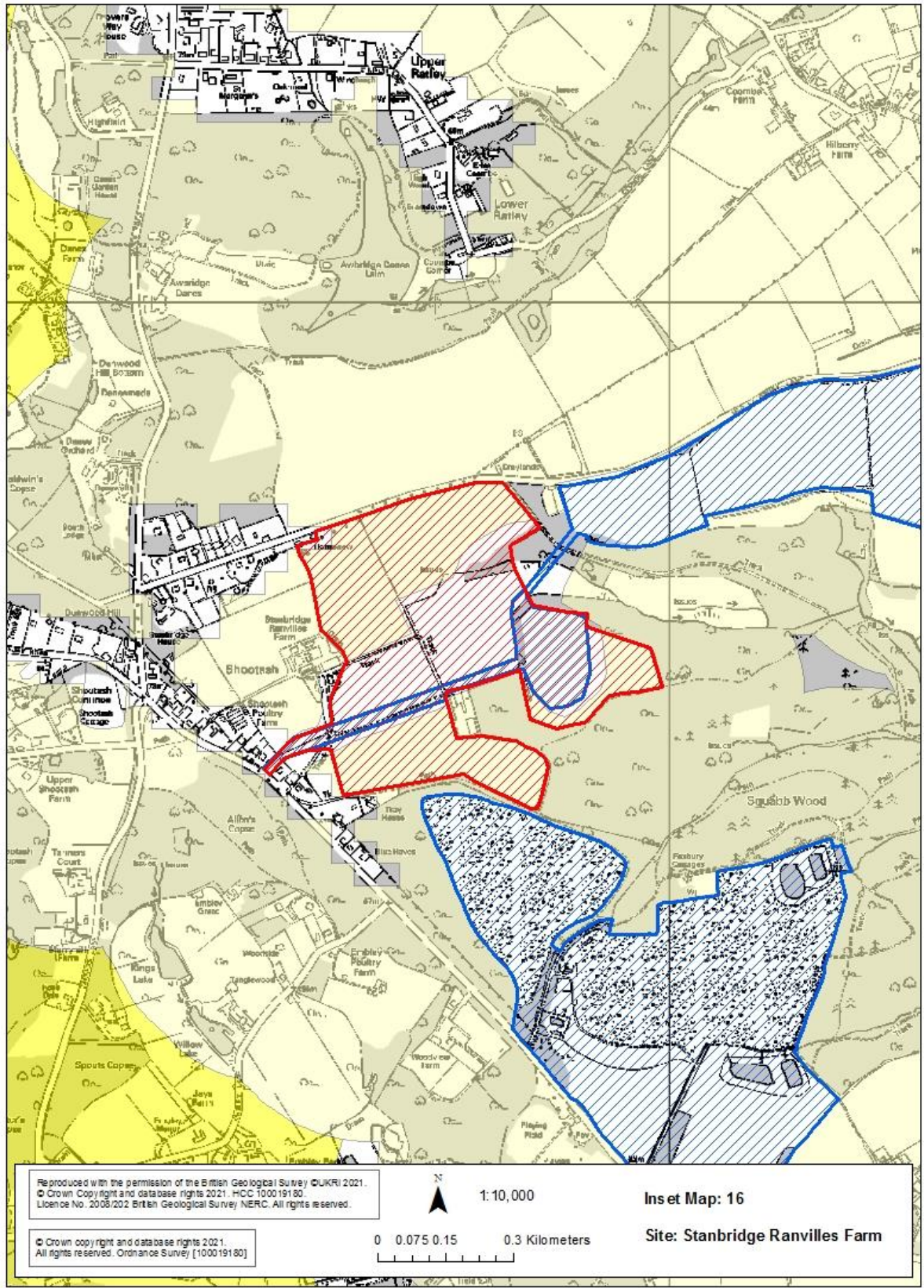
**Total mineral resource:** 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

**Restoration:** Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a sustainable option for continuing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. Mineral extraction has previously occurred in the surrounding area. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- All hedgerows should be retained where possible.
- Early provision of enhanced hedgerows to east of site, and additional planting adjacent to woodland in the west is required.
- Provision of enhanced arable habitats, including arable headland and skylark plots is required.
- Long term management of newly created habitats and adjacent woodland is required.
- An assessment and mitigation compensation for any impacts to Mottisfont Bat SAC should be carried out.
- The site should be restored to existing levels, the hedgerows replaced and include trees.
- Management of the adjacent woodland to increase biodiversity.
- archaeological supervision of the topsoil and over burden stripping to ensure archaeological remains are recognised, and the recording of those remains prior to any extraction.
- archaeological periodic monitoring of the exposed gravel, to enable recording and reporting during the appropriate stages of extraction to ensure that any Palaeolithic evidence/context is recognised.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.



## The Triangle

**Location:** Ryedown Lane, Ower, Romsey

**Grid reference:** SU 335 195

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** Test Valley Borough Council

**Parish Authority:** Romsey Extra Parish Council

**Area:** 68 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open agricultural land

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

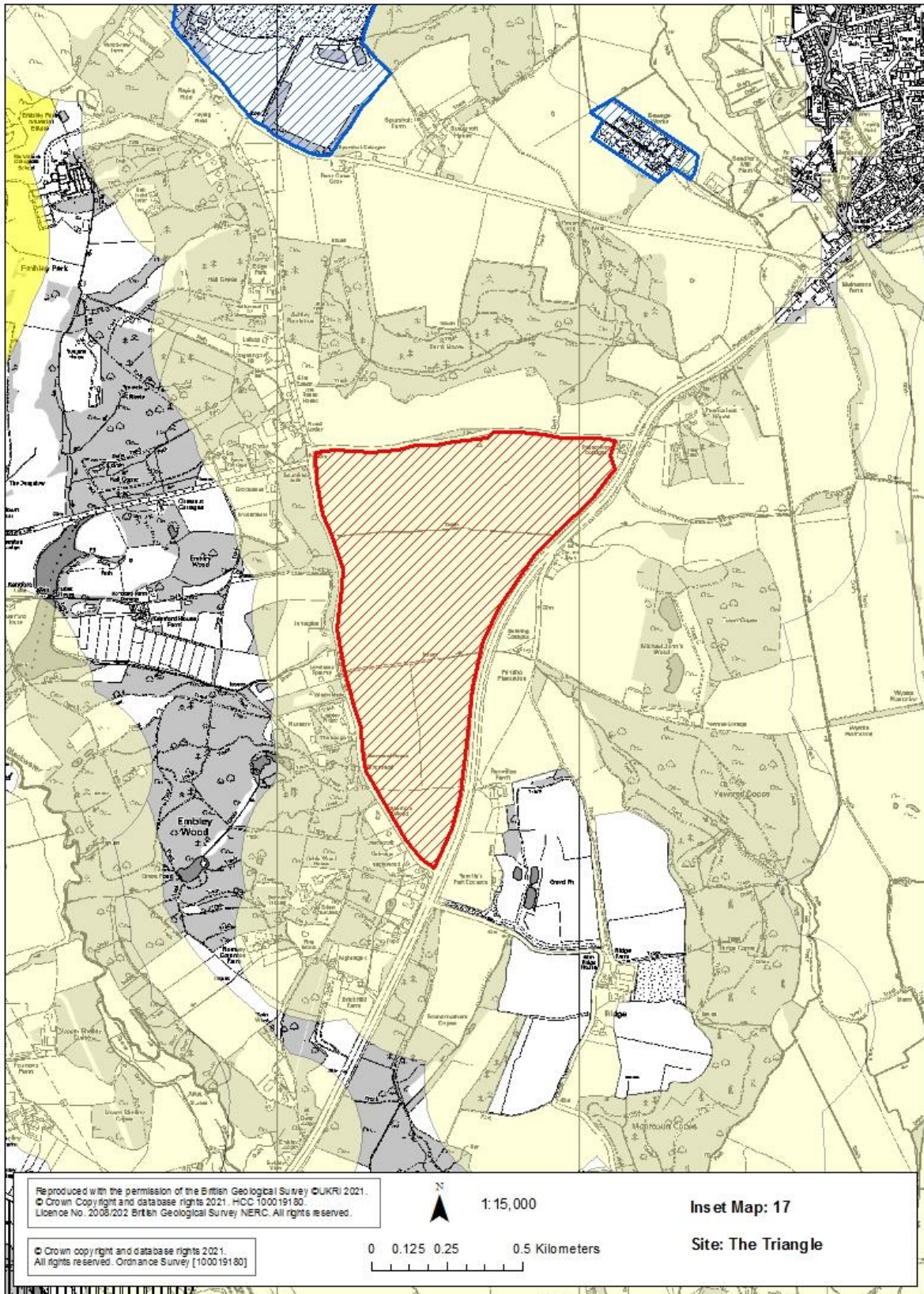
**Total mineral resource:** 2.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel

**Restoration:** Restoration of existing levels for use as agriculture with enhance environmental and ecological benefits, using up to 2 Mt of inert waste material.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Connectivity of the site is required to be retained at equivalent levels.
- Adequate buffering of hedgerows is required.
- The northern boundary should be enhanced to extend the priority woodland to the east.
- Restoration should include the creation of arable headlands and ground nesting bird plots.
- The tree belts and hedgerows with trees crossing the site should all be retained, there loss would be unacceptable.
- The southern end of the site is divided into smaller fields. The southernmost field, is a small triangular field, currently used for growing asparagus, it should also be removed from the site area to retain the treed hedgerow.
- Restoration to existing ground levels and agriculture.
- Archaeological assessment is required as there is moderate potential Palaeolithic material.
- A new access from either Gardeners Lane (preferred) or Ryedown Lane will be required.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.



## Totton Sidings

**Location:** Totton Station, Totton

**Grid reference:** SU 36108 13163

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Totton and Eling Town Council

**Area:** 1.12 hectares

**Existing land use:** Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

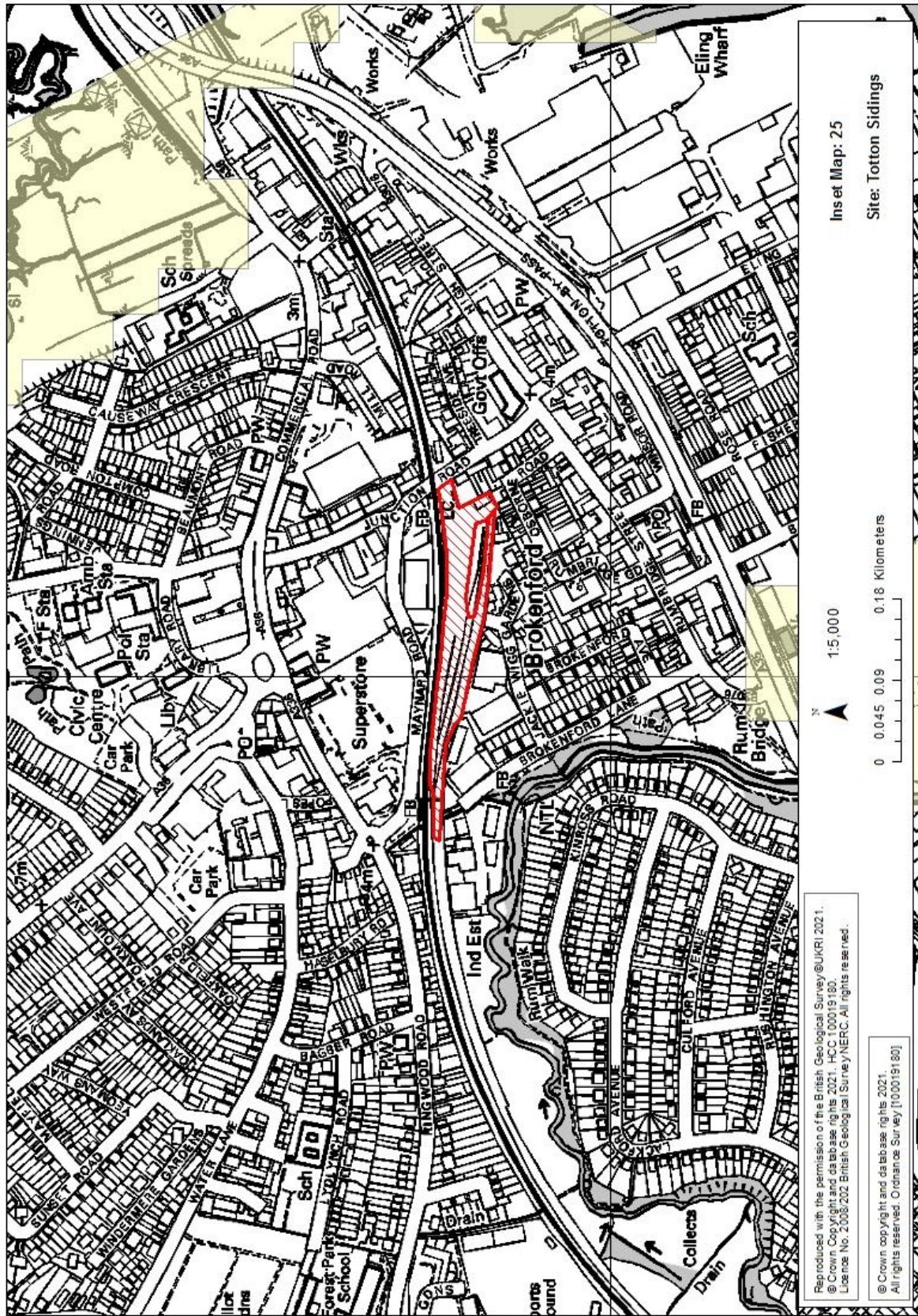
**Proposed land use:** Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot.

**Total capacity:** Unknown

**Reason for allocation:** The site would provide a more sustainable transport option for importing aggregate into the north of Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Potential impact to Solent & Southampton Water SPA, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent and Southampton Water Ramsar and Solent and Maritime SAC.
- Potential impact to Lower Test Valley SSSI and Eling and Bury Marshes SSSI.
- The mature tree line should be retained, with adequate protection.
- A sensitive lighting strategy and dust management are required.
- Amenity of nearby residents.
- Retain and enhance All vegetation along the southern boundary should be retained and enhanced with an improved buffer for the adjacent housing areas.
- Street scene improvements should be made to Junction Road to offset the HGV impacts.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.



## Yeaton Farm

**Location:** Hordle Lane, Hordle, Lymington

**Grid reference:** SZ 272 941

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** New Forest District Council

**Parish Authority:** Hordle Parish Council

**Area:** 32.6 hectares

**Existing land use:** Open agricultural land

**Proposed land use:** Extraction of sharp sand and gravel

**Total mineral resource:** 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (900,000 tonnes (150,000 tonnes per annum) during Plan period)

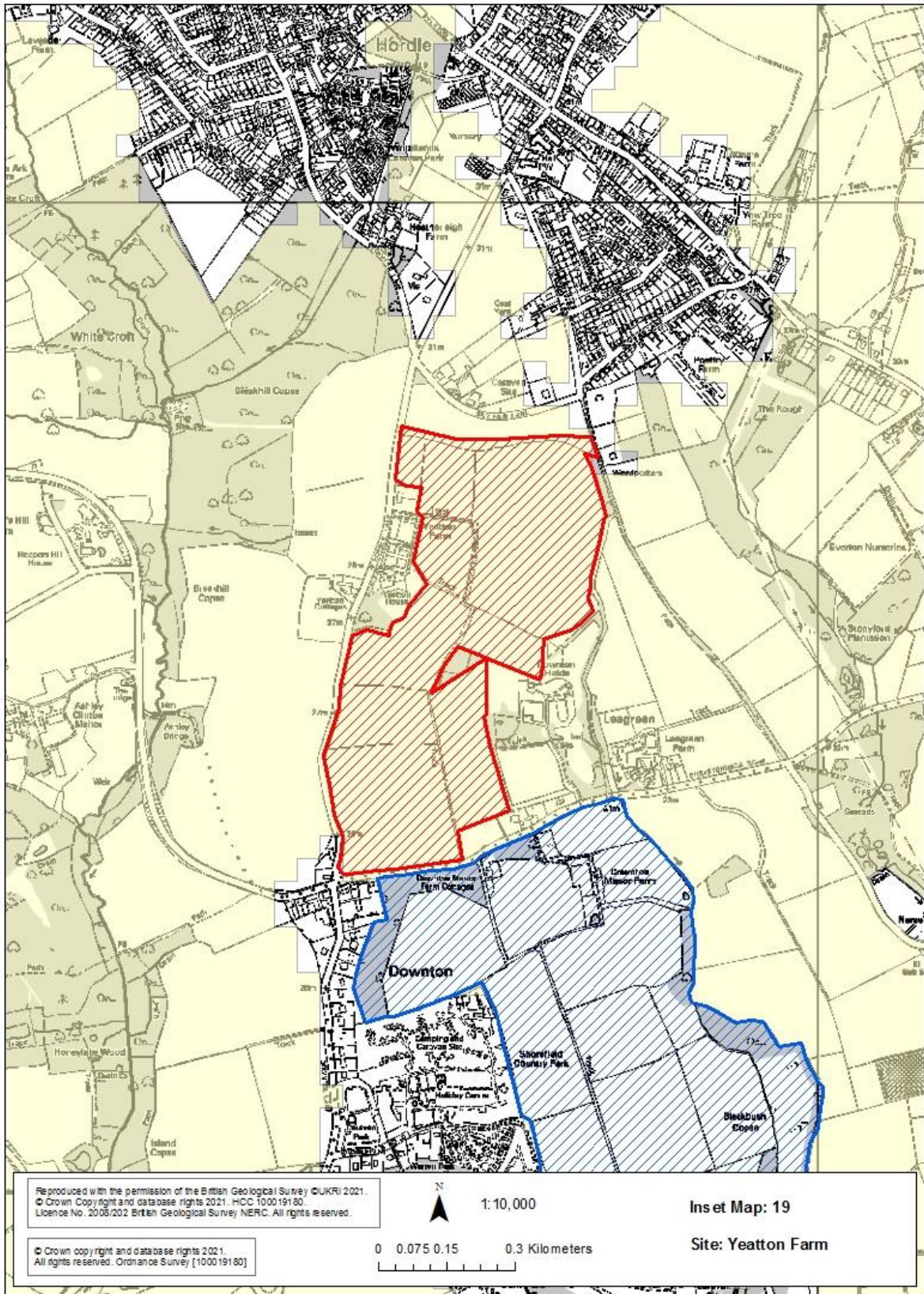
**Restoration:** Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture.

**Reason for allocation:** The site is considered to be a suitable option for providing a local supply of sharp sand and gravel from this part of south Hampshire. The site is proposed for allocation in *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* of the Plan.

### Development considerations:

- Enhancement and buffering of the offsite woodland are required.
- Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority.
- Consideration of airborne pollutants impacting the woodland and aquatic habitats.
- A hydrological assessment is required.
- All hedgerows replanted including trees.
- Properties around the site screened from visual intrusion noise and dust.
- Archaeological assessment and mitigation are required due to the high archaeological potential.
- Screening is required to protect the setting of the Listed buildings on Christchurch Road (Lea Green Cottage, Orchard Cottage and Downton Fields Cottage).
- A new priority junction will be required onto the A337 is required.
- Impact on existing hedging to accommodate visibility splays would need to be assessed.
- A Transport Assessment or Statement is required.
- A Routeing Agreement is required.
- Flood Risk Assessment required. Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.





## Mineral Safeguarding Area - Whitehill & Bordon

**Location:** East Hampshire, within the footprint of the proposed Whitehill & Bordon Eco-town

**Grid reference:** SU 790 360

**Minerals and Waste Planning Authority:** Hampshire County Council

**District Authority:** East Hampshire District Council

**Parish Authority:** Whitehill Town Council

**Area:** Up to 250 hectares - though highly dependent on the level and location of prior extraction

**Existing land use:** Ministry of Defence land (Bordon Garrison and Prince Philip Barracks)

**Proposed land use:** Prior extraction of soft sand / silica sand.

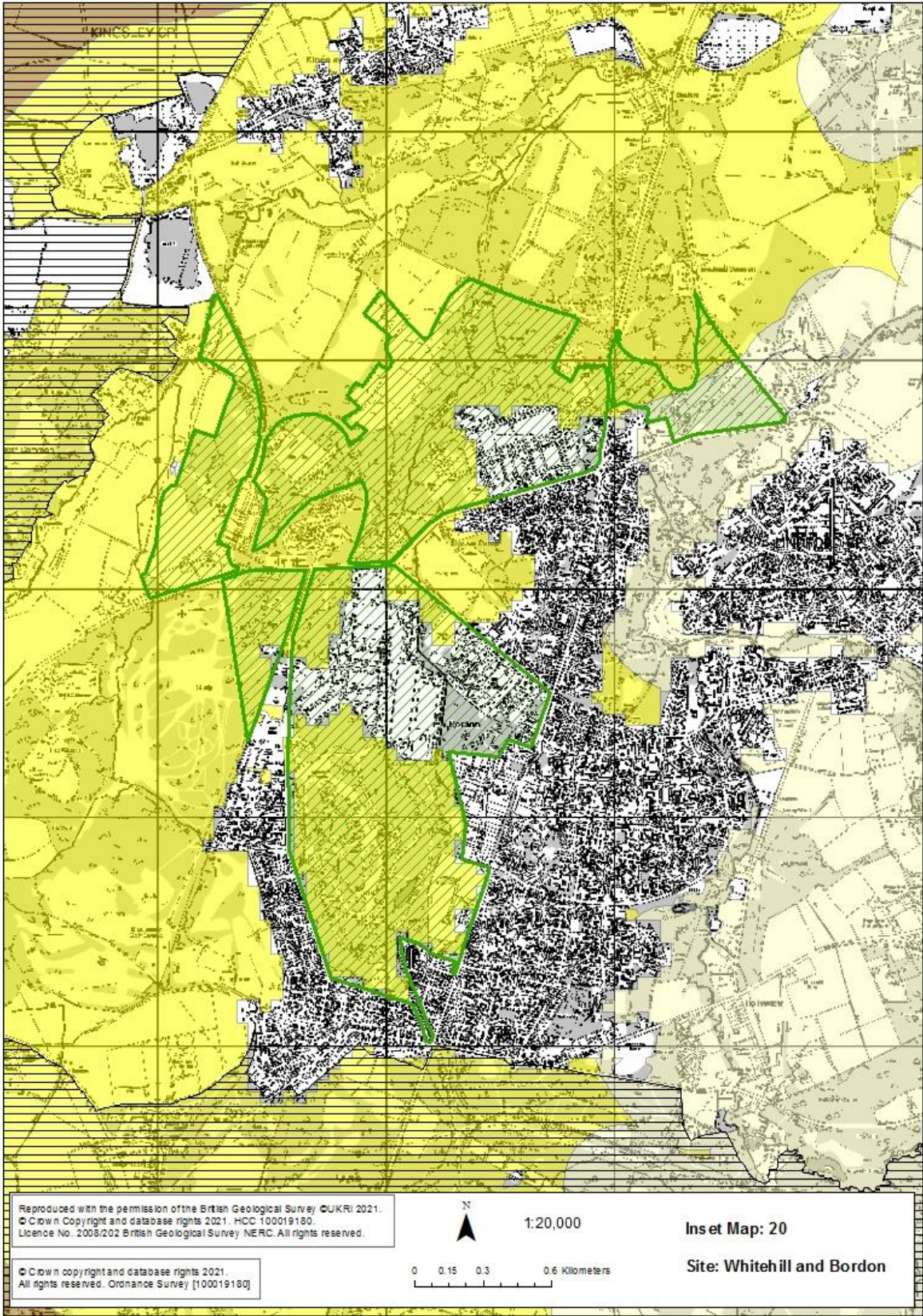
**Total mineral resource:** Unknown - would depend on level of prior extraction.

**Restoration:** Development of the proposed Green Town would be incorporated into these plans.

**Reason for safeguarding:** Safeguarding of important soft sand reserves (with potential for silica sand) to prevent their sterilisation during the development of the Green Town. The area is currently safeguarded in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)* of the adopted (2013) Plan.

### Development considerations:

Development considerations for this safeguarding area are not appropriate.



## Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites

The following table sets out the minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded within the Plan area, under policies 15 (see section on ['Safeguarding mineral resources'](#)), 16 (see section on ['Safeguarding mineral infrastructure'](#)), 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure) (see section on ['Safeguarding waste infrastructure'](#)) and 34 ('Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure'). The safeguarding list also includes those sites allocated within the Plan for minerals or waste development through policies 19 (see section on ['Aggregate wharves and rail depots'](#)), 20 (see section on ['Local land-won extraction \(sand & gravel\)'](#)), 22 (see section on ['Clay'](#)) and 32 (see section on ['Non-hazardous waste landfill'](#)).

It must be noted that the list shown below is only correct as of January 2022. All minerals and waste development granted planning permission following the adoption of this Plan and fitting the criteria for safeguarding will be safeguarded.

The Safeguarding List will be updated regularly through the monitoring of the Plan as set out in [Section 7 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review'](#) and ['Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan'](#) and is available on-line.

The table below shows 'planning status' which describes whether the site has a permanent or time limited permission. Permanent permission for a particular activity can be obtained via approval of a planning application (granting planning permission) or a Certificate of Lawful Development (CLU), including that for proposed development (CLU<sub>pd</sub>).

Where 'no planning history' is referred to in the following table, this relates to a site which has been granted planning permission by one of Hampshire's district or borough councils and not one of the Hampshire Authorities.

It is important to note that Portsmouth and Southampton Docks have Permitted Development rights which encompasses mineral or waste related development.

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
<b>Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council</b>			
-	Depot, Gresley Road (off Swing Swang Lane), Basingstoke	CEMEX UK	Concrete batching, Recycling (aggregate)
BA018	Wade Road Basingstoke	Hampshire County Council, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)
BA018	Wade Road Basingstoke	Basingstoke Skip Hire	Waste Transfer Station (WTS) (non-haz, inert and haz)
BA019	Chineham Energy Recovery Facility Whitmarsh Lane, Basingstoke	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Energy from Waste Facility (EfW), WTS (non-haz)
BA054	Manor Farm Chalk Pit, Monk Sherborne	GB Foot Ltd	Chalk quarry, Landfill (inert)
BA057	Weston Common Gathering Station, Weston Patrick	Petronas Energy Trading Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
BA060	Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End	Hanson UK	Sharp sand and gravel quarry
BA103	Little Bushywarren Copse, Herriard	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Composting
BA105	Humbly Grove (A) Wellsite, Upton Grey	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA106	Humbly Grove (C) Wellsite, Weston Patrick	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA108	Herriard (X) Wellsite, Herriard	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
BA121	Laverstoke Park Farm, Overton Road, Southley Farm Overton	Laverstoke Park Ltd	Composting
BA122	Ivory Farm, Burghclere	Newbury Reclaim	WTS (non-haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
BA123	Washwater WWTW, Highclere	Thames Water Utilities	Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW)
BA125	Basingstoke WWTW	Thames Water	WWTW
BA160	Crockford Lane, Chineham	Bryan Hirst Ltd (Chineham Tyres)	Recycling (metal)
BA170	Manor Farm, Farleigh Lane, Farleigh Wallop	Biogen (UK) Limited	Anaerobic Digestion
BA173	Bushywarren Lane, Herriard, Hampshire	RKE Bio Group	Anaerobic Digestion
<b>Eastleigh Borough Council</b>			
-	School Lane, Chandlers Ford	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
EA011	Knowle Lane Fair Oak (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EA012	Shamblehurst Lane, Hedge End (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EA013	CSG Botley, Grange Road, Hedge End	Cleansing Service Group	Liquid Waste Processing

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
EA027	Netley Farm, Hound, Netley (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC, WTS (non-haz)
EA046	Eastleigh Railway Aggregates Terminal, Eastleigh	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Rail Depot, Recycling (aggregate), Concrete Batching
EA100	Chickenhall WWTW, Eastleigh	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
EA101	Eastleigh Local Distribution Centre, Eastleigh Rail Sidings	Network Rail Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
EA103	Burnetts Lane Waste Pumping Station, Horton Heath	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
EA109	Stoneycroft Rise, Chestnut Avenue, Eastleigh	Eastleigh Borough Council	HWRC
<b>East Hampshire District Council</b>			



HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
-	Bordon Sandpit, Picketts Hill, Sleaford, Bordon	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
-	Waterbook Road, Mill Lane, Alton	Kendall Group	Concrete batching
-	Ring & Bring, Lovedean Lane	Ring & Bring Ltd	ELV
EH049	Station Road Bordon (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EH066	Horndean (B) Wellsite, Horndean	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH121	Frithend Sandpit, Sleaford, Bordon	S Grundon (Ewelme) Ltd	Soft sand quarry, Landfill (inert)
EH133	Holybourne Rail, Export Terminal, Alton	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH137	Site A, Phase 3 Omega Park, Wilson Road Alton (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
EH141	Alton MRF, Farnham Road	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Recycling

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
EH156	Waterbrook Road, Alton	Waltet Recycling Ltd.	WTS (inert), Inert waste recycling, Concrete Batching
EH171	Units 1 and 4-6 Highfield Industrial Estate, Lasham	Waste Care	WTS (non-haz)
<b>Fareham Borough Council</b>			
FA032	Rookery Farm Swanwick, Fareham	Raymond L Brown Eco Bio Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
FA048	Fareham Rail Aggregates Depot, Fareham	Hanson UK (sub-contract to Kendall Bros)	Rail Depot
FA064	Wallington Depot, Fareham	SITA	Recycling
FA069	Barnes Wallis Road, Segensworth (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
FA070	Broadcut, Wallington	Zebra Waste Disposal Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
FA074	Peel Common WWTW, Newgate Lane, Stubbington	Southern Water Ltd	WWTW
FA079	Unit 1 Pinks Sawmill, Wickham Road, Fareham	Tyre Recycling Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
<b>Gosport Borough Council</b>			
-	Fareham Road, Gosport	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
-	Quay Lane	A. W. Smith (Gosport) Ltd	Metal Recycling
GP001	Grange Road, Gosport (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
<b>Hart District Council</b>			
-	Hook Depot, M3 Motorway Compound	Amey UK plc	Coated stone depot
HR008	Springwell Lane Hartley Wintney (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
HR032	Sims Metal Management, Vigo Lane, Yateley	Sims Metal UK Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
HR034	Starhill Sawmills, Hartley Wintney	UK Waste Management Ltd & Biffa Waste Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz), Recycling
HR038	Chandlers Farm Eversley / Yateley	CEMEX UK	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Concrete Batching
HR042	Warren Heath Eversley / Bramshill	CEMEX UK / R.Collard Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Recycling (aggregate)
HR073	Humbly Grove (X) Wellsite, South Warnborough	Petronas Energy Ltd (t/a Humbly Grove Energy)	Oil and Gas
HR078	Calf Lane Quarry	C G Comley & Sons Ltd	Recycling, Recycling (haz), WTS (haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
HR085	Eversley Haulage Park	R Collard Ltd	Recycling
HR099	Hartley Wintney WWTW, Springwell Lane	Thames Water Utilities Ltd	WWTW
<b>Havant Borough Council</b>			
-	Harts Farm Way, Havant	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
HV004	Harts Farm Way, Havant (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
HV010	Fishery Lane, Hayling Island (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
HV017	Farlington Redoubt, Portsdown Hill Road	L&S Waste Management	WTS (non-haz), Recycling (aggregate)
HV026	Bedhampton Aggregates Wharf, Havant	Solent Aggregates Ltd & Tarmac Limited	Wharf, Concrete Batching
HV039	Harts Farm Way, Havant	Keltbray Environmental	WTS (non-haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
HV040	Budds Farm WWTW, Havant	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
HV043	Manor Farm, Hayling Island	The Woodhorn Group	Composting
HV044	HMS Total Vehicle Recovery Ltd	David John Silver	WTS (non-haz)
<b>New Forest District Council</b>			
-	Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate, Oceanic Way, Marchwood	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
-	Feaston	CEMEX UK	Concrete batching
NF001	Fawley Thermal Treatment Centre	Tradebe Fawley	WTS (non-haz), Incineration (haz)
NF002	Caird Avenue, New Milton	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Concrete Batching, WTS (non-haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF018	Normandy Way, Marchwood (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC
NF018	Marchwood WTS, Normandy Way	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
NF042	Efford, Milton Road, Pennington	New Milton Sand and Ballast, Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc & Southern Water Services Ltd	Landfill leachate treatment, WWTW, Recycling (aggregates), HWRC
NF091	Bleak Hill Quarry, Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley	CEMEX UK	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
NF105	Blue Haze Landfill, Verwood Road, Somerley	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Landfill (non-haz), WTS (non-haz)
NF172	Bury Farm / Tavells Lane, Marchwood	Marchwood Aggregates / Hive Energy Ltd.	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregates)
NF177	Downton Manor Farm, Milford on Sea	New Milton Sand and Ballast	Sharp sand and gravel quarry

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF215	Marsh Lane Waste Transfer Station, Lymington	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
NF216	Area 6 Marchwood Industrial Estate, Marchwood	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Biological Treatment
NF222	Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Wharf, Asphalt Plant, Concrete Batching
NF223	Slowhill Copse WWTW, Bury Road, Marchwood	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
NF226	Marchwood Energy Recovery Facility, Marchwood Industrial Park	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	EfW
NF229	Totton Depot, Jacobs Gutter Lane, Hounslow	Amey UK plc	Coated stone depot



HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NF248	Ringwood WWTW, Hampshire Hatches Lane	Wessex Water	WWTW
NF252	Newbourne Farm, Rockbourne, Fordingbridge	Mr R Hill	Composting
NF255	Land at Plumley Wood and Farm, Burnt Hill, Nea Farm, Blue Haze and Blashford Quarries, Near Ringwood	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Concrete Batching
NF260	Double H Nurseries Ltd Gore Road, New Milton	Double H Nurseries Ltd	Combined Heat and Power Facility (CHP)
NF261	Unit 2C North Road, Marchwood	Biffa Waste Services Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
<b>New Forest National Park Authority</b>			
NF224	Ashlett Creek WWTW, Fawley	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
NF241	Lyndhurst WWTW, Southampton Road, Lyndhurst	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
NFNP 001	Pound Bottom Landfill Site, Redlynch, Salisbury	Cleansing Service Group (CSG) Ltd	Landfill (haz), Landfill (non-haz)
NFNP 002	Brockenhurst WWTW, Balmer Lawn Road, Brockenhurst	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
NFNP 004	Rye Dale WWTW, Ashurst	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
<b>Portsmouth City Council</b>			
-	Walton Road, Highbury, Portsmouth	CEMEX UK	Concrete batching
-	Dundas Lane	DS Smith Recycling	Recycling
-	Old Reservoir Road	Tilbury Metals Ltd.	Recycling (metals), Recycling (haz)
-	Dundas Spur	EMR	Recycling (metals)
-	Tipner Waste Transfer Station, Twyford Avenue, Tipner	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	WTS (non-haz)
PT001	Horsea Island, Paulsgrove, Portsmouth (HWRC)	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Landfill (biogas), HWRC

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
PT027	Kendalls Wharf, Anchorage Park	Kendall Bros	Wharf, Concrete Batching
PT031	Portsmouth Energy Recovery Facility, MRF and WTS, Anchorage Park	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	EfW, Recycling, WTS (non-haz)
PT053	Quartremaine Road, Anchorage Park	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	WTS (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
PT055	Eastney WWTW, Fort Cumberland	Southern Water Services	WWTW
PT060	Hughes Waste Ltd., Ackworth Road, Hilsea	Hughes Waste Limited	WTS (non-haz), Recycling
<b>Rushmoor Borough Council</b>			
-	Site 7, Hollybush Lane	FM Conway Ltd	Asphalt Plant
-	Lynchford Lane, North Camp, Farnborough	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
-	Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	Sims Metal Management	Recycling (metals)
RM002	Rushmoor HWRC/Transfer Station, Eelmoor Road, Farnborough	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	HWRC, WTS (non-haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
RM004	Ivy Road, Aldershot (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
RM015	Unit 3 & 4 Stubbs Industrial Estate, Hollybush Lane	Keith Dicker Group & Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	WTS (non-haz), CHP
RM023	Aldershot Car Spares, Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	Universal Car Services	WTS (non-haz)
RM025	Hollybush Lane Waste Transfer and Recycling Facility, Aldershot	Chambers Waste Management Plc	WTS (non-haz), Concrete Batching
RM028	Aldershot Garrison, Sewage Treatment Works	Ministry of Defence	WWTW
RM031	1A Hollybush Industrial Park, Hollybush Lane, Aldershot	Shorts Group	WTS (non-haz, inert), Recycling
RM033	Lynchford Lane MRF, Farnborough	Taurus Waste Recycling Ltd	Recycling

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
<b>South Downs National Park Authority</b>			
-	John Huntley, Buriton	John Huntley (Petersfield) Ltd.	Recycling (metals) & End of Life Vehicles (ELV)
EH025	Kingsley Quarry, Landfill and Recycling Site, Kingsley	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Soft sand quarry, Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
EH058	Horndean (X) Wellsite, Horndean	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH067	Horndean (C) Wellsite, Rowlands Castle	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
EH117	Petersfield WWTW, Unnamed Road off Harrier Way	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
EH123	Bedford Road, Petersfield (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR072	Claylands Road, Bishop's Waltham (HWRC)	Olleco Ltd	HWRC

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
WR186	Avington Matterley Farm, Temple Valley	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
<b>Southampton City Council</b>			
-	BR Freight Depot, Imperial Road, Southampton	Lafarge Tarmac Ltd	Concrete batching
SN035	Leamouth Wharf, Millbank	CEMEX UK	Wharf, Concrete Batching
SN038	Burnley Wharf, Chapel	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Wharf
SN040	Supermarine Wharf, Peartree Green	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Concrete Batching
SN060	Imperial Road, Empress Road, Bevois Valley	Hope Construction Materials	Concrete Batching
SN061	Millbrook WWTW, Western Docks	Southern Water Services	WWTW
SN065	7 Ashley Crescent, Newtown	James Huntley & Sons	WTS (non-haz)

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
SN070	Dibles Wharf, Belvidere	T J Waste & Recycling Ltd	Wharf, Recycling
SN071	City Depot, Dock Gate 20, Southampton (HWRC)	Veolia E S Hampshire Ltd.	HWRC
SN072	229 Ashley Crescent, Sholing	L&S Waste Management	WTS (non-haz), Concrete Batching
SN074	Northam Ironworks, Princes Street, Southampton	European Metal Recycling Ltd	Recycling (metals)
SN076	Dock Gate 20, Western Docks, Southampton	K & B Crushers Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
SN078	Portswold WWTW, Kent Road, Portswold	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
SN079	Berth 109 / King George V Dock Bollard No's 132 - 146, Western Docks	Solent Stevedores Ltd	Recycling (metals)
SN081	Woolston WWTW, Victoris Road, Woolston	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
<b>Test Valley Borough Council</b>			
-	Shepherds Spring Lane, Andover	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete Batching

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
-	Shepherds Spring Lane, Andover	Hanson Heidelberg Cement Group	Concrete batching
-	Shepherds Spring Lane, Andover	Tarmac	Concrete batching
-	Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate, Belbins, Romsey	Kendall Group	Concrete batching
TV009	Thrupton Airfield, Thrupton	SITA & Earthline Ltd	Landfill (inert), WTS (inert), Recycling (aggregate)
TV024	Bunny Lane, Casbrook (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
TV055	Lee Lane Nursling & Rownhams	Collard Group	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Recycling (aggregate), Concrete Batching
TV065	Bunny Lane, Timsbury, Romsey	R F Salvidge & R F Salvidge Farms (agent) Waltet Ltd (operator)	WTS (non-haz), Landfill (inert), Recycling (aggregate)



HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV072	Squabb Wood Landfill, Shootash, Romsey	Viridor Waste Management Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (non-haz)
TV104	Hill Farm Wellsite, Barton Stacey	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
TV111	Michelmersh Brickworks, Michelmersh	Michelmersh Brick and Tile Co	Brick clay quarry and works
TV116	Somborne Chalk Quarry, Kings Somborne	Somborne Chalk Quarry; Grecon (Romsey) Ltd	Chalk quarry, Concrete Batching
TV177	Andover Waste Transfer Station, Harewood	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
TV178	Fullerton WWTW, Romsey Road, Goodworth Clatford	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
TV179	Goodworth Clatford / Fullerton, Land Adjacent to Fullerton WWTW	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
TV183	Chilbolton Down, Heath House Estate	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	Composting

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV211	Dean Hill MOD Site, West Dean	Defence Estates	WWTW
TV216	West Wellow WWTW, Off Whinwhistle Road	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
TV217	Romsey WWTW, Off the A27	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
TV226	Roke Manor, Old Salisbury Lane	Raymond Brown Minerals & Recycling Ltd	Sharp sand and gravel quarry, Landfill (inert)
TV228	Ashfield Tyre Depot, A3057	UK Tyre Recycling Ltd	Recycling
TV231	A303 Recycling Facility, Barton Stacey	Collard Group	Recycling, Concrete Batching
TV233	Barton Stacey WWTW, Difford	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
TV234	Scott Close, Andover (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
TV235	Middle Wallop WWTW, Gerrards Lane	Defence Estates	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
TV236	The Waste Centre, Yokesford Hill Industrial Estate	Ace Liftaway	Recycling, Concrete Batching
TV246	Bullington Cross Inn, Bullington Cross	Bryan Hirst Ltd	Recycling (metals), Recycling (haz)
TV252	Yard 25 Wynford Industrial Park, Belbins Romsey	Wynford Properties	Recycling (metals)
<b>Winchester City Council</b>			
-	Depot, Easton Lane, Winnall, Winchester	CEMEX UK	Concrete Batching
WR008	Prospect Road Alresford (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR018	Former Otterbourne Incinerator Site	Veolia Environmental Services (UK) Plc	WTS (non-haz)
WR080	Larkwhistle Farm Wellsite, South Wonston	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas
WR081	Botley Rail Aggregates Terminal, Curdrige	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd	Rail Depot
WR157	Folly Farm Wellsite, Crawley	IGas Energy Ltd	Oil and Gas

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
WR183	Bar End Depot, Bar End Road Winchester (HWRC)	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WR192	Unit T1 Pegham Industrial Park, Laveys Lane, Fareham	L&S Waste Management	Recycling, CHP, WTS (haz)
WR195	Harestock WWTW, Andover Road North	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW
WR196	Bury Farm, Botley Road	Wessex Construction and Plant Hire Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
WR197	Micheldever Depot, Stockbridge Road	Aggregate Industries UK Ltd; Amey UK plc	Concrete Batching
WR200	Silverlake Garage, Row Ash, Shedfield	Silverlake	ELV, Recycling (haz)
WR205	Four Dell Farm, Otterbourne	HWM Group Ltd	Recycling (aggregate)
WR206	New Alresford WWTW, Appledown Lane	Southern Water Services Ltd	WWTW

HCC Development Management Reference	Site Name	Site Operator	Site Function
WR220	Garfield Road, Bishops Waltham	Bryan Hirst Ltd	Recycling (metals)
WR225	Waterlooville HWRC, Off Tamworth Road	Hampshire County Council	HWRC
WRH004	Bishop's Waltham Depot, Botley Road	Amey UK plc	Coated stone depot

## Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan

The overarching delivery of minerals and waste development will be carried out through Development Management. In particular decisions on:

planning applications;  
compliance monitoring of minerals and waste developments; and  
unauthorised development.

There may also be other planning decisions made by other planning authorities. This may include Compulsory Purchase Orders, other associated developments and major infrastructure projects which may also contribute towards delivery. Provisions within other local development plans (not prepared by the Hampshire Authorities) may also contribute.

Applicants for minerals and waste development will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development takes place. All proposals will need to meet other environmental, amenity and economic policies as set out within the Plan.

The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies (such as the Hampshire Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) in conjunction with mineral and waste operators and other interested bodies.

The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is intended to deliver the aims of the ['Spatial Strategy'](#). The following table shows the links between the implementation and monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Plan policies. The terms used in the header of the table shown below are:

- **Policy:** This is the Policy number and name in the Plan;
- **Implementation:**
  - Proposed outcome (or limitation) - this is the intended outcome of the policy;
  - Considerations/Mechanism - this is how the outcome is to be achieved;
  - Interested party and/or Statutory consultee - bodies that can have an impact on the outcome; and
  - Action - this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out by the interested parties.
- **Monitoring Indicator:** This is what is to be measured and compared and acts as a baseline for the monitoring of year-on-year changes.
- **Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review:** The triggers are measures that will highlight if a policy / the Plan may require a review.

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</b>	Protect Hampshire's environment, maintain Hampshire's communities and support Hampshire's economy	<p>A planning obligation must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;</li> <li>directly related to the proposed development; and</li> <li>fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.</li> </ul> <p>CIL Regulation 123 only relates to development which includes the creation of a new building or extension to an existing building, and there are exemptions. CIL does not apply to major minerals and waste development that doesn't involve buildings, but there may be some forms of minerals and waste developments which would be chargeable. This will include all types of buildings into which people go, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>offices, portacabins and other buildings occupied by workers on developments associated with minerals and waste development; and</li> <li>waste-transfer stations or material recovery facilities</li> </ul> <p>The Act does not allow for County Councils to be a charging authority for CIL although, in the context of minerals planning, the Hampshire Authorities are considered to be the collecting authorities. Where CIL is applicable in an area in relation to minerals and waste development, CIL will be collected by the relevant Hampshire Authority and returned to the relevant district or borough council (where the County Council in the collector) and used for the infrastructure needed to support minerals and waste development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>Environment Agency</li> <li>Natural England</li> <li>Mineral and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote pre-application discussions, engagement and liaison between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority, and statutory and other consultees as appropriate.</li> <li>Timely decisions on planning applications.</li> <li>Ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Percentage of Planning Applications processed within 13 weeks</b></p> <p>(excluding those subject to EIA or a Planning Performance Agreement or other agreed extension of time)</p>	<p><b>60% of Planning Applications within 13 weeks</b></p> <p>(excluding those subject to EIA or a Planning Performance Agreement or other agreed extension of time) (Breach of benchmark over two successive years)</p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation</b>	Minimise contribution to the causes of climate change	<p>The Climate Change Assessment should include how the development proposal will reduce carbon emissions, encourages the wider sustainable use of resources and how the development itself makes efficient use of resources (e.g. through sustainable construction techniques, the use of renewable energy and design that minimises resource and energy use).</p> <p>The Climate Change Assessment must also outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the current carbon baseline at the site;</li> <li>the method for measuring carbon emissions associated with the development for the total life of the proposal (including restoration); and</li> <li>a commitment to supply the data to the relevant Authority for reporting in the Authority Monitoring Report.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> <li>- Water Authorities</li> <li>- Natural England</li> <li>- Hampshire &amp; IoW Wildlife Trust</li> <li>- Other environmental bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to locate minerals and waste development in the most suitable location.</li> <li>- Encourage low carbon technologies (reducing GHG emissions).</li> <li>- Propose development with low carbon technologies.</li> <li>- Provision of water data and advise to MPA/WA.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and/or publications.</li> <li>- Attendance at liaison meetings</li> </ul>	<p><b>Planning permissions granted which do not:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• divert waste from landfill;</li> <li>• generate renewable energy;</li> <li>• or use recycled or secondary aggregate;</li> <li>• or provide resilient restoration schemes;</li> <li>• or provide for flood defence or water storage;</li> <li>• or include measures to support and promote sustainable transport.</li> </ul> <p>Carbon emission monitoring data for minerals and waste development.</p>	<p><b>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>A total increase in carbon emissions from baseline levels reported from minerals and waste developments, or where this is not achievable, provide suitable offsetting, subject to monitoring requirements, over 5-year period.</b></p>



Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species</b>	<p>Protect and/or enhance (no net loss in) biodiversity</p> <p><i>Limitation: waste development in urban areas</i></p>	<p>The statutory, non-statutory and other important habitats within Hampshire (along with such initiatives as Green Infrastructure, and Ecological Network Mapping) provide a network of natural places that creates a strong and robust environment not only for the protected or important species that they support, but also for communities and for economic benefit. It is a priority that this network should be maintained, enhanced and restored, and that legal constraints are enforced in a way that does not hinder planned development, by ensuring that features of interest are avoided, incorporated within the design, or mitigated/compensated according to the principles and constraints to decisions affecting nature conservation as set out within <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> and its supporting text.</p> <p>It is essential that pre-application discussions consider the existing biodiversity interest in sufficient detail to inform design and clearly demonstrate how impacts have been addressed and measurable net gain will be achieved. Best available data should include up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using current survey, assessment, and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all data relevant to the proposal. Planning applications will be expected to present an account of impacts on biodiversity and the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate those impacts. Assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects. In addition, provision of measures that create measurable biodiversity net gain(BNG) in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects will be required by a planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Natural England</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> <li>- Hampshire &amp; IoW Wildlife Trust</li> <li>- RSPB</li> <li>- Other relevant environmental bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delivery of local priority habitat and species, and the creation, protection, enhancement and management of mapped biodiversity networks and Nature Recovery Networks</li> <li>- Propose developments with minimal impact on habitats and species</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and/or publications.</li> <li>- Attendance at liaison meetings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Number of planning permissions granted which impact on the National Site Networks or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice</b></p> <p><b>Condition and/or changes in biodiversity of SSSIs, SINCs, NNR and LNR within 5km of operational minerals and waste site.</b></p> <p><b>Planning permissions granted for which a measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed</b></p>	<p><b>Number of planning permissions granted which impact on the National Site Network or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice &gt; 0.</b></p> <p><b>Decline in condition of SSSI, SINC, NNR and LNR over 5- year period</b></p> <p><b>The number of planning permissions granted for which a measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed &gt; 0</b></p>

	<p>application. Net gain metrics will need to be presented in full to the planning authority such as the habitats condition tables and the metric calculations (in Excel format). BNG will be triggered by all applications, with only a small number of exemptions which are unlikely to be for minerals / waste developments.</p> <p><i>An ecological assessment</i> should take into consideration not just obvious impacts to the species and habitats on a development site, but also the more subtle or wider ranging impacts on ecosystems, as these are likely to be more permanent.</p> <p>In cases where a <i>'likely significant effect'</i> to the National Site Network can be identified, the proposals and planning process needs to consider whether 'no adverse effect on integrity' of these designations can be proven. There will be a need to follow the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, the detail of which should be proportionate to the scale and location of development, and ensure that ALL elements of development, and all internationally designated sites physically or functionally connected to the development area are initially scoped into the assessment and adequately considered.</p> <p>The strict protection of <i>European Protected Species</i> (as listed within Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive) is a material consideration of the planning process.</p> <p>The <i>'derogation tests'</i> that allow development which might otherwise be considered illegal, must be considered by the planning authority before a decision is made. The development must demonstrate a clear public need that is proportional to the impacts on the protected species, AND that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development as it is proposed. Furthermore, where such derogation is to be sought by an applicant, they must provide evidence to demonstrate that the conservation status of the species is able to be maintained in a favourable status in its natural range. This will require a level of detail similar to that</p>				
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	<p>required by the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority (SNCA) in the licensing process that supports such derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the <i>lists of Operations requiring Natural England Consent (ORENC)</i>, and other potential impacts for SSSIs physically or functionally connected to a development site. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the SNCA must be provided to support an application to demonstrate that this has been adequately considered and addressed within an application. The Hampshire Authorities must consult the SNCA on all such applications.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities have a <i>duty to try to ensure that where possible such sites are enhanced through their decisions</i>, and therefore any such opportunity (beyond that required for mitigation) will be sought.</p> <p><i>Local Wildlife Sites (SINCs in Hampshire)</i> are sites of substantive nature conservation value. Although they do not have any statutory status, many are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory SSSIs. All such habitats MUST be retained within the design of the development, unless it is judged that mitigation or compensation is appropriate when considered against the merits of the development. No overall net loss of habitat or loss of network of natural green space should result from development.</p> <p>All development which is likely to affect <i>habitats and species of principal importance in England</i> must give sufficient regard to any potential impacts within submission documents. Any planning application likely to result in impacts to such sites or species will be expected to provide a full assessment of such impacts and proposed avoidance and mitigation measures where necessary.</p> <p>Mapped ecological networks, or Nature Recovery Networks (NRN) identify strategic opportunities to enhance, restore or create new wildlife-rich habitats, corridors and stepping-</p>				
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	<p>stones. They must be carefully considered within any development to ensure that the network is supported by the development proposals. Working with local partners in contributing towards delivering and maintaining NRN should be sought by all development, in accordance with legislation and up to date guidance.</p> <p>In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in <i>significant harm which cannot be avoided or mitigated</i>. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensation habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats or ecological networks. These should be located either within or in close proximity to the proposed development. 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.</p> <p>Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation, off site BNG, and/or compensation, or that enhancement is possible, full details of the mitigation and/or compensation/enhancement measures to be implemented should be incorporated into the design of the proposal. Applicants should make provisions for the need for long-term aftercare and management of the site. The ecology of the site should be properly assessed at an early stage, so that mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures can be presented as part of the planning application.</p> <p><i>Enhancement measures</i> will be sought through the planning process.</p>				
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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</b>	<p>Protect of the designated landscape.</p> <p>Restoration of designated landscape where development occurs (subject to exceptions)</p>	<p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and National Parks are statutorily protected landscapes, recognised by Government to be of the very highest quality. The purposes of these designations are subtly different, but they share a common aim of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the English landscape, not just for the present, but also for future generation</p> <p>They seek to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the land. Impacts on both Landscape Character and its Visual qualities need to be identified and addressed. The character of an area identifies the key attributes, including those landscape features, such as variations in the natural environment, condition of the landscape, settlement pattern and land uses, that give a locality its 'sense of place' and pinpoints what makes it different from neighbouring areas.</p> <p>Landscape character cannot be solely determined by what is visible from a publicly accessible location. Mitigation and restoration will be required to enhance the landscape through high quality design and responding to the local distinctiveness of the area</p> <p><i>Enhancement measures</i> will be sought through the planning process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- AONB Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from designated landscapes.</li> <li>- Take into account any local or community landscape character assessments or similar.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Planning permissions against Natural England advice</b></p> <p><b>Planning permissions in designated landscape areas</b></p>	<p><b>Number of planning permissions granted within designated landscape areas (NP / AONBs) against NE advice &gt; 0</b></p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</b>	<p>Protection of the countryside.</p> <p>Restoration of countryside where development occurs (subject to exceptions)</p>	<p>The landscape outside the designated landscapes may still have a significant value. The landscape value of a site in its context needs to be assessed as part of carrying out a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. A range of factors may need to be assessed as part of a development proposal which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The natural and cultural heritage of a site</li> <li>- Landscape Condition</li> <li>- Associations – Art, Culture or Historic</li> <li>- Distinctiveness</li> <li>- Recreational</li> <li>- Perceptual (Scenic, Wildness and tranquillity)</li> <li>- Functional</li> <li>- Mitigation and restoration will need to address these landscape elements as well as the Landscape character and visual effects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from countryside locations.</li> <li>- Ensure the maintenance or improvement of all Rights of Way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as practicable.</li> <li>- Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Planning permissions in the countryside contrary to policy</b></p> <p><b>Restoration conditions in exceptional developments<sup>248</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Number of planning permissions granted in the countryside contrary to policy &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>For exceptional developments, number of planning permissions granted without restoration conditions &gt; 0</b></p>

<sup>248</sup> Exceptional developments are those which although in accordance with the policy, do not fit within the primary criteria in policies 20 (*Local land-won aggregate*) and 29 (*Locations and sites for waste management development*). These developments would need a restoration condition in all cases.

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</b>	Minimise impact on the Green Belt	Regard should be had to the purposes of the South West Hampshire Green Belt and, in particular, whether the proposed development would affect those purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from the Green Belt.</li> <li>- Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions granted in the Green Belt without Very Special Circumstances</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt without Very Special Circumstances &gt; 0</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</b>	Minimise impact upon or enhance historic environment and heritage assets	<p>Reference should be made to the <i>Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)</i> which identify the known heritage assets and can form the basis for understanding the archaeological potential of a site. Relevant HERs and AHBRs for Hampshire are maintained by Hampshire County Council, and Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester City Councils.</p> <p>An applicant will need to undertake an <i>assessment of significance</i> to an extent necessary to understand the potential impact (positive or negative) of the proposal and to a level of thoroughness proportionate to the relative importance of the asset whose fabric or setting is affected. Given the obvious burden of the process, Local Planning Authorities will be careful to only ask the applicant for what is genuinely needed to satisfy the policy requirement. Although there is no limit on the sources of information that might be consulted or the exercises that might be carried out to fulfil that requirement, the most common steps an applicant might take are as follows (the <i>first three steps must be undertaken in almost every minerals or waste development</i>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Check the development plan, main local and national records including the relevant Historic Environment Record, statutory (including NT and MoD) and local lists, the Heritage Gateway, the National Monuments Record (now known as the Historic England Archive), and other relevant sources of information that would provide an</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Historic England</li> <li>- Other environmental bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to locate minerals and waste development away from historic environment and heritage assets.</li> <li>- Undertake an assessment of the potential impact of a proposal.</li> <li>- Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> <li>- Attendance at liaison meetings.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions against Historic England (HE) advice</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions granted against HE advice &gt; 0</b>



		<p>understanding of the history of the place and the value the asset holds for society;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examine the asset and its setting;</li> <li>- Consider whether the nature of the affected significant asset requires a particular expert assessment to gain the necessary level of understanding;</li> <li>- Consider whether there are any special techniques that need to be employed because of the type of asset;</li> <li>- Seek advice on the best means of assessing the nature and extent of any archaeological interest e.g. geophysical survey, physical appraisal</li> <li>- of visible structures and/or trial trenching for buried remains;</li> <li>- Consider, in the case of certain buildings, whether physical intervention such as the removal of plaster may be needed to reveal important details hidden behind later additions and alterations;</li> <li>- Carry out additional assessment where the initial research has established an architectural, historic, artistic and/or archaeological interest but its extent, nature or importance needs to be established more clearly before safe decisions can be made about changes to the site. This may require a desk-based assessment and/or on-site evaluation of issues such as the type of asset, including buildings, areas and wreck sites. Where applicants are to commission assessment or evaluation, they are advised to discuss the scope of the work with the Local Planning Authority in advance and to agree a written scheme of investigation, if necessary, before commencement; and</li> <li>- Consider and, if necessary, confirm whether any investigative work may itself require planning permission or other consent.</li> </ul> <p>Any decision on planning applications for minerals and waste development should be informed by an assessment, proportionate to the circumstances, of any impacts on the historic environment. This should include an appropriate level of field investigation if necessary.</p>				
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		<p>Decisions will need to take into account sufficient information, including a proposed mitigation strategy about such interests and may include the findings of preliminary site investigations, or other information relevant to a design statement. Developers and other relevant parties are advised to contact Hampshire County Council County Archaeologist (or relevant Local Authority Archaeological Adviser in the New Forest National Park, Portsmouth, Southampton) at an early stage for advice.</p> <p>For advice and guidance on archaeological matters, please see the Archaeological advice for Planning webpage<sup>249</sup></p>				
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<sup>249</sup> Archaeological advice for planning: [www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/planners](http://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/planners)

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 8: Water resources</b>	Minimise impact on water quality, resources and environments.	Consideration should be given to whether a Water Framework Directive Assessment is required. Development taking place within or close to the river may require an Environmental Permit and/or Section 60 License from the Environment Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to minimise impact on water quality, resources and environments.</li> <li>- Undertake an assessment of the potential impact of a proposal.</li> <li>- Propose suitable mitigation plan and positive impacts where development is necessary.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice, publications and license/permit requirements.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions granted against Environment Agency advice.</b>  <b>Planning permissions granted against Environment Health Officer advice.</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions granted against Environment Agency advice &gt; 0</b>  <b>Number of planning permissions granted against Environment Health Officer advice &gt; 0</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 9: Protection of soils</b>	Minimise impact upon or enhance best and most versatile soils	<p><i>Top soil and sub soil</i> should be carefully removed and stored separately during preparation and working of a site, and particular attention given to protecting important seed banks. The integrity and safety of land and soil should also be protected during working and long-term use of the site once it is restored. Without the appropriate use of soils, successful restoration schemes will be impossible to achieve.</p> <p>Minerals development proposed on land graded as <i>best and most versatile (BMV) agricultural land</i> will be required to return the site to at least its previous agricultural land condition, if not improved, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative after-uses outweigh this need.</p> <p>Where it is proposed to <i>compensate for the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land</i> by upgrading the agricultural value of land at a different site, it must be robustly demonstrated that the compensatory land will be upgraded to at least as high an agricultural value as the site which was lost.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Natural England</li> <li>- Defra</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> <li>- Hampshire &amp; IoW Wildlife Trust</li> <li>- RSPB</li> <li>- Other relevant environmental bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seek to minimise impact upon best and most versatile soils through appropriate restoration proposals.</li> <li>- Soils displaced for minerals developments must be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development</li> <li>- Supply restoration plan and suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> <li>- Attendance at liaison meetings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Number of applications that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire.</b></p> <p><b>Planning permissions granted against Natural England (NE) advice.</b></p>	<p><b>Number of applications that result in a net loss of BMV land in Hampshire &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>Number of planning permissions granted against NE advice &gt; 0</b></p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste sites</b>	Restoration of minerals and waste developments	<p>Restoration and aftercare conditions associated with existing mineral planning permissions will be periodically reviewed, as required by the <i>Environment Act 1995</i>. Landfills associated with mineral extraction sites may also be covered by the provisions of the 1995 Act, in some instances.</p> <p>For restoration and aftercare schemes to be successful, it is essential that <i>partnerships</i> are forged between the relevant minerals and waste planning authorities, minerals and waste operator, local communities and other environmental organisations who have an interest in restoration and aftercare. The minerals and waste planning authorities support and encourage early discussions on restoration and aftercare with relevant environmental organisations with an interest in restoration and expect to see evidence of this taking place as part of pre-application discussions.</p> <p>The type and extent of restoration needs to take account of both the <i>initial cost of the scheme and the ongoing costs of its maintenance</i>, so proposals should always take a realistic view of what is viable and how quality restoration outcomes can be achieved.</p> <p>Proposals for all mineral extraction and landfill sites must be accompanied by a <i>restoration and aftercare scheme</i> that provides comprehensive details of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an assessment of underlying conditions of existing habitat types as well as the wider environment of the local area;</li> <li>- type and quality of the land before extraction takes place;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Natural England</li> <li>- Defra</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> <li>- National Park/AONB Boards</li> <li>- Landowners</li> <li>- Local communities</li> <li>- Hampshire &amp; IoW Wildlife Trust</li> <li>- RSPB</li> <li>- Other relevant environmental bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure development on high-quality agricultural land is restored to at least its previous agricultural land condition in almost all cases.</li> <li>- Ensure suitable aftercare period (at least 5 years).</li> <li>- Request restoration plans, where appropriate</li> <li>- Supply restoration plan which is in keeping with the local landscape and townscape of the area to reduce the potential for visual impacts of development.</li> <li>- Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> <li>- Attendance at liaison meetings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Permissions granted without restoration and aftercare conditions, where restoration and aftercare are required.</b></p> <p><b>Permissions granted without an agreed restoration plan, where site restoration is required.</b></p> <p><b>Completion of restoration schemes within agreed timescales (not subject to approved extensions of time).</b></p>	<p><b>Number of permissions granted without restoration and aftercare conditions, where restoration and aftercare are required &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>Number of permissions granted without an agreed restoration plan, where restoration is required &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>Number of uncompleted restoration schemes within agreed timescales (not subject to approved extensions of time) &gt; 0.</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existing hydrological conditions;</li> <li>- existing geomorphological conditions;</li> <li>- presence of important habitats and species;</li> <li>- presence of important landscape areas;</li> <li>- presence of aquifers, groundwater source protection zones and order and timings of phases of mineral and landfill working;</li> <li>- how the scheme is in keeping with the local areas' environment (for example biodiversity and landscape), as appropriate;</li> <li>- where appropriate, how the restoration scheme contributes to the purposes of the New Forest and South Downs National Parks;</li> <li>- the overall aims for restoration schemes will need to consider the proximity of International Sites;</li> <li>- where minerals and waste sites fall within or adjacent to International sites, the statutory nature conservation body and other related bodies need to be involved in the development of restoration proposals;</li> <li>- where International sites are within, adjacent to or hydrologically/ecologically connected to a development, the conservation/network objectives relevant to those sites must be considered;</li> <li>- consideration of aerodrome safeguarding, if appropriate to the location;</li> <li>- where on-site topsoil and subsoils are to be used as part of the restoration of a site, the restoration scheme will need to make provision to ensure that adequate soils or soil-making materials are available to restore the site satisfactorily. The details, management, storage, timings and means of soils movements should therefore be clearly set out within the restoration scheme;</li> <li>- where restoration schemes require the importation of other materials (such as non-hazardous and inert wastes), it must be demonstrated that there will be an adequate and</li> </ul>				
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		<p>timely supply of suitable material to ensure that the restoration of a site can proceed on schedule;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- consideration of other financial investment made towards the conservation of habitats and species of interest on the development land, as appropriate;</li> <li>- plans for the final main after-uses of the site;</li> <li>- plans for the long-term aftercare and maintenance of the site; and</li> <li>- proof that the minerals or waste operator can deliver the restoration scheme. Minerals and waste operators must be able to demonstrate that they are technically able to deliver the agreed restoration and aftercare scheme. This is a vital consideration, especially when sites are being restored to specialist habitats such as heathland.</li> </ul> <p>Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect the <i>public rights of way network</i>, measures should be put in place to protect or divert (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) affected routes. This is considered under <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)</i>. The provision of alternative public access, where relevant, should not prejudice any mitigation land provided or planned to off-set impacts on International sites. Where nearby International sites are sensitive to pressure from public access, improving local public access during operation and through restoration may avoid or reduce the effects of recreational displacement on those sites.</p> <p>It may be inappropriate to allow public access across landfills and in areas where there is vulnerable plant, machinery or other infrastructure associated within minerals and waste development.</p> <p>In line with the Environment Act 2021 and the NPPF, mineral and waste restoration must include at least 10% Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and, due to the nature of minerals development, there is an expectation that restoration proposals should include substantially more. This is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species</i>.</p>				
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	<p>The type of biodiversity restoration needed will depend on the location of the site and the biodiversity features associated with it and its surrounding area. Biodiversity restoration priorities will therefore be considered on a case-by-case basis. Restoration scheme biodiversity objectives should, where relevant, be compatible with the priorities and objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS);</li> <li>• National Park and AONB Nature Recovery Plans;</li> <li>• Conservation/Network Objectives for relevant internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites;</li> <li>• Local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP), where these are still in place;</li> <li>• Local Green Infrastructure strategies and plans;</li> <li>• Agri-environment opportunities;</li> <li>• Other nature conservation schemes and programmes and land management schemes, where present.</li> </ul> <p>The <i>creation and long-term management (aftercare)</i> of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats, and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formulation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss.</p> <p>Green infrastructure (GI) is a network of multi-functional green space and other green features, urban and rural, which can deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities. GI includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, green roofs and walls, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and soils. It also includes rivers, streams, canals and other water</p>				
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	<p>bodies, sometimes referred to as ‘blue infrastructure’. Restoration schemes provide the opportunity to enhance local GI networks and consideration should be given to aligning restoration objectives with the priorities in local Green Infrastructure Strategies and Plans.</p> <p>Where minerals and landfill sites fall within ‘<i>bird-strike</i>’ zones or other areas of designation for public safety, restoration and aftercare schemes must address the issues associated with these designations. Restoration to wetlands or water bodies which promote nature conservation may not be appropriate within such zones or may be subject to specific design conditions to ensure that birds cannot roost in and around the water bodies. Public safety is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</i>.</p> <p>Restoration can be used to help to <i>restore or enhance landscape character</i>. This should be in keeping with the landscape and townscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. This is crucially important where development is within National Parks or AONBs or their setting. Local Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) should be considered when preparing a restoration scheme. This is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</i>.</p> <p>Appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of restoration schemes for <i>climate change mitigation and adaptation</i>.</p> <p>Any opportunities presented through links to <i>Shoreline Management Plans</i> should be maximised to ensure that restoration proposals meet both local and national schemes for habitat and network creation.</p> <p>There will be a preference against <i>restoration to other non-agricultural uses when sites are located on agricultural land</i>, to ensure that Hampshire’s important agricultural land is protected and is not permanently lost.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development on high-quality agricultural (best and most versatile) land will be required to return the site to at least its previous</p>				
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		<p>agricultural land condition, if not improved, unless it can be demonstrated that alternative after-uses outweigh this need. The protection of soils in these locations is considered under <i>Policy 9 (Protection of soils)</i>. These issues will need to be considered in detail for restoration and aftercare schemes on agricultural land; and appropriate design principles which are acceptable and sensitive to biodiversity should be considered, as appropriate, as part of the design of agricultural, grazing and forestry restoration schemes.</p> <p>The restoration of minerals and landfill sites should <i>commence at the earliest opportunity and must be completed within an acceptable timescale, as set out by the relevant planning permission.</i></p> <p>Restoration of <i>oil and gas sites</i> is a key site consideration. As oil and gas development takes place over three stages, it is possible to require the restoration of well sites to be undertaken at the end of each stage, rather than allowing the operator to keep the site on hold before moving on to the next stage.</p> <p>All minerals and landfill proposals require an <i>aftercare period</i> of at least five years. However, a longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- restoration to heathland will require a longer aftercare period due to the length of time heathland usually takes to establish;</li> <li>- nature conservation management may require an aftercare period of up to or in excess of 20 years (depending on the scheme); and</li> <li>- restoration to agriculture may only need a five-year aftercare period.</li> </ul> <p>- As with restoration, the aftercare period for mineral extraction or landfill sites will be controlled through planning conditions or legal</p>				
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		<p>agreements. Once the aftercare period has been completed, minerals and waste operators are normally no longer responsible for the management of the site. Sites are thereafter usually handed back to the original landowner or some other agency for ongoing use and management. An exception is landfill gas and leachate monitoring which may need to continue for a period set by a PPC permit.</p>				
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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being</b>	Minimise impact on public health, safety, amenity and well-being	<p>All minerals and waste development will need to consider the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The consideration of emissions to air should include the proximity of proposals to areas which already require air-quality improvement. This includes Air Quality Management Areas;</li> <li>• the consideration of emissions to air and dust should consider the proximity of habitats and designated sites sensitive to increased loading;</li> <li>• assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects;</li> <li>• any undue adverse pollution, public safety or amenity impacts must be avoided or minimised by sensitive design, layout, construction, adequate screening, buffer zones where relevant, and effective operating solutions aimed at managing noise, air, odour, flooding and visual impacts;</li> <li>• avoiding impacts on the safety of other road users, including people walking and cycling is a key consideration of highways amenity. This is considered in <i>Policy 13 (Managing traffic)</i>;</li> <li>• bird-strike zones around aerodromes cover significant parts of Hampshire. Certain operations, including site working and restoration options, in these areas can be affected due to the need to keep birds away from aircraft flight paths. The restoration of sites in bird-strike areas is considered in <i>Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)</i>;</li> <li>• proposals within public-safety safeguarding zones will be scrutinised in the light of potential risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>– Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>– Environmental Health</li> <li>– Health &amp; Safety Executive</li> <li>– Ministry of Defence</li> <li>– Aerodrome operators</li> <li>– Environment Agency</li> <li>– Other relevant environmental bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ensure all development proposals minimise their impacts.</li> <li>– Ensure appropriate management and monitoring.</li> <li>– Carryout suitable assessment on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.</li> <li>– Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</li> <li>– Advice on good practice and publications.</li> <li>– Attendance at liaison meetings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Permissions granted against Environment Agency (EA) advice.</b></p> <p><b>Permissions granted against Environment Health Officer (EHO) advice.</b></p>	<p><b>Number of permissions granted against EA advice &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>Number of permissions granted against EHO advice &gt; 0</b></p>

		<p>notified by the Health and Safety Executive, aerodrome operators and Ministry of Defence;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicants may be required to submit a Health Impact Assessment where health impacts or potential health impacts are identified. The relevant health and pollution control authorities will be consulted on proposals which may give rise to pollution and health issues;</li> <li>• all minerals and waste developments must take into account the need to protect the flow and quality of coastal, surface and groundwater resources. There is also a need to protect the quality and yield of potable water resources. Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on water resources and due regard is given to water conservation and efficiency. Non-hazardous landfill developments should not impact a principal aquifer and should be located outside Groundwater Protection Zones I, II and III. Mineral extraction and inert landfill will not be permitted in areas that overlie a principal aquifer and Groundwater Protection Zone I unless it can be demonstrated to the Hampshire Authorities and relevant governing authorities (Environment Agency) that there would not be an impact as a result of the development. Landfill applicants will need to demonstrate that Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk zones do not underlie the proposed site. Recommended stand-offs from Groundwater Protection Zone and Flood Risk Zones for landfill sites is 250 metres. The location of minerals and waste development in flood risk zones is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention)</i>;</li> <li>• the potential for cumulative impacts, as a result of previous and existing minerals and waste management activities, must also be considered. Measures may be applied to avoid or reduce cumulative impacts by: controlling the number and timing of planning permissions; the phasing of</li> </ul>				
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		<p>working; the phasing of restoration; and by attaching conditions to planning permissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• where public rights of way are directly affected by minerals and waste development, arrangements must be put in place for their protection or for temporary or permanent diversion, as appropriate. Measures should be put in place to ensure the maintenance or improvement of all rights of way which may be impacted by minerals or landfill workings as far as is practicable. This is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside)</i>; and</li> <li>• all minerals and waste developments should be operated to the highest environmental standards, and in accordance with the planning permissions granted</li> </ul>				
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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention</b>	Improvement to flood protection or no net increase in flood risk	<p>Proposals will need to demonstrate that the development of the site will be safe and not result in increased flood risk. Such developments will require the Sequential Test and, where appropriate the Exception Test, to be carried out together with site specific Flood Risk Assessments. Where a flood risk is identified, development should only occur where the Exceptions Test in national guidance has been met. A development without a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA), where one is required, will not be supported.</p> <p>Development of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1, or all proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3, require a FRA. The FRA and the advice of the Environment Agency and / or Lead Local Flood Authority will be taken into account in any decision.</p> <p>Modelling may be required to satisfy Environment Agency requirements, and these should include relevant Climate Change Allowances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> <li>- Local Lead Flood Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resist development in areas liable to flooding or which would increase flood risk elsewhere.</li> <li>- Carryout suitable assessment on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.</li> <li>- Suggest suitable mitigation measures or indicate positive impacts where development is proposed.</li> <li>- Supply flood risk Data to MPA/WPA</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> <li>- Attendance at liaison meetings.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions granted against Environment Agency (EA) advice.</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions granted against EA advice &gt; 0</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 13: Managing traffic</b>	<p>No significant impacts on safety of highways other road users, particularly people walking and cycling.</p> <p>No significant impacts on highways capacity or environment, amenity and well-being</p>	<p>The <i>method for transporting waste</i> to and from a waste facility should be in accordance with the guidance in the National Planning Policy for Waste (2014), which encourages new waste facilities to be located as close to their main source of waste as possible, in order to reduce the distance that waste is transported and the carbon impact.</p> <p>Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities and sites of historic or ecological importance.</p> <p>The <i>provision of adequate and safe access to sites and facilities is paramount</i>. In particular sites should have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. safe access and an agreed and acceptable route to the strategic road network, which avoids or minimises impacts on sensitive landscapes, habitats, species and communities; and</li> <li>ii. may need to sign-up to a section 106 agreement for a staff travel plan, where the minerals and waste development generates significant amounts of vehicle movements.</li> </ol> <p>This will be of particular importance to larger facilities, such as mineral extraction sites and large-scale waste facilities, which are likely to generate higher traffic numbers than smaller facilities. The use of both the Strategic Road Network (SRN) and Primary Route</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Highways Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support water/rail transport of materials where possible.</li> <li>- Carry out suitable assessment (including access, emissions and congestion in the case of road transportation) on the impact of proposals and assess any cumulative impacts.</li> <li>- Consult with MPA/WPA and supply data.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions granted against Highway Authority (HA) advice.</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions granted against HA advice &gt; 0</b>



		<p>Network (PRN), alongside other roads only where demonstrably suitable for large vehicles in highway and amenity terms should ensure that the impacts on communities and sites of historic or ecological importance are kept to a minimum Traffic routeing agreements will be required to ensure that access is restricted to the lowest impact route. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered.</p> <p>Furthermore, the development of infrastructure to <i>encourage the most appropriate transport of minerals and waste resources is supported</i>, in particular highway developments that would improve access to quarries and waste facilities, thus mitigating the impacts of existing or future traffic on the environment and communities. Appropriate improvements to the highway network to help with this will be supported, especially if it can provide access to resources that would otherwise have to remain unused. It is important to note that in some instances, sites may not have adequate access to the SRN. This is particularly the case for rural minerals and waste sites, which may often be poorly located. In such instances, the suitability of roads will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Where a proposal requires the use of road transportation, the <i>applicant must demonstrate</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• safe and suitable HGV access and egress for the site;</li> <li>• suitable HGV access to either the SRN, MRN or other strategic route, which does not cause unacceptable levels of congestion and has minimal impact on the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ residential areas, and quiet urban areas;</li> <li>○ sites of historic importance;</li> <li>○ sites of ecological importance;</li> <li>○ sensitive amenities, such as schools and hospitals; measures to avoid impacts on</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
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		<p>road user safety, particularly people walking and cycling; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ consultation with the relevant Highway Authority to ascertain the requirement for a Transport Assessment to be undertaken.</li> <li>● The consideration of emissions to air, associated with road transportation, should include the proximity of proposals to areas which already require air quality improvement. This includes Air Quality Management Areas.</li> </ul> <p><i>Air quality and disturbance from noise and vibration will be most significant where sensitive areas, such as nationally designated sites, lie within 200m of roads down which minerals and waste traffic pass.</i></p> <p><i>Road transport impacts from site operation and employees will be minimised, through preparation of the following, as appropriate for the development:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● transport assessment/statement including a routeing plan; or</li> <li>● freight management plan/site operations plan; or</li> <li>● travel plan.</li> </ul> <p>Hampshire has a number of cross-country <i>oil and gas pipelines</i> which help to transport the resources across the county. This includes a pipeline which runs through the New Forest National Park, from the Wytch Farm Oilfield in Dorset. Likewise internal or private site haul roads between sites can perform the same function. Alternative access arrangements may allow for the extraction of mineral resources which are currently inaccessible because they are located in areas which do not have roads capable of supporting direct access to HGV traffic. It is expected that both mineral and waste resource operations should make recourse to these forms of transport.</p>				
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	<p>Any site <i>resulting in an increase in multi-modal trip generation will be subject to a transport contribution in line with Hampshire County Council's Transport Contribution Policy</i> (current), or the policy of the relevant authority, and CIL regulations.</p> <p><i>Highway contributions</i> will only be sought where a development would result in a significant impact on the highway network, and one in which improvements are required to the local highway surrounding the site. Improvements may include traffic calming as well as other measures to mitigate impacts associated with highway movements. Where a planning obligation is required, each case will be determined on its individual merits and needs and will take into account the benefits and issues associated with the proposed development.</p> <p>Operators are strongly encouraged to sign up to the Fleet Operator Recognition Scheme (FORS) (<a href="http://fors-online.org.uk">fors-online.org.uk</a>) which looks to drive up standards across road transport.</p>				
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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</b>	<p>No significant visual impact</p> <p>Maintain or enhance the landscape / townscape</p>	<p>All minerals and waste development in Hampshire should demonstrate that the design of the development is of the <i>highest quality and in accordance with the latest guidance</i> on national, regional, or local modern design standards.</p> <p>The design and layout of all minerals and waste development should be <i>sensitive to and take into account the present landscape and townscape character</i> of the area in which it is located, as well as <i>taking into account any stated objectives for the future of the area including any planned new development or regeneration plans</i>.</p> <p>Applicants should use <i>Landscape Character Assessment</i> to assess the capacity of landscapes to accept development, to inform the appropriate scale and character of such development, and guide restoration where development is permitted.</p> <p><i>Large minerals and waste development or developments in prominent locations should create positive architectural statements.</i> Determining the design of new facilities should include consideration of the potential impact on the local community.</p> <p>The design of development will also need to consider the <i>appropriate screening and stand-offs</i> from sensitive receptors. This is considered in more detail in <i>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage high-quality design which seeks to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change.</li> <li>- Propose high-quality developments which improve or do not detract from the landscape / townscape.</li> <li>- Supply design and access statements that incorporate the use of recycled and secondary material where possible.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions in the view of M/WPA are of satisfactory design</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions without satisfactory design &gt; 0</b>

		<p><i>New minerals and waste development should, as far as practicable and reasonable, demonstrate:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>energy efficient design, maximising the on-site generation of electricity from the recovery and treatment of wastes and the provision of renewable resources;</li> <li>water efficient design, including, where possible, water recycling and sustainable drainage measures; and</li> <li>the use of recycled and secondary materials (construction and demolition wastes) in the construction of the development and associated transportation infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>The design of minerals and waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. minimise waste production. If demolition needs to take place before construction, demolition wastes should be recovered, recycled and reused preferably on-site, as far as possible; consider the end of the facility's life and seek to minimise the disposal of waste and maximise recovery and recycling of waste; and</li> <li>b. maximise the recycling and re-use of water and heat throughout the process. If excess heat is produced, this should be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.</li> </ol> <p>Where <i>recreational displacement</i> or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i>.</p> <p>Proposals for minerals and waste activities <i>located alongside other active mineral working sites and waste sites</i>, should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. be compatible uses, and waste management activities at mineral working sites should be for a temporary period commensurate with the operational life of the mineral site;</li> </ol>				
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b. have benefits in terms of reducing transport movements and sharing infrastructures; and</li><li>c. not result in intensification of uses that would cause unacceptable harm to the environment or communities.</li></ul>				
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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 15: Safeguarding – minerals resources</b>	<p>MPA consulted by relevant LPA on significant non-mineral development</p> <p>Identify MSA and MCA (on MPA and LPA Proposals / Policies Map)</p>	<p>In terms of <i>prior extraction</i>, a realistic judgement about the likelihood of the mineral being worked in an environmentally acceptable way will be made in areas where development is proposed within the MSA. The minerals planning authority will not seek to prevent development where it is unlikely that extraction of the mineral would occur in the future.</p> <p>Where mineral deposits are believed to exist, but detailed geological information is not available, the existence or otherwise of a potentially workable resource may need to be established by the developer before any application for development that might sterilise the potential deposit is determined.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Local Planning Authorities (Districts / Boroughs)</li> <li>- Mineral and construction industry</li> <li>- Planning Officers Society</li> <li>- British Geological Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply District / Boroughs LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral resources</li> <li>- Consult with MPA.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> <li>- Supply MPA with mineral reserve data.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Area of Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) sterilised by non-mineral development, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice.</b></p>	<p><b>Area of Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) sterilised by non-mineral development, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice &gt; 0 hectares</b></p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure</b>	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Network Rail</li> <li>- Associated British Ports</li> <li>- Local Planning Authorities</li> <li>- Minerals and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply District / Boroughs LPA with MCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure.</li> <li>- Advise on rail transport of materials.</li> <li>- Advise on water transport of materials.</li> <li>- Consult with MPA.</li> <li>- Supply capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey</li> <li>- Notify MPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> </ul>	<b>Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-mineral uses by LPA permission, against MPA advice.</b>	<b>Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-mineral uses by LPA permission, against MPA advice &gt; 0</b>



Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</b>	Strategic capacity is maintained to ensure aggregate production / supply is sufficient during Plan period.	Should the sales of sand and gravel exceed the provision rate by more than for 10%, consecutively for a period of 3 years, the provision rate will be considered to the Local Aggregate Assessment rate for the most recent period. This provision rate will remain until such time the Plan has been updated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage the maintenance of capacity through supporting extensions of time on temporary sites or permanent permission.</li> <li>- Proposed development on allocated sites or extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites.</li> <li>- Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Sand and gravel sales fail to achieve provision rate.</b></p> <p><b>Sand and gravel sales exceed provision rate.</b></p> <p><b>Landbank falls below 7 years of permitted reserves.</b></p>	<p><b>Breach over 3 consecutive years.</b></p> <p><b>Increasing trend in sales (above provision rate by 10%) over 3 consecutive years.</b></p> <p><b>Breach over 3 consecutive years.</b></p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</b>	High-quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity increased (and maintained)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage provision of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity.</li> <li>- Promote suitable locations for recycled and secondary aggregates production.</li> <li>- Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.</li> </ul>	<b>Production capacity of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates.</b>	<b>Production capacity of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates decreased by more than 10% per annum.</b>  <b>(Breach over 3 consecutive years)</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</b>	Maximise / maintain aggregate wharf and rail depot capacity	Existing <i>wharf and rail depot capacity</i> will be subject to robust monitoring of wharf and rail depot capacity. This will ensure that sufficient capacity is being maintained throughout the Plan period to meet demands. It will also consider whether the existing wharves meet modern operational needs and whether the relocation or replacement opportunities to provide new wharf capacity (as identified under <i>Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)</i> have arisen which enable the regeneration of some wharf sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Network Rail</li> <li>- Associated British Ports</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resist development which would reduce capacity.</li> <li>- Support replacement rail capacity if required.</li> <li>- Support replacement wharf capacity if required.</li> <li>- Promote replacement capacity if required.</li> <li>- Promote water / rail transport of materials.</li> </ul>	<b>Rail depot capacity</b>  <b>Wharf capacity</b>	<b>Rail depot capacity reduced more than 10% per annum.</b>  <b>Wharf capacity reduced more than 10% per annum</b>  <b>(Breach over two successive years)</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</b>	Maintain landbank of at least 7 years of permitted reserves	<p><i>The maintenance of the landbank</i> will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction.</p> <p>Where <i>recreational displacement</i> or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- South East England Aggregate Working Party</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators.</li> <li>- Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from minerals operators</li> <li>- Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.</li> </ul>	<b>Landbank for aggregate supply</b>	<p><b>Landbank falls below 7 years of aggregate supply</b></p> <p><b>(Breach over two successive years)</b></p>
<b>Policy 21: Silica sand development</b>	Maintain 10 years of permitted reserves at silica sand sites	<p>The maintenance of the permitted reserves will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand extraction.</p> <p>Where <i>recreational displacement</i> or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators.</li> <li>- Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.</li> </ul>	<b>Permitted reserves at individual silica sand sites</b>	<p><b>Permitted reserves fall below 10 years at individual silica sand sites</b></p> <p><b>(Breach over two successive years)</b></p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 22: Brick-making clay development</b>	Maintain permitted reserves of at least 25 years	Where <i>recreational displacement</i> or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators.</li> <li>- Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Supply reserves and annual sales on aggregates.</li> </ul>	<b>Permitted reserves for brick-making clay supply</b>	<b>Permitted reserves fall below 25 years of brick-making clay supply</b>  <b>(Breach over two successive years)</b>
<b>Policy 23: Chalk development</b>	Chalk development provision only for agricultural and industrial uses	Where <i>recreational displacement</i> or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support small-scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses.</li> <li>- Demonstrate the need for small-scale extraction for agricultural or industrial uses</li> </ul>	<b>Amount of chalk extracted in tonnes per annum (tpa)</b>	<b>Amount of chalk extracted per annum &gt; 25,000 tpa</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 24: Oil and gas development</b>	Sustainable development of oil/gas reserves	<p>Proposals for <i>exploratory wells</i> will be considered on their individual merits and should address all these issues.</p> <p><i>Proposals for exploration and appraisal</i> will only be permitted if there is a clear need for the development and provided suitable safeguards are put in place to protect the environment, local amenity and well-being.</p> <p>In all stages of oil and gas activity, extraction, processing and production facilities <i>should be located to minimise adverse impacts on the landscape, nature conservation interests, residential amenity, the historic environment and the best and most versatile agricultural land.</i></p> <p>The relevant mineral planning authority will determine whether to consider the downstream impacts of the proposals on climate change on a case-by-case basis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage sustainable development with minimal impact on the environment, local amenity and well-being.</li> <li>- Propose development with minimal impact on the environment, local amenity and well-being.</li> </ul>	<b>Planning permissions contrary to policy.</b>	<b>Number of planning permissions contrary to policy &gt; 0</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 25: Sustainable waste management</b>	<p>Waste management occurs at highest level of Waste Hierarchy</p> <p>Encourage net self-sufficiency and sharing of infrastructure</p> <p>Recycling and non-hazardous wastes reaches 65% by 2030</p>	<p>Applicants will need to show how the proposed form of waste treatment is economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy and how much waste residue (requiring disposal) will typically be created per annum.</p> <p>Depending on the facility type, waste management activities will be supported in principle where waste will be managed as close to its source as possible to reduce long-distance transport, or where it is demonstrated that it represents the most sustainable solution in overall environmental terms. Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the two National Park Authorities will work jointly in planning for the provision of larger facilities serving cross-border catchments.</p> <p>Regional facilities should demonstrate how they are more sustainable than a network of smaller, more distributed facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor the treatment and movement of waste on an annual basis through Project Integra and Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and other suitable data collection systems.</li> <li>- Provide regular waste returns to the Environment Agency.</li> <li>- Propose co-location where there are compatible waste activities.</li> <li>- Provide/publish waste data information through the Waste Data Interrogators or other means.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste recycled.</b></p> <p><b>Amount / percentage of non-hazardous waste diverted from landfill.</b></p>	<p><b>Recycling not reaching 65% by 2030</b></p> <p><b>Diversion from landfill not reaching 95% by 2030, reducing for 3 consecutive years or falling below 90%</b></p>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure</b>	Strategic sites and/or capacity is safeguarded	In line with the “agent of change” principle, it is expected that non-waste developments that are proposed after a waste site is safeguarded should mitigate any potential impacts to or from the safeguarded waste site. This is to avoid restricting the operations of existing or allocated safeguarded sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Minerals and Waste developers</li> <li>- Local Planning Authorities (Districts / Boroughs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supply District / Boroughs LPA with MWCA to safeguard mineral infrastructure.</li> <li>- Consult with WPA.</li> <li>- Notify WPA of potential impacts from nearby developments.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses, granted permission by LPA against WPA advice.</b></p> <p><b>Number of non-mineral developments potentially impacting safeguarded sites, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice.</b></p>	<p><b>Number of safeguarded sites developed for non-waste uses, granted permission by LPA against WPA advice &gt; 0</b></p> <p><b>Number of non-mineral developments potentially impacting safeguarded sites, granted permission by LPA against MPA advice &gt; 0</b></p>
<b>Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development</b>	Additional recycling and recovery capacity to reach 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill	<p>Applicants will indicate how <i>proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.</i></p> <p><i>Waste arisings and any growth will be monitored over the Plan period and compared against the estimate for additional waste capacity (as of August 2011) to deliver sufficient recycling and recovery capacity to deliver at least 95% diversion of waste from landfill. In particular, the non-hazardous waste infrastructure will be monitored to include capacity created by new facilities and that lost from the closure of old facilities or from permissions that are not implemented.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Minerals and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver sufficient recycling and recovery capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Monitoring of waste management capacity.</li> <li>- Propose sufficient recycling and recovery capacity.</li> <li>- Respond to survey of waste</li> </ul>	<p><b>Capacity and operational status of waste management facilities</b></p> <p><b>Provision of additional recycling and recovery capacity:</b></p> <p><b>- At least 1.51mtpa of non-hazardous</b></p>	<p><b>Net loss of recycling and recovery waste management capacity</b></p> <p><b>(Breach over two successive years)</b></p>



		Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several in the same locality.		management capacity.	<b>recycling capacity by 2040</b> - Up to 0.69mtpa of non-hazardous recovery - Up to 3.3mt of non-hazardous landfill void	
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Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 28: Energy recovery development</b>	Divert waste from landfill through energy recovery facilities	Applicants will particularly need to demonstrate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The waste recovered could not be managed higher up the waste hierarchy;</li> <li>ii. The waste recovery operation maximises use of the material and energy contained in the waste; and</li> <li>iii. The waste recovery operation diverts waste from landfill and not from management higher up the waste hierarchy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver capacity through planning permissions</li> <li>- Promote suitable locations for energy recovery</li> </ul>	<b>Amount of renewable energy, heat produced, and carbon captured.</b>	<b>Reduction in amount of renewable energy, heat produced, and carbon captured relative to waste from Hampshire sent to landfill.</b>  <b>(Breach over two successive years)</b>
<b>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</b>	Waste management principally located in urban areas (near arisings or markets)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver capacity in the most appropriate locations through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Promote capacity in the most appropriate locations.</li> </ul>	<b>Permissions in accordance with Policy 29</b>	<b>Permissions not in accordance with Policy 29</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</b>	Maintained recycling and recovery capacity. Increased high-quality recycled and secondary aggregate capacity.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Minerals and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Request capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregates.</li> <li>- Supply capacity and annual sales on recycled and secondary aggregate.</li> </ul>	<b>Inert recycling and recovery capacity in lien with arisings.</b>  <b>Amount of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregate production</b>	<b>Inert recycling and recovery capacity below estimated inert waste arisings.</b>  <b>Reduction in high quality recycled and secondary aggregate production.</b>  <b>(Breach over three successive years)</b>
<b>Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management</b>	Co-disposal of sewage with other wastes  Increased production of biogas from Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Water Authorities</li> <li>- Environment Agency</li> <li>- Minerals and Waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Promote suitable locations for co-disposal of sewage with other wastes.</li> <li>- Advice on good practice and publications.</li> </ul>	<b>Number of and capacity of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery</b>	<b>Decrease in number of and capacity of WWTW with co-disposal of liquid wastes and/or biogas recovery</b>  <b>(Breach over two successive years)</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 32: Non-hazardous landfill</b>	Sufficient landfill capacity provided in accordance with increased diversion of non-hazardous-waste from landfill	The provision of landfill is recognised as a regional issue. A balance needs to be struck between the need for landfill within Hampshire and the aims of not sending waste to landfill. Applicants will particularly need to demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The suitability of the site;</li> <li>ii. That the waste landfilled could not be managed higher up on the waste hierarchy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage increased recycling and recovery through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Promote increased recycling and recovery to divert waste from landfill.</li> <li>- Supply regular updates of landfill void capacity.</li> </ul>	<b>Lifetime of landfill capacity void</b>  <b>Waste from Hampshire going to landfill.</b>	<b>Waste from Hampshire going to landfill increases.</b>  <b>(Breach over three successive years)</b>
<b>Policy 33: Hazardous and low-level radioactive waste development</b>	Maintenance of existing hazardous waste management capacity  Reduction in hazardous waste to landfill	Applicants will need to show the proposed form of waste treatment is <i>economically the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Mineral and waste developers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Deliver capacity through planning permissions.</li> <li>- Promote suitable locations for hazardous waste management.</li> </ul>	<b>Amount of Hazardous waste management arisings and capacity</b>  <b>Provision of additional 56,000 tonnes capacity by 2040.</b>	<b>Hazardous waste management capacity is lower than arisings</b>

Policy	Implementation				Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)
	Proposal Outcomes (for limitation)	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Action		
<b>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</b>	Safeguarding of locations which could provide further minerals and waste wharf or rail depot capacity if they are considered to be suitable for such uses (i.e. meet environment and amenity criteria) and in the case of land uses for other uses are released from such uses.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hampshire Authorities</li> <li>- Minerals and Waste developers</li> <li>- Ministry of Defence</li> <li>- Associated British Ports</li> <li>- Network Rail</li> <li>- Portsmouth International Port</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitor availability of strategic land.</li> <li>- Advice on potential land uses.</li> </ul>	<b>Permissions granted contrary to the advice of the MPA/WPA</b>	<b>Permissions granted contrary to the advice of the MPA/WPA &gt; 0</b>

## Appendix D – Supporting Documents

The following documents have been prepared to support either the adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) or the Partial Update – Draft Plan (2022). Please note that where multiple versions of documents have been prepared to support different stages of plan-making, only the most recent is listed.

Supporting Documents	
HWMP (adopted, 2013)	Partial Update – Draft Plan (2022)
Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (July 2013)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Interim Environmental Report (August 2022)
Joint Baseline Report (February 2012)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Revised Scoping Report (September 2021)
Planning for Waste Management Uses in Hampshire – A Review of Air Quality Trends and Planning Considerations (October 2010)	Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) – Revised Baseline Report (September 2021)
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (November 2011)	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (August 2022)
Strategic Landscape & Visual Assessment (February 2012)	Strategic Landscape & Visual Assessment (August 2022)
Strategic Traffic & Transport Assessment (February 2012)	Strategic Traffic & Transport Assessment (August 2022)
Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study (February 2013)	Minerals Background Study (August 2022)
Minerals Proposal Study (October 2012)	Minerals & Waste Proposals Study (August 2022)

Soft Sand Topic Paper (February 2012)	Climate Change Topic Paper (August 2022)
Restoration Study (February 2012)	Restoration Study (August 2022)
Wharves and Rail Depots Study (February 2012)	Wharves & Rail Depots Study (August 2022)
Safeguarding Study (February 2012)	Aggregate Recycling Topic Paper (August 2022)
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Waste Data Summary Report (February 2012)	Whitehill & Bordon Topic Paper (August 2022)
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Landfill and Surcharging Report (February 2012)	Waste Background Study (August 2022)
Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Specialist Waste Facilities Report (February 2012)	Ecology Statement (August 2022)
Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire (February 2012)	Heritage Statement (August 2022)
The suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management Facilities (February 2012)	Habitats Regulation Assessment – Methodology & Baseline (June 2021)
Hazardous and radioactive waste management in Hampshire (May 2012)	Habitats Regulation Assessment – Screening Report (August 2022)
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Methodology and Baseline (November 2011)	Duty to Cooperate Statement (August 2022)
Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Screening Report (November 2011)	Equalities Impact Assessment (August 2022)

<p>Assessment Under the Habitats Regulations – Habitats Assessment Record &amp; Appendices (September 2013)</p>	
<p>Regulation 30(e) Consultation Statement (February 2012)</p>	
<p>Equalities Impact Assessment (October 2012)</p>	
<p>Key issues and challenges in minerals and waste planning in the Hampshire Plan Area (October 2012)</p>	
<p>Conformity with the South East Plan (May 2012)</p>	
<p>Compatibility with the NPPF (May 2012)</p>	
<p>A record of collaborative working in the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals &amp; Waste Plan (February 2013)</p>	



## Policies Map

The Policies Map will be updated following consultation on this Draft Plan and will accompany the Proposed Submission (Regulation 19) Plan.

This document can be made available in large print, on audio media, in braille or in some other languages.  
For further information, please contact Minerals and Waste Policy:

Telephone: 01962 846746

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

Write to:

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Hampshire County Council  
Floor I, Elizabeth II Court West  
Winchester  
SO23 8UD

Webpage: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning>

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# Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update

## Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Report

August 2022



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# 1. Introduction

## Purpose

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to document the ‘screening’ process, undertaken as part of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), to assess the potential effects of the partial update of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP), also referred to herein as ‘the Plan’, on ‘National Site Network sites (NSN) sites’ (formally known as ‘European sites’) and Ramsar sites. NSN sites and Ramsar sites will be referred to collectively as International sites in this document. The objective of the HRA is to identify any aspects of the Plan that would have the potential to cause a likely significant effect on International sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, and thereby affect the integrity of those sites.
- 1.2 The main objectives of this report are as follows:
- Describe how the planning authorities have screened the policies and sites to satisfy the procedural requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
  - Document the screening findings relevant to the Plan area to inform future assessment.
  - Suggest the scope and method for undertaking an Appropriate Assessment of screened in proposed sites and policies, if appropriate.
  - Explain how the appropriate nature conservation bodies will be consulted.
- 1.3 This HRA Screening Report supports the Regulation 18 consultation of the HMWP Partial Update – Draft Plan and the screening of Plan policies and proposed sites is set out in the main body of this report.
- 1.4 This report should be read in conjunction with the Plan<sup>1</sup>, as well as the associated HRA Methodology and Baseline Report<sup>2</sup>, prepared in support of the assessment process. All Plan documentation is available on the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan webpages<sup>3</sup>.

## The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Partial Update

- 1.5 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 a partial update of the HMWP, which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.

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<sup>1</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan - Partial Update Draft Plan August 2022 -

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

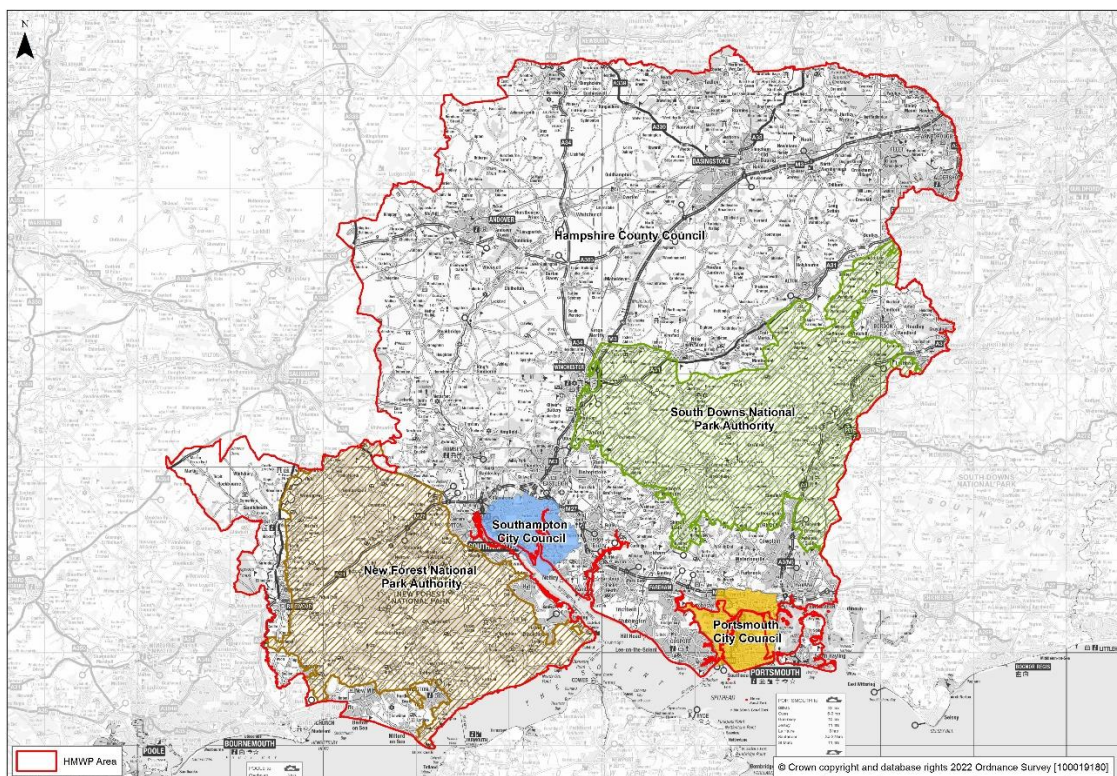
<sup>2</sup> HMWP Partial Update: HRA Revised Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 -

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

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

- 1.6 The current HMWP was adopted in October 2013<sup>4</sup>. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years<sup>5</sup>.
- 1.7 A review of the 2013 HMWP in 2020 concluded that a partial update of the HMWP was required 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 a partial update.
- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 Minerals and waste planning issues are most appropriately addressed jointly so that strategic issues can be satisfactorily resolved. The HMWP Partial Update will cover those geographical parts of the minerals and waste planning authorities listed in paragraph 1.5 that are within the Plan boundary (see Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Area and constituent MWPA**



<sup>4</sup> Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>5</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 33) - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

## 2. Requirement for HRA Screening

- 2.1 The need for HRA is set out in the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)<sup>6</sup>, commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations. The Regulations transposed two pieces of retained European law – Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (the Birds Directive) and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna (the Habitats Directive) – into domestic law.
- 2.2 On 31st December 2020, the implementation Period following the UK’s departure from the European Union in January 2020, came to a close. As such, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are now amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and collectively referred to as ‘the Habitats Regulations’.
- 2.3 The Habitats Regulations requires that:
- any plan or project, which is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a National Site Network (NSN) site,
  - but would be likely to have a significant effect on such a site,
  - either individually or in combination with other plans or projects,
  - shall be subject to an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ of its implications for the NSN site,
  - in view of the site’s Network objectives<sup>7</sup>.
- 2.4 Regulations 105 to 109 of the Habitats Regulations require competent authorities to assess the effects of ‘land use plans’ on International sites where the plans are not directly connected with or necessary to the management of those sites. This requirement applies to Local Development Documents (LDD) including Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and, as such, this requirement applies to the HMWP Partial Update.
- 2.5 Under Regulation 105, the assessment must determine whether or not a plan will adversely affect the integrity of the International site(s) concerned, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Plans can only be permitted having ascertained that there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site(s) in question.
- 2.6 Where effects on ecological integrity are identified, plan-makers must first consider alternative ways of achieving the plan’s objectives that avoid significant effects entirely. Where it is not possible to meet objectives through other means, mitigation measures that allow the plan to proceed by removing or reducing significant effects may be considered. If it is impossible to avoid or mitigate the adverse effect, the plan-makers

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<sup>6</sup> Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made>

<sup>7</sup> Management objectives for the national site network which contribute to the conservation of UK habitats and species that are also of pan-European importance, and to the achievement of their Favourable Conservation Status within the UK.



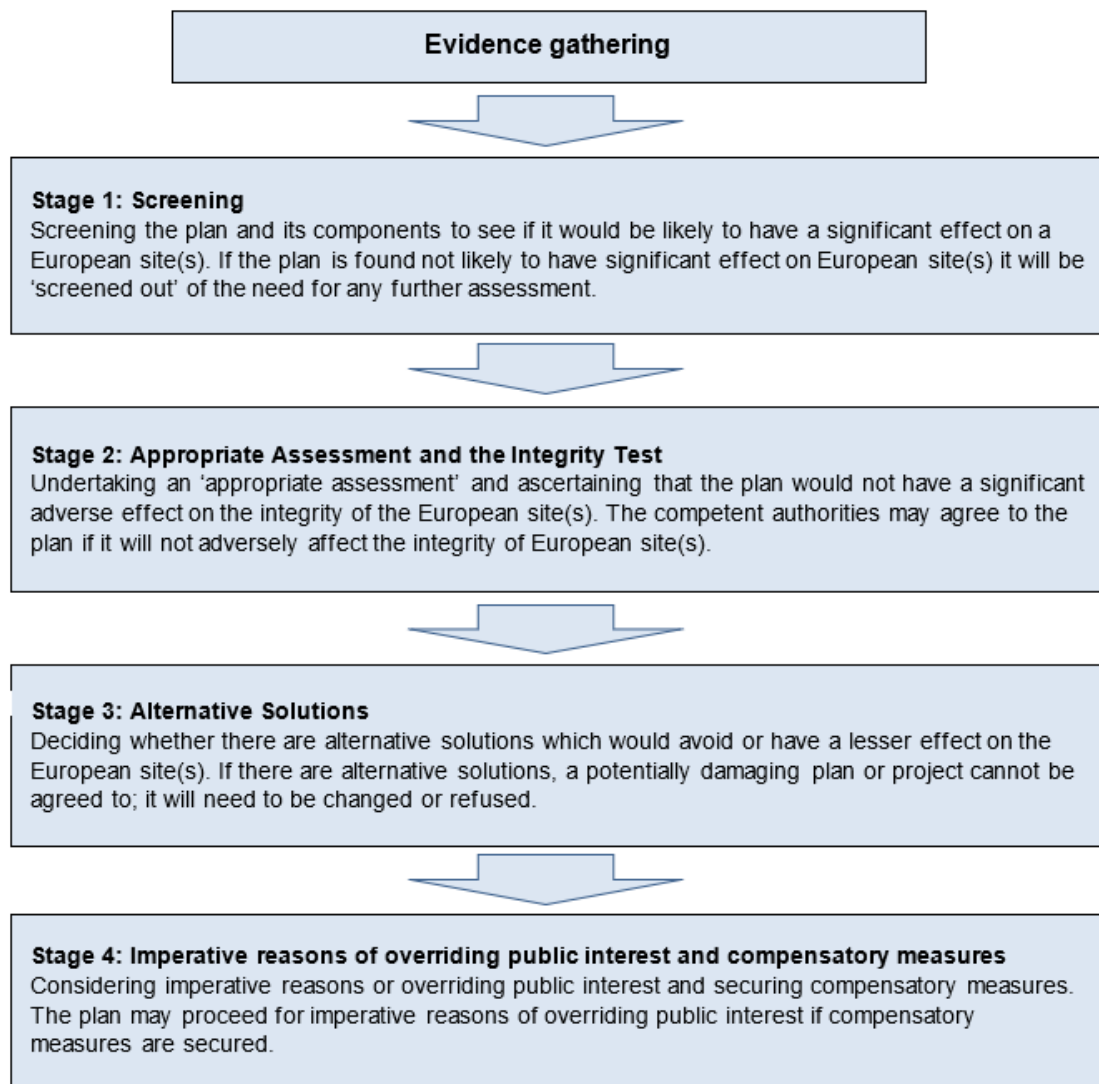
must demonstrate, under the conditions of Regulation 107, that there are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI) to continue with the proposal. In such cases, compensation would be necessary to ensure the overall integrity of the site network. This is widely perceived as an undesirable position and should be avoided if at all possible.

- 2.7 HRA is undertaken by the Competent Authority, which is the authority that has legally delegated powers of authority under Regulation 7 of the Habitats Regulations. In the case of the HMWP Partial Update, Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council are the minerals and waste planning authorities (MWPA) for their respective parts of the Plan area, and as such are the competent authorities for this HRA.
- 2.8 Sites which are to be considered in the HRA process include Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (both part of the NSN) designated under the Habitats Regulations. 'Potential' or 'Possible' SACs (pSACs), 'Candidate' SACs (cSACs) and 'Potential' SPAs (pSPAs) (i.e., sites that have yet to be formally 'classified' as SPAs or 'designated' as SACs but are proposed as such) are also considered as NSN sites.
- 2.9 In addition, Ramsar sites (internationally important wetland habitats recognised under the Ramsar Convention) mostly overlie SPA classifications and SAC designations in the UK. The criteria for listing a site as a Ramsar site are different to those used for SPAs and SACs, but the Ramsar criteria are of equal importance for the ecological functioning and integrity of the relevant site. National planning policy<sup>8</sup> requires that Ramsar sites are also assessed within HRA.
- 2.10 Taken together, SPAs, SACs (and pSACs, cSACs and pSPAs) form the National Sites Network (NSN), as defined and regulated under the Habitats Regulations. For the purposes of this report, the NSN sites considered in the assessment, together with Ramsar sites, are collectively referred to as 'International sites'. Additionally, while the terminology relating to the *designation, classification or listing* of an International site varies depending on whether it is an SPA, SAC or Ramsar site, for the purposes of this report, '*designations*' and '*designated*' will be used to refer collectively to these terms.
- 2.11 The first stage of the HRA is 'screening', a broad filter or 'likely significant effect' test, which determines whether the plan or individual elements of the plan are likely to have a significant effect on International sites, either alone or in-combination with other projects and plans. Further information on the screening process is provided in Section 3.
- 2.12 The four-stage approach to Habitats Regulations Assessment set out in 'The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook' is summarised in Figure 2.1 below.

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<sup>8</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Figure 2.1: Four stage approach to HRA



Adapted from The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook, [www.dtapublications.co.uk](http://www.dtapublications.co.uk)  
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## 3. Screening Methodology

### Introduction

- 3.1 The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook<sup>9</sup> has been referred to during the preparation of this document. The handbook is updated regularly and therefore provides the most up-to-date guidance on interpretation of the Habitats Regulations and the process of HRA. This guidance is non-statutory, but *'based on experience, good practice and authoritative published guidance'*.
- 3.2 The objective of this stage of the HRA is to 'screen out' elements of the plan that are unlikely to have any significant effect on any International site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; and to identify any aspects of the Plan that could have such an effect, so that mitigation measures can be considered at the next stage of HRA. Significant effect is defined as *'...any effect that may reasonably be predicted as a consequence of a plan or project that may affect the conservation objectives of the features for which the site was designated, but excluding trivial or inconsequential effects'*<sup>10</sup>
- 3.3 To determine if the proposals are likely to have any significant effects on International sites the following issues are considered:
- Could the proposals affect the qualifying interest of the International site (is the site sensitive to the effect)?
  - The probability of the effect happening.
  - The likely consequences for the site's Network/Conservation Objectives (as defined by Natural England) if the effect occurred.
  - The magnitude, duration and reversibility of the effect.
- 3.4 Screening tables have been used to systematically screen policies, minerals sites and waste sites, and are provided in sections 6, 7 and 8, respectively. The HRA baseline and methodology was agreed with Natural England prior to assessment and is set out in the HRA Baseline and Methodology Report<sup>11</sup>.
- 3.5 Any elements of the Plan identified through screening as having likely significant effects will be assessed against the International site conservation/network objectives to demonstrate whether or not they would adversely affect the integrity of International sites, through further stages of the HRA known as Appropriate Assessment.
- 3.6 The screening process will be updated after each iteration of Plan preparation. A final HRA record will document the culmination of screening iterations on completion of Plan preparation.

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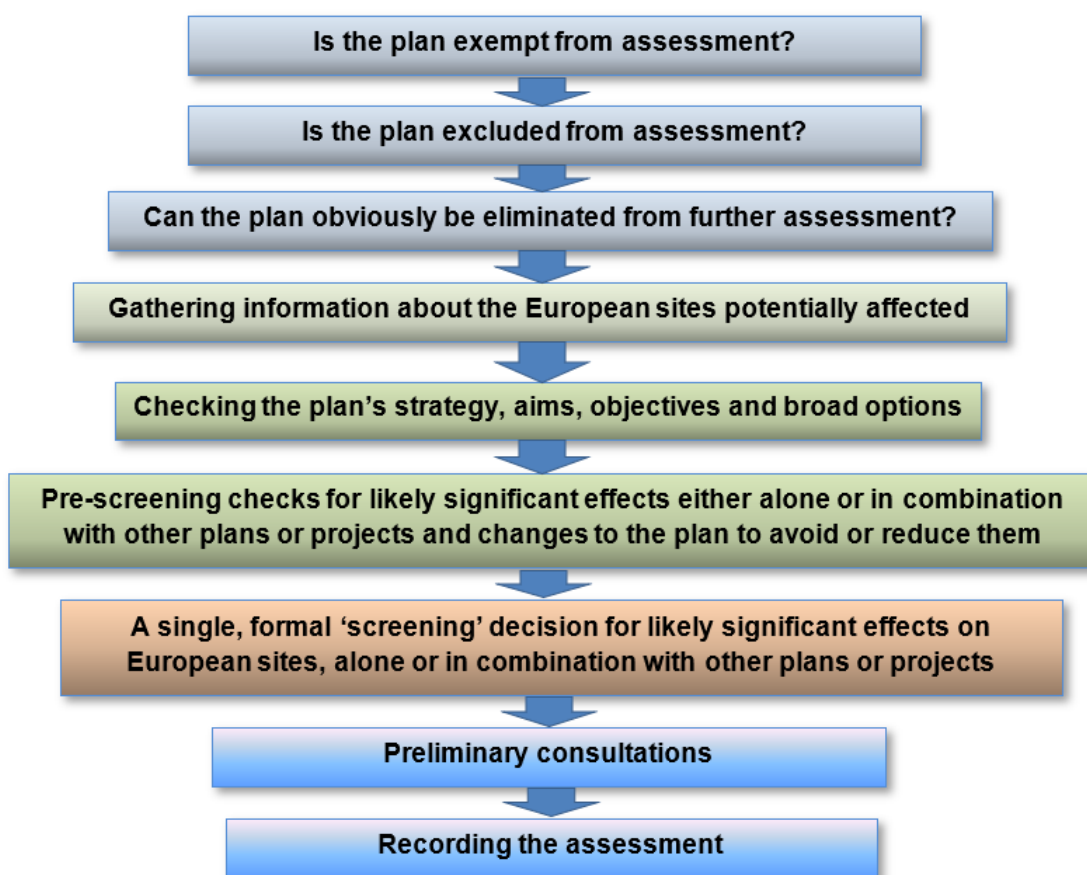
<sup>9</sup> Tyldesley, D. and Chapman, C., (2013) The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook, May 2018 edition (DTA Publications Ltd: Berkshire) - [www.dtapublications.co.uk](http://www.dtapublications.co.uk)

<sup>10</sup> English Nature (1999) Habitats regulations HR3GN guidance note : The Determination of Likely Significant Effect under The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994. English Nature November 1999.

<sup>11</sup> HMWP Partial Update: HRA Revised Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

3.7 A flow chart outlining the steps in the screening process is provided in Figure 3.1.

**Figure 3.1: Outline of the Screening steps**



Adapted from The Habitats Regulations Assessment Handbook, [www.dtapublications.co.uk](http://www.dtapublications.co.uk)  
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### **Timing of HRA and integration with plan preparation**

3.8 The HRA assessment process is undertaken in parallel with the partial update of the HMWP in order that the HRA can inform the development of the Plan. Regulation 105(1) provides that, where necessary, an appropriate assessment must be made 'before the plan is given effect' and Regulation 63(1) requires a competent authority to make an appropriate assessment before deciding to undertake or agree to a Plan that is likely to have a significant effect on an International site. Natural England and other relevant stakeholders will be consulted throughout the HRA assessment process. The Appropriate Assessment stage, if necessary, will follow this HRA screening stage.

3.9 The HRA assessment process will also be undertaken concurrently with the Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which incorporates Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA), of the HMWP Partial Update. Although this is a different process, the findings of the HRA can inform the SA/SEA process and its conclusions in relation to biodiversity. This HRA Screening Report will document the initial 'screening' of policy options and site proposals under the Habitats Regulations Assessment in parallel with

the SA. Natural England and the Environment Agency are key consultees for the SA process and will, therefore, be engaged as the policy options are generated and assessed under SA, and then screened as part of the HRA process. The findings from this screening stage will be documented alongside the relevant SA Report.

### Scale and level of detail

- 3.10 It is recognised by the UK courts that the assessment of a plan may not be as precise and detailed as that of a project at application stage. The method and level of detail required of this HRA is dependent on the scale and geographic area of the Plan, the nature of its policies, and how International sites may be affected as a result. The competent authority is responsible for ensuring the assessment is appropriate and compliant.
- 3.11 The method selected for assessing the HMWP Partial Update is a judgement which may be limited or refined by the information available. Such limitations are outlined below. Natural England will be consulted following completion of the screening report and subsequently engaged throughout the stages of HRA with regard to appropriate method, scale and level of detail of the assessment. Any detailed minerals and waste development proposals that are brought forward as a result of the Plan, which may have a likely significant effect on International sites will be subject to detailed HRA to ensure that their effects on those sites are fully assessed.

### Limitations and assumptions

- 3.12 There will usually be limitations on the prediction of effects, and the degree of risk that can then be forecast, for example, those relating to:
- the level of detail and stage of the Plan;
  - the information available at the time about the qualifying features, including habitat composition, distribution or extent, or species' population, abundance, distribution, mobility or behaviour etc;
  - the age, type or format of data;
  - availability or accessibility of data;
  - timescales and seasonal restrictions;
  - scientific know-how or techniques;
  - scientific understanding of natural processes and ecosystems;
  - ecological understanding of likely responses;
  - experience and prior knowledge about the particular effects;
  - outcomes of trials or experiments; and
- the availability of information from monitoring the effects of past plans and projects.
- 3.13 These limitations may need to be overcome by additional surveys, investigations or research. It follows that there are likely to be differing levels of certainty or confidence in the predictions as to both the characteristics of the effects and the risk of them occurring. If assumptions, which strongly influence the outcome of the assessment, need to be made about the Plan or the qualifying features, or the effects of risks, they should be stated in the assessment record. In cases where effects on a sites' integrity are uncertain, the assessment should consider how adopting different assumptions

might vary the outcome of the assessment. This will test the sensitivity of the assessment outcomes to the use of different assumptions.

### Other Plans and Projects

- 3.14 It is a requirement of the Regulations that the impacts and effects of any land use plan being assessed are not considered in isolation but in combination with other plans and projects that may also be affecting the International site(s) in question. It is neither practical nor necessary to assess the 'in combination' effects of the Draft Plan within the context of all other plans and projects within the region. Principal plans and projects, including relevant Nationally significant Infrastructure Projects, have been considered as part of the screening of minerals and waste sites and are listed in Appendix 1.

### Recent European Court Judgements

- 3.15 The HRA has paid proper regard to relevant and recent caselaw regarding the process. Until recently, the 2008 'Dilly Lane' judgement (*R on the application of Hart DC v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government*) clarified that measures that were incorporated into a project or which formed part of a project could properly be taken into account when screening for Likely Significant Effect during HRA.
- 3.16 However, the 2017 *People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta* judgement has ruled that this approach is not compliant with the Directives. Instead, any measures that are incorporated into a project to address impacts to International sites can no longer be considered to avoid or reduce (mitigate) a Likely Significant Effect, unless the avoidance effects of a particular feature of the development are essential for the delivery of that project regardless of any effect that feature may have in avoiding or mitigating impacts to the International site.
- 3.17 This has resulted in a change in the approach to HRA; before, if a scheme incorporated and embedded measures within its design to specifically address impacts to an International site, then these measures may have been sufficient for the competent authority to conclude no Likely Significant Effect and for there to be no need to proceed to Appropriate Assessment. However, the new judgement has ruled that such features cannot be taken as ruling out a Likely Significant Effect, because those features are not essential for the delivery of the purpose of the development and therefore should not be included in the consideration of Likely Significant Effect.

### Likely Significant Effect

- 3.18 The HRA Screening process requires the competent authority to identify whether a 'project' is *likely* to have a *significant effect* on any International site (NSN site or Ramsar site).
- 3.19 **Likelihood:** A likely effect is one that cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information. Ordinarily, '*likely*' might be considered to mean that an effect is *probable* or *might well happen*. However, the Waddenzee case (ECJC-127/02) in the European Court ruled that a project should be the subject of an Appropriate Assessment '*if it*

*cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site either individually or in combination with other plans and projects'.*

- 3.20 **Significance**: Where a plan or project, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, could undermine the site's conservation/network objectives, the effects on the site must be considered to be significant. The relevant consideration is the potential effect on the ecological functioning of the site, rather than consideration solely on proportion or area of the habitats or species affected on a site. In the Waddenzee ruling the European Court of Justice (ECJ) ruled that a significant effect is one which undermines the conservation objectives of the International site, for example displaces the species for which the site is designated. An effect which does not undermine the conservation objectives of a site, such a low-impact temporary effect, or trivial or inconsequential effects cannot be deemed significant.
- 3.21 **Effect**: The first task, therefore, is to identify the effects that could flow from the implementation of the project, and how they might affect any given International site.
- 3.22 **Alone or in-combination**: In some cases, a plan or project may have a Likely Significant Effect on its own merits – for example a major infrastructure project immediately adjacent to a SAC. It must be recognised however that in some cases, the effects of a project on its own would be either unlikely or insignificant, but that there may be a number of plans or projects (each of which would be unlikely to have a significant effect alone), which may be likely to have a significant effect if their individual effects were to be added together, by them all coming forward over time.
- 3.23 An assessment of the 'Likely Significant Effects' of HMWP Partial Update policies and proposed minerals and waste sites on International sites was undertaken in line with Regulation 61 of the Habitats Regulations. This is set out in Sections 6, 7 and 8, respectively, using the following rationale, which is based on the precautionary principle (i.e. a no Likely Significant Effect conclusion was only reached where it was considered extremely unlikely a policy would have an effect on the integrity of an NSN site or Ramsar site):
- There are Likely Significant Effects, or uncertainty due to a lack of available information – Appropriate Assessment required at the next stage of HRA.
  - There are no Likely Significant Effects – Appropriate Assessment not required.
- 3.24 The HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan sets out a range of policies in line with its Vision. The Plan does not provide detailed information on specific projects or development proposals at this stage which will help deliver the Vision. Therefore, the effects of the Plan can only be broadly judged at this stage from the policies and proposed site allocations it sets out.

### **Precautionary Principle**

- 3.25 HRA is underpinned by the precautionary principle, which is embedded in the Habitats Regulations and supported in case law, whereby the Competent Authority acts to avoid potential harm in the face of scientific uncertainty. If it is not possible in a 'likely significant effect' test to rule out a risk of significant effect on an International site on the basis of available evidence, then it should be assumed a risk may exist and needs to be addressed at the next stage of HRA. The precautionary approach should be exercised at all stages of the assessment.

## Categorising Potential Effects

- 3.26 In order to compile the screening matrix, each element of the plan will be categorised on its likely effects on each interest feature of each International site identified in the evidence base. There are four categories of potential effects as follows:

Elements of the plan/options that would have <b>no negative effect</b> on an International site at all.
Elements of the plan/options that could have an effect, but the <b>likelihood is there would be no significant negative</b> effect on an International site either alone or in combination with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects.
Elements of the plan/options that could or would be <b>likely to have a significant effect</b> alone and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted.
Elements of the plan/options that would be likely to have a <b>significant effect in combination</b> with other elements of the same plan, or other plans or projects and will require the plan to be subject to an appropriate assessment before the plan may be adopted.

- 3.27 Categories A, C and D are further subdivided (Tables 3.1 – 3.3) to provide transparency in relation to the decision making process, and relate to the ways in which the plan may affect the International site(s).

**Table 3.1: Potential effects of components of the plan: Category A and B (No negative effect/ significant effects)**

Category A1	Options / policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
Category A2	Options / policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
Category A3	Options / policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on an International site (e.g. restoration).
Category A4	Options / policies that positively steer development away from International sites and associated sensitive areas.
Category A5	Options / policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, the development being implemented through later policies in the same plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on International sites and associated sensitive areas.
Category B	Options/ policies could have an effect but the effect would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect on International sites (i.e. trivial or 'de minimis' effects).



**Table 3.2: Potential effects of components of the plan: Category C (Likely significant effect alone)**

Category C1	The option, policy or proposal could <b>directly affect</b> an International site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto an International site, or adjacent to it.
Category C2	The option, policy or proposal could <b>indirectly affect</b> an International site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational pressures.
Category C3	Proposals for a <b>magnitude of development</b> that, no matter where it was located, the development would be likely to have a significant effect on an International site.
Category C4	An option, or policy that makes provision for a quantity / type of development (and may indicate one or more broad locations), but the effects are uncertain because the detailed location of the development is to be selected following <b>consideration of options in a later, more specific plan</b> . (This does not apply to the HMWP Partial Update because lower-tier 'site allocation plans' are not being prepared).
Category C5	Options, policies or proposals for developments or infrastructure projects that could <b>block options or alternatives</b> for the provision of other development or projects in the future, which will be required in the public interest that may lead to adverse effects on International sites, which would otherwise be avoided.
Category C6	Options, policies or proposals which <b>depend on how the policies etc are implemented</b> in due course, for example, through the development management process. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways, the proposal could possibly have a significant effect on an International site.
Category C7	Any other options, policies or proposals that would be <b>vulnerable to fail the assessment</b> under the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage.
Category C8	Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on an International site, which might try to pass the tests of the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage by arguing that the <b>plan provides the imperative reasons of overriding public interest</b> to justify its consent despite a negative assessment. (This does not apply to the HMWP Partial Update since there are no reserves of national importance in the plan area, and waste management is a local matter).

**Table 3.3: Potential effects of components of the plan: Category D (Likely significant effect in combination)**

Category D1	The option, policy or proposal alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies or proposals provided for by the plan the <b>cumulative effects</b> would be likely to be significant.
Category D2	Options, policies or proposals that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are combined with the effects of other plans or projects, the <b>combined effects</b> would be likely to be significant.

Category D3	Options or proposals that are, or could be, part of a <b>programme or sequence of development</b> delivered over a period, where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on International sites, but which would dictate the nature, scale, duration, location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites.
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## 4. Identifying Potential Effects

### Minerals and waste hazards

- 4.1 Table 4.1 (description of hazards from waste sites) and Table 4.2 (description of hazards from mineral sites) illustrate the potential vulnerability of International site interest features to theoretical hazards. The main 'pathways' for potential pollution from waste facilities will be surface water, groundwater and air. Appendix 1 provides descriptions of the different waste site categories.

**Table 4.1: Description of hazards from waste sites**

Hazard	Details
Land take	Any land take from an NSN and Ramsar site is likely to have a significant effect on the habitats and/or species for which it was designated. Impacts may also arise through the fragmentation of habitats and/or severance or blocking of movement corridors.
Leachate	Contaminants can reach a habitat by leaching through soil and groundwater. Many chemicals can be released in this manner and have a range of impacts depending on their source including: eutrophication, changing the plant communities within a habitat, and reducing the amount of open water for waterfowl. This can also increase mortality of flora and fauna species and loss of prey species.
Dust	Dust is a common hazard from waste sites. It can affect the growth of plants through smothering or changes in chemistry and can pollute watercourses.
Noise	Noise can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Noise may arise from the operation of machinery and/or extra traffic movements to and from the waste facility.
Vibration	Vibration can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Vibration may arise from the operation of machinery and/or extra traffic movements to and from the waste facility.
Lighting	Bright lighting of waste facilities during night time operations can cause disturbance to birds, invertebrates and mammals using nearby habitats.
Vermin	Waste facilities, especially landfill, can attract 'vermin' species such as rats, crows and gulls. These species can impact fauna species through predation, competition and disease transmission.
Traffic	Traffic can have a number of potential impacts: increase disturbance, through noise and vibration; increase pollution load on the road surface which could eventually run-off and contaminate habitats close to the road; reduce air quality; and create sediment run-off from road surfaces.
Impact of building	The construction of a large or inappropriately sited building adjacent to a designated site can have impacts on bird fauna, by affecting take-off and landing routes, and increasing the amount of cover for predatory birds.
Litter	Large amounts of litter reaching a habitat can affect flora and fauna species through nutrient enrichment, smothering or snaring.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	There are many forms of aerial pollution which can have multiple impacts on flora and fauna including: Production of SO <sub>x</sub> and NO <sub>x</sub> which can reduce plant growth. Increases in air-borne pollutants reaching watercourses, which can result in plant mortality.
Water use	Certain waste facilities require the use of large amounts of water. Depending on where this water is obtained from, it can result in the reduction of the natural water table or affect river levels. This could result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities,

	concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitats' ability to support flora and fauna.
Water pollution	Water pollution can result in a number of impacts on sensitive habitats including reduction in the number of in-stream fauna such as fish and invertebrates, which may have secondary impacts on predator species. This may also result in eutrophication which impacts plant communities; reduce the amount of open water for waterfowl from siltation; and affect water quality and flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).
Recreational displacement	Recreational disturbance can cause erosion of important vegetation communities and impact the feeding, breeding and roosting of sensitive species. This can occur where waste development close to International sites displaces recreational users, particularly on affected public rights of way.

**Table 4.2: Description of hazards from minerals sites**

<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	Any land take from an NSN and Ramsar site is likely to have a significant effect on the habitats and/or species for which it was designated. Impacts may also arise through the fragmentation of habitats and/or severance or blocking of movement corridors.
Removal of supporting habitat	Habitat within close proximity of an International site may provide important feeding sites for species that are qualifying features of the International sites. For example, SPA waterfowl may graze nearby grassland.
Noise	Noise can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Noise may arise from the operation of extraction machinery and/or extra traffic movements to and from the extraction facility.
Vibration	Vibration can act as a disturbance to birds and other animal species, potentially disrupting breeding/feeding/roosting or causing species to move out of an area completely. Vibration can be produced through the operation of the extraction machinery and extra traffic movements to and from the extraction facility
Lighting	Lighting can cause disturbance to birds, invertebrates and mammals in nearby habitats. Floodlighting is commonplace in mineral extraction facilities.
Dust	Dust is a common hazard from mineral extraction sites. It can affect the growth of plants through smothering or changes in chemistry, and can pollute watercourses.
Water pollution	Water pollution can result in a number of impacts on sensitive habitats including reduction in the number of in-stream fauna such as fish and invertebrates, which may have secondary impacts on predator species. This may also result in eutrophication which impacts plant communities; reduce the amount of open water for waterfowl from siltation; and affect water quality and flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in decrease of water reaching certain sites. This could result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitats for flora and fauna. Conversely, changes in ground water flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.
Traffic	Traffic can have a number of potential impacts: increase disturbance, through noise and vibration; increase pollution load on the road surface which could eventually run-off and contaminate habitats close to the road; reduce air quality; and create sediment run-off from road surfaces.
Recreational displacement	Recreational disturbance can cause erosion of important vegetation communities and impact the feeding, breeding and roosting of sensitive species. This can occur where minerals development close to International sites displaces recreational users, particularly on affected public rights of way.

## Hydrological Impacts

- 4.2 Hydrological impacts include changes to water quality and quantity, which can lead to impacts on terrestrial and aquatic habitats and associated species. Development can affect local (and wider) hydrology by changing the volume, flow rate or route of surface run-off as well as local surface and sub-surface drainage networks. This can lead to changes in vegetation communities within various habitats and adversely affect qualifying habitats and species. This may include changes in run-off resulting from new areas of hard standing, dewatering (e.g. sand and gravel extraction), and drainage design.
- 4.3 Minerals and waste site construction and operation, together with associated road and rail schemes can result in the introduction of substances into the hydrological network such as leachate, nutrients, oils, fuels, road salts and other particulates which can contaminate habitats within International sites and have an adverse effect on species associated with these habitats.
- 4.4 The extent to which development could have adverse effects on the integrity of International sites will be dependent on the footprint of the proposals, distance from the International sites, the nature of potential impact pathways and whether there is a risk of any changes to surface water and ground water quality and quantity.
- 4.5 For minerals and waste developments, Defra guidelines<sup>12</sup> recommend a distance of 3km for any discharges upstream of an International site when released into a watercourse as representing the worst case scenario for any conceivable output of any facility developed within the Plan.
- 4.6 Sand and gravel extraction will be the main form of minerals working within the Plan area. 2km is a realistic maximum distance to use with regard to potential impacts of changes in groundwater flows or dewatering from mineral workings on habitats in their vicinity, following good practice guidelines<sup>13</sup>.

### Nutrient neutrality

- 4.7 Nutrient pollution is a particular problem for aquatic habitats. Increased levels of nutrients (especially nitrogen and phosphorus) can speed up the growth of certain plants, disrupting natural processes and impacting wildlife. This process damages water dependent sites, harming plants and wildlife, and affecting the oxygen carrying capacity of the water.

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<sup>12</sup> Defra (2003) Applying the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act to applications for PPC Permits - [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/611094/general-guidance-manual-a2-and-b-installations-part2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611094/general-guidance-manual-a2-and-b-installations-part2.pdf)

<sup>13</sup> Thompson, A. et al (1998) Reducing the effects of surface mineral workings on the water environment: a guide to good practice.

- 4.8 Following the European Court of Justice (CJEU) ruling in 2018 on Cooperation Mobilisation for the Environment v Vereniging Leefmilieu (*Dutch Nitrogen*), the Government has written to local authorities, including the HMWP Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, following interim advice received from Natural England, advising that projects and plans affecting protected sites in unfavourable condition due to nutrient pollution are required to provide mitigation, in order to meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.
- 4.9 For the Plan area, Natural England advise that the focus of nutrient neutrality consideration is on development within the catchments that flow into the Solent, which includes:
- Hampshire Avon Catchment;
  - River Test Catchment;
  - River Itchen Catchment (nitrates only);
  - New Forest Catchment;
  - East Hampshire Catchment; and
  - Arun and Western Streams Catchment.
- 4.10 Relevant vulnerable International sites, therefore, include:
- River Avon SAC;
  - River Itchen SAC;
  - Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC;
  - Solent Maritime SAC;
  - South Wight Maritime SAC;
  - The New Forest SAC;
  - Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar;
  - Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar;
  - New Forest SPA/Ramsar;
  - Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar;
  - Solent and Dorset Coast SPA; and
  - Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar.
- 4.11 For minerals and waste plans the principle focus of nutrient neutrality is on waste water treatment facility development and the potential for nutrient discharge from waste management and minerals extraction activities. It should be noted that there are no waste water treatment proposals within this HMWP Partial Update.
- 4.12 Where proposed minerals and waste sites are screened in for Appropriate Assessment on the basis of likely significant effect from nutrient discharge, sufficient mitigation solutions will need to be proposed to demonstrate that the proposal would be nutrient neutral and, therefore, have no in-combination effect with other plans and projects.

- 4.13 The Environment Act 2021<sup>14</sup> proposes environmental targets include legally binding long-term targets to directly address nutrient pollution in the water environment from agriculture and wastewater:
- reduce nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment contribution from agriculture in the water environment by at least 40% by 2037 (against a 2018 baseline).
  - reduce phosphorus loadings from treated wastewater by 80% by 2037 (against a 2020 baseline).

## Air Pollution

- 4.14 There has been significant recent research and guidance on the effects of air pollutants, particularly NO<sub>x</sub> on protected habitats.
- 4.15 Protected habitats can be particularly vulnerable to the effects of air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). Adverse effects can occur when pollutants settle to ground (deposition) causing soil nutrient enrichment (eutrophication) or acidification (reduction in soil pH). These effects can reduce the ability of plant species to compete with other plant species and can hinder the inherent capacity for self-repair and self-renewal under natural conditions. Nitrogen can act as a fertiliser for plant species which thrive on high nitrogen levels, enabling such species to dominate communities and damage the botanical interest features for which protected sites are notified, or form the basis of notable habitats.
- 4.16 The presence of airborne pollutants is often described in terms of critical levels and critical loads. Levels refer to the concentration of atmospheric pollutants above which harmful effects are considered likely. Load refers to the deposition rate of nutrients below which effects are considered unlikely to occur.
- 4.17 Any effects will be dependent not only on the proximity to the source of pollution, but also on the characteristics of the habitats present and the overall background levels and loads, and whether the existing levels and loads are in exceedance of identified critical levels and critical loads. The UK Air Pollution Information System (APIS)<sup>15</sup> provides critical loads for nitrogen deposition and critical levels for NO<sub>x</sub> concentration for designated habitats and species within each NSN site, together with current background levels of nitrogen deposition and NO<sub>x</sub>. Critical loads are a quantitative estimate of exposure to one or more pollutants below which significant harmful effects on specified sensitive elements of the environment do not occur according to present knowledge.
- 4.18 Increased road traffic results in associated emissions including nutrient nitrogen deposition, acid deposition, airborne oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and airborne ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>).

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<sup>14</sup> Environment Act 2021 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/30/contents/enacted>

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.apis.ac.uk/>

- 4.19 Natural England's mapping and site analysis report<sup>16</sup> provides a national overview of exposure to NO<sub>x</sub> from road traffic (for SSSIs and SACs) and the potential risk of impacts to SACs posed by air pollution from road traffic. This report builds on a literature review<sup>17</sup> commissioned by Natural England looking at the ecological effects of air pollution from road transport. Targeted mitigation measures may be possible where minerals and waste road traffic poses an immediate threat to protected sites (mostly limited to sites in very close proximity to roads). Potential measures include the use of buffer zones or tree belts and traffic management measures such as diverting related traffic.
- 4.20 Natural England's Atmospheric Nitrogen Theme Plan<sup>18</sup> develops a strategic approach to the issue of atmospheric nitrogen impacts on NSN sites. This and associated 'Site Nitrogen Action Plans' (SNAPs) may help developers to ascertain what, how, where and when to target their efforts on sites of conservation importance and their environs.
- 4.21 Distance is a key factor in identifying potential significant effects on International sites. In accordance with the DMRB guidance<sup>19</sup>, it is assumed that air pollution from roads is unlikely to be significant beyond 200m from the road itself. Indeed, according to the Department of Transport's Analysis Guidance, '*Beyond 200m, the contribution of vehicle emissions from the roadside to local pollution levels is not significant*'<sup>20</sup>. Natural England's literature review confirmed that the literature provided evidence that vegetation was being impacted by exposure to motor vehicle pollution at distances of up to 200m from roads, with the greatest impacts likely to occur within the first 50-100m.
- 4.22 According to a position statement published by the Institute for Air Quality Management (IAQM), 1% of critical level/load threshold '*was originally set at a level that was considered to be so low as to be unequivocally in the 'inconsequential' category. In other words, this can be reasonably taken to mean that an impact of this magnitude will have an insignificant effect. This would be determined as part of the HRA screening stage. Such a conclusion would eliminate the requirement to proceed to 'appropriate assessment.'*'<sup>21</sup>
- 4.23 More recent IAQM guidance states that '*it is important to remember that a change of more than 1% does not necessarily indicate that a significant effect (or adverse*

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<sup>16</sup> Natural England (2016) Potential risk of impacts of nitrogen oxides from road traffic on designated nature conservation sites (NECR200).

<sup>17</sup> Natural England (2016) The ecological effects of air pollution from road transport: an updated review (NECR199).

<sup>18</sup> Natural England (2015) Atmospheric nitrogen theme plan: Developing a strategic approach for England's Natural 2000 sites.

<sup>19</sup> Highways England (2019) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges – LA 105 Air Quality.

<sup>20</sup> Transport Analysis Guidance Unit A3 – Environmental Impact Appraisal (Department for Transport, 2015) - [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/638648/TAG\\_unit\\_a3\\_envir\\_imp\\_app\\_dec\\_15.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/638648/TAG_unit_a3_envir_imp_app_dec_15.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> Institute for Air Quality Management, "Position Statement: Effect of Air Quality Impacts on Sensitive Habitats," January 2016



*effect on integrity) will occur; it simply means that the change in concentration or deposition rate cannot in itself be described as numerically inconsequential or imperceptible and therefore requires further consideration.*<sup>22</sup> However, ‘*the implication of the Wealden Judgement*<sup>23</sup>, means that it is no longer appropriate to scope out the need for a detailed assessment of an individual project or plan using, for example, the 1000 annual average daily traffic (AADT) increase in the Design Manual For Roads and Bridges (DMRB) or the 1% of the critical level or load used by Defra/Environment Agency without first considering the in-combination impact with other projects and plans. This position has been adopted by Natural England in its internal guidance for competent authorities assessing road traffic emissions under the Habitats Directive.’<sup>24</sup>

- 4.24 Defra guidelines<sup>25</sup> consider that a distance of 2km represents the worst-case scenario for any conceivable output from incineration facilities when releasing emissions into the air.

## Habitat Loss

- 4.25 This refers to the physical or functional loss of habitat either within an International site or habitat outside a site but supporting its qualifying features (e.g., habitat supporting key bird species). Functional loss can occur without direct physical impacts (e.g., through proximity of built development or through severance of connecting habitat) but the effect is analogous.
- 4.26 Habitat loss can also occur within designated sites and result in direct impacts to qualifying habitat features. For example, works may directly remove habitat or lead to changes in human activity which may result in habitat loss or damage elsewhere e.g., through trampling or incidental damage from vehicles.
- 4.27 Habitat loss within International sites from development schemes is unusual and therefore large-scale impacts to site integrity are rare. Where minor (in extent or duration) losses are likely as a result of a project then that loss will need to be viewed within the context of the integrity of the whole site. There may be circumstances where a seemingly trivial loss may have more profound impacts e.g., the loss of an important roost/nesting site or a particularly notable vegetation community, or where small impacts to a larger dynamic system may have unintended consequences. Conversely, a small loss may not necessarily result in impacts to site integrity.

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<sup>22</sup> A guide to the assessment of air quality impacts on designated nature conservation sites, IAQM 2019 - <https://iaqm.co.uk/text/guidance/air-quality-impacts-on-nature-sites-2019.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> Judgment in *Wealden District Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Lewes District Council and South Downs National Park Authority* [2017] EWHC 351 (Admin).

<sup>24</sup> Natural England, 2018, Natural England’s approach to advising competent authorities on the assessment of road traffic emissions under the Habitats Regulations.

<sup>25</sup> Defra (2003) Applying the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act to applications for PPC Permits - [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/611094/general-guidance-manual-a2-and-b-installations-part2.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/611094/general-guidance-manual-a2-and-b-installations-part2.pdf)

## Dust

- 4.28 Emissions of dust to air from minerals and waste sites can occur during the preparation of the land, extraction, materials processing, handling and transportation of materials, and can vary day to day. Dust arising from mineral extraction or waste management/landfilling and deposited on ground or water has the potential to smother plant species or contaminate the ground or receiving waters depending on the volume and/or frequency of dust deposition and any contaminants contained within it.
- 4.29 According to guidance on the assessment of mineral dust impacts for planning prepared by the Institute of Air Quality Management<sup>26</sup>, adverse dust impacts from sand and gravel sites are uncommon beyond 250m and from hard rock quarries, beyond 400m, measured from the nearest dust generating activities. If there are no relevant receptors within 1km of the operations, it is considered that irrespective of the nature, size and operation of the site, the risk of an impact is likely to be '*negligible*' and any resulting effects are likely to be '*not significant*'. For the purposes of this assessment, applying the precautionary principle, those proposed sites that are located beyond 1km from an International site will be considered unlikely to contribute to significant dust impacts.

## Physical Infrastructure

- 4.30 Development of mineral and waste facilities may lead to enhancement, widening or construction of existing and new infrastructure such as roads. This may lead to direct land take, habitat fragmentation and increases in traffic and associated pollutants. Across the Plan area, road linkages are considered sufficient, such that it is unlikely that major road developments will be required to service new minerals and waste facilities. Any road development and improvement will be in most part localised.

## Invasive Species

- 4.31 The spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) is an issue particularly associated with minerals extraction, but could also result from compost waste sites where garden waste is being processed. Wetland sites are particularly vulnerable to the spread of invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants, such as Japanese knotweed. INNS may affect the habitat structure of International sites and thus the species for which the Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites are designated. It is considered that all the International sites included in this assessment are at risk of being significantly adversely affected from the spread of INNS. The strict management and control of INNS on minerals extraction and waste management sites is crucial to minimise the risk of spread.

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<sup>26</sup> IAQM (2016) Guidance on the Assessment of Mineral Dust Impacts for Planning. Institute of Air Quality Management, London.

## Noise and Visual Disturbance

- 4.32 Noise and visual impacts are most likely to take place within a short distance of International sites. The three key factors are species sensitivity, proximity of disturbance sources and timing/duration of the potentially disturbing activity.
- 4.33 Noise generated during construction activities can result in changes in the presence and/or distribution of key qualifying features such as birds through e.g. degradation or fragmentation of habitat, acoustic interference (masking bird song or causing frequency or volume shifts in bird song), with effects including permanent or temporary displacement of birds from a site or area or a deterioration in physical condition or reproductive fitness. Noise can arise from construction of, or processing on, a site or from traffic movements to and from a site.
- 4.34 Common construction activities likely to result in novel disturbance events include excessive vehicle revving, reversing alarms, certain power tools and loud, percussive noises (e.g. via concrete breaking, piling). Most research on the effects of construction noise has focussed on birds and particularly on coastal or freshwater bird species (e.g. Elliot *et al.* (2014)<sup>27</sup>; Wright *et al.* (2010)<sup>28</sup>) and has shown that noise levels approaching 70 decibels (dB) at the receptor location result in the most profound responses from bird species (i.e. site abandonment), whereas general background construction noise below c.55dB is unlikely to result in disturbance. It appears that irregular yet frequent loud noise exceeding 70dB is the most likely to result in effects, and that impacts can be observed for distances up to 300m in some species. The effects of construction noise on woodland, heathland or grassland bird species are little known but it can be expected that they will be broadly similar.
- 4.35 The effects of operational road noise on bird species have been relatively well-studied and the literature appears to demonstrate that there is a negative correlation between road noise and the number, density and diversity of bird species - bird numbers, density and diversity increases with distance from a road. The effects of road noise will vary according to e.g., road surface, traffic volume, traffic speed, vehicle type, habitat and the bird species present.
- 4.36 There is published data<sup>29</sup> on the likely decay rate of source noise over certain distances to receptor, as shown in Figure 4.1. These data show that receptor noise levels at or below c.70dB (at the bird) are not likely to be significant.

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<sup>27</sup> Elliot, M., Cutts, N.D., and Trono, A. (2014) A typology of marine and estuarine hazards and risks as vectors of change: A review for vulnerable coasts and their management. *Ocean and Coastal Management* 93: 88-99.

<sup>28</sup> Wright, M.D., Goodman, P., and Cameron, T.C. (2010) Exploring behavioural responses of shorebirds to impulsive noise. *Wildfowl* 60: 150-167.

<sup>29</sup> Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit, 2018 –

[https://www.tide-toolbox.eu/tidetools/waterbird\\_disturbance\\_mitigation\\_toolkit/](https://www.tide-toolbox.eu/tidetools/waterbird_disturbance_mitigation_toolkit/)

Figure 4.1 Estimated noise decay rates and likely effect on waterbirds. Red: High impact. Orange: Moderate impact. Green: Acceptable impact

Metres from Source	dB(A)										
0.67	120	110	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60
1.33	114	104	94	89	84	79	74	69	64	59	54
2.67	108	98	88	83	78	73	68	63	58	53	48
5.33	102	92	82	77	72	67	62	57	52	47	42
10.67	96	86	76	71	66	61	56	51	46	41	36
20.67	90	80	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	30
42.67	84	74	64	59	54	49	44	39	34	29	24
85.33	78	68	58	53	48	43	38	33	28	23	
170.67	72	62	52	47	42	37	32	27	22		
341.33	66	56	46	41	36	31	26	21			
682.66	60	50	40	35	30	25	20				
1365.32	54	44	34	29	24						

4.37 In terms of visual disturbance, novel incidents such as increased human presence, vehicles or plant could result in the displacement of species from a site with the same potential effects as for construction noise.

## Lighting

4.38 Increases in artificial lighting at night (e.g. from flood lighting and security lights) has the potential for adverse effects on species associated with the NSN sites, in particular nocturnal species including bats and nightjar. Impacts can arise from direct disturbance of foraging and roosting habitat through introduction of new artificial lighting, which can lead to abandonment of roost sites or foraging areas, or a delay in emergence, resulting in reduced time for foraging. Lighting can also cause fragmentation of habitat as it creates barriers which bats may not cross. Artificial lighting, and particularly the UV component, can draw insect prey towards the new lighting, and away from foraging habitat, leading to a reduction in prey availability.

4.39 International sites particularly vulnerable to artificial lighting impacts from the HMWP Partial Update include:

- Mottisfont Bats SAC.
- Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC (Bats)
- Briddlesford Copses SAC (Bats)
- New Forest SPA and Ramsar (Nightjar)
- Thames Basin Heaths SPA (Nightjar)
- Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA (Nightjar)

## Increased Recreational Pressure

- 4.40 Minerals and waste development may lead to recreation related effects depending on the proximity of such sites to Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and other recreation-related assets. For example, where there are one or more PRoWs or recreation-related assets, running through or adjacent to a proposed minerals or waste site, recreational users may be displaced, which could lead to increases in visitor pressure on nearby International sites, with consequent short to medium term adverse effects.
- 4.41 Recreational impacts include disturbance through noise and visual disturbance from increased presence of walkers and cyclists and by flushing of birds by dogs, with potential impacts on qualifying species within SPA and Ramsar sites. Other recreational impacts include habitat damage through recreational trampling and erosion. Recreational disturbance also increases the risk of fire (resulting in direct mortality, removal of breeding habitat and long term changes to vegetation structure) and increased contamination (including litter; nutrient enrichment through dog fouling; pollution from dogs entering water courses; and spread of alien species and pathogens). This has potential to adversely affect SAC's SPA's and Ramsar sites through damage to habitats. With regards to the New Forest sites, disturbance of grazing animals which help maintain the habitats present could also result in habitat degradation

## 5. International Sites Relevant to the Plan

- 5.1 International sites that may be affected by the HMWP Partial Update have been identified and mapped using GIS.
- 5.2 In line with similar assessments, a buffer of 10 km has been applied around the Plan area (Figure 1.1) to identify all International sites within and beyond the Plan area boundary that may be affected by the HMWP Partial Update,
- 5.3 Using this applied buffer, it is evident that 30 International sites lie partially or wholly within Plan boundary and 13 International sites lie outside the Plan area but wholly or partially within the 10 km buffer. An additional International site outside the buffer area is also considered based on the screening requirements of relevant local plan policy. Table 5.1 lists all relevant sites. Sites will be reviewed as further evidence on site linkages and connections becomes available. The identified International sites are shown geographically in Figures 5.1 – 5.4.

**Table 5.1: Relevant International sites**

<b>The following International sites (NSN and Ramsar sites) have been identified as being wholly or partly within the Plan area boundary:</b>
<u>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Butser Hill</li><li>• Dorset Heaths</li><li>• East Hampshire Hangers</li><li>• Emer Bog</li><li>• Mottisfont Bats<sup>30</sup></li><li>• River Avon</li><li>• River Itchen</li><li>• Salisbury Plain</li><li>• Shortheath Common</li><li>• Solent &amp; Isle of Wight Lagoons</li><li>• Solent Maritime</li><li>• The New Forest</li><li>• Woolmer Forest</li></ul>
<u>Special Protection Area (SPA)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Avon Valley</li><li>• Chichester and Langstone Harbours</li><li>• Dorset Heathlands</li><li>• New Forest</li><li>• Porton Down</li><li>• Portsmouth Harbour</li><li>• Salisbury Plain</li><li>• Solent and Dorset Coast</li><li>• Solent &amp; Southampton Water</li><li>• Thames Basin Heaths</li><li>• Wealden Heaths Phase II</li></ul>

<sup>30</sup> Jonathan Cox Associates (2010) Mottisfont Bats SAC: Protocol for Planning Officers – A report to Natural England proposes that a distance of 7.5km from the SAC should be used to identify plans and projects likely to have an impact upon habitats used by barbastelle bats from the Mottisfont Bats SAC.

<p><u>Ramsar Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avon Valley</li> <li>• Chichester and Langstone Harbours</li> <li>• Dorset Heathlands</li> <li>• New Forest</li> <li>• Portsmouth Harbour</li> <li>• Solent &amp; Southampton Water</li> </ul>
<p><b>The following International sites (NSN and Ramsar sites) have been identified as being outside the Plan area but wholly or partly within a 10km buffer zone of the Plan area boundary:</b></p>
<p><u>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briddlesford Copses</li> <li>• Great Yews</li> <li>• Isle of Wight Downs</li> <li>• Kennet Valley Alderwoods</li> <li>• Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain</li> <li>• Kingley Vale</li> <li>• Prescombe Down</li> <li>• River Lambourn</li> <li>• Rook Clift</li> <li>• South Wight Maritime</li> <li>• Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham</li> </ul> <p><u>Special Protection Area (SPA)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thursley, Hankley &amp; Frensham Common</li> </ul> <p><u>Ramsar Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thursley &amp; Ockley Bogs</li> </ul>
<p><b>The following NSN site has been identified as being outside both the Plan area and 10km buffer zone of the Plan area boundary, but which requires consideration:</b></p>
<p><u>Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singleton and Cocking Tunnels</li> </ul> <p>This SAC, designated for its bat populations, is 11.5km from the Plan area boundary. Policy SD10 of the South Downs National Park Local Plan includes the requirement to consider impacts up to 12km from the SAC, to protect both the SAC and the functionally-linked habitat around it. This is set out in more detail in the Draft Protocol<sup>31</sup>.</p>

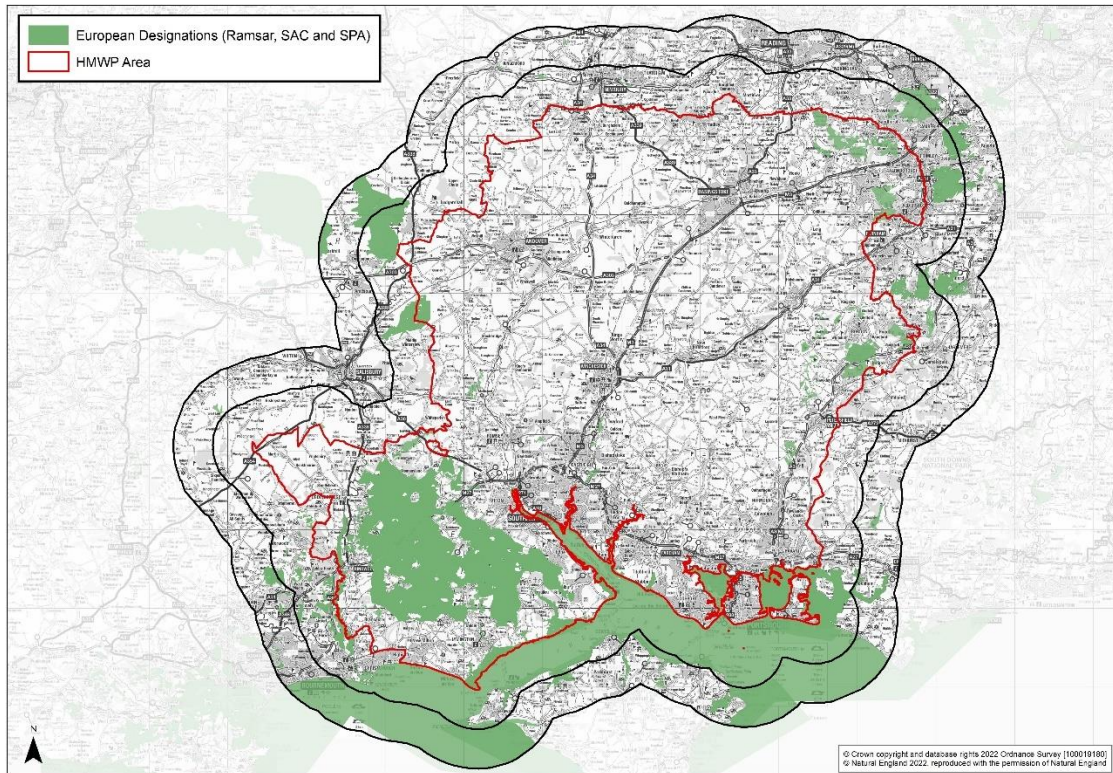
- 5.4 It is important to allow the inclusion of additional International sites should further evidence suggest potential impact pathways beyond the 10 km buffer (although minerals and waste movements cover a much wider area, this is considered a pragmatic approach). In particular, it is important to identify any relevant hydrological and ecological links to International sites beyond the buffer, for example:
- Sites linked by surface water corridors (e.g. rivers) to land within the Plan area (main rivers across and beyond the Plan area are shown in Figure 5.5).
  - Wetland sites outside the Plan area which have significant hydrogeological links to land within the plan area.
  - Sites outside the Plan area which have significant ecological links with land in the Plan area (e.g. land used by migratory birds).

<sup>31</sup> Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol. SDNPA and Natural England (unpublished draft).

- Sites potentially affected by development such as major waste installations, which may have a very large zone of influence.

5.5 Key information including the main characteristics, conservation objectives and qualifying features for each of the International sites are provided in Appendix 3 (Source<sup>32</sup>). Asterix indicates priority feature.

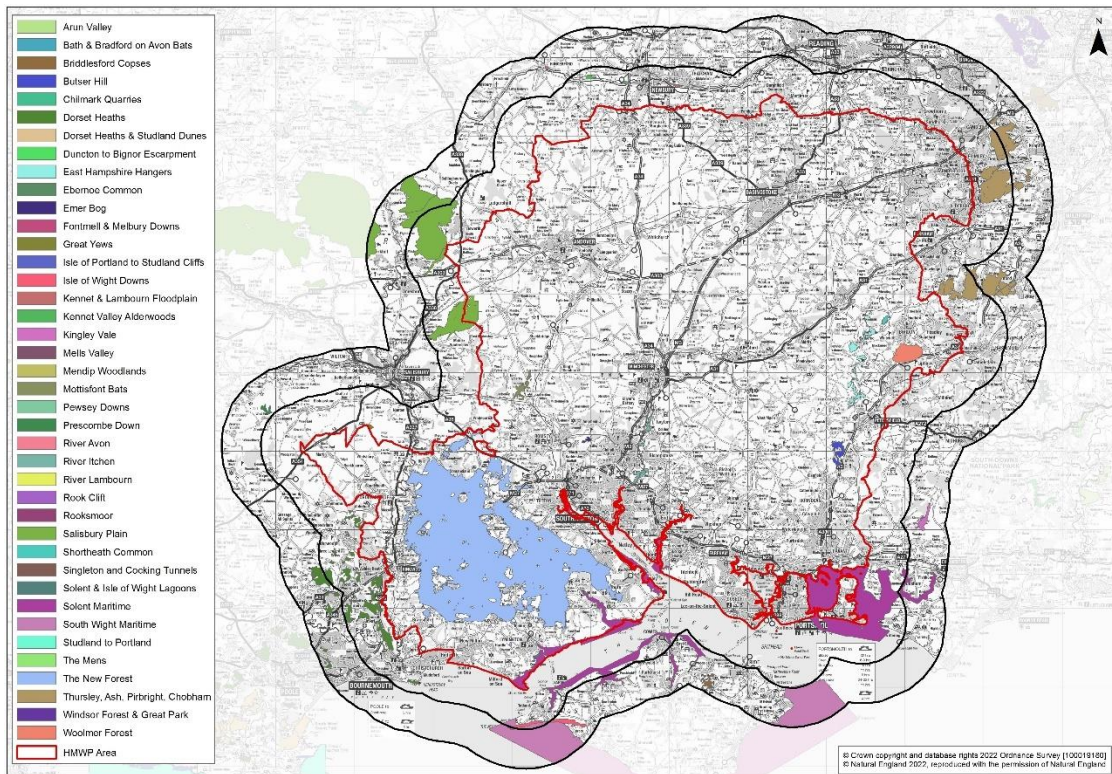
**Figure 5.1: All NSN sites and Ramsar sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)**



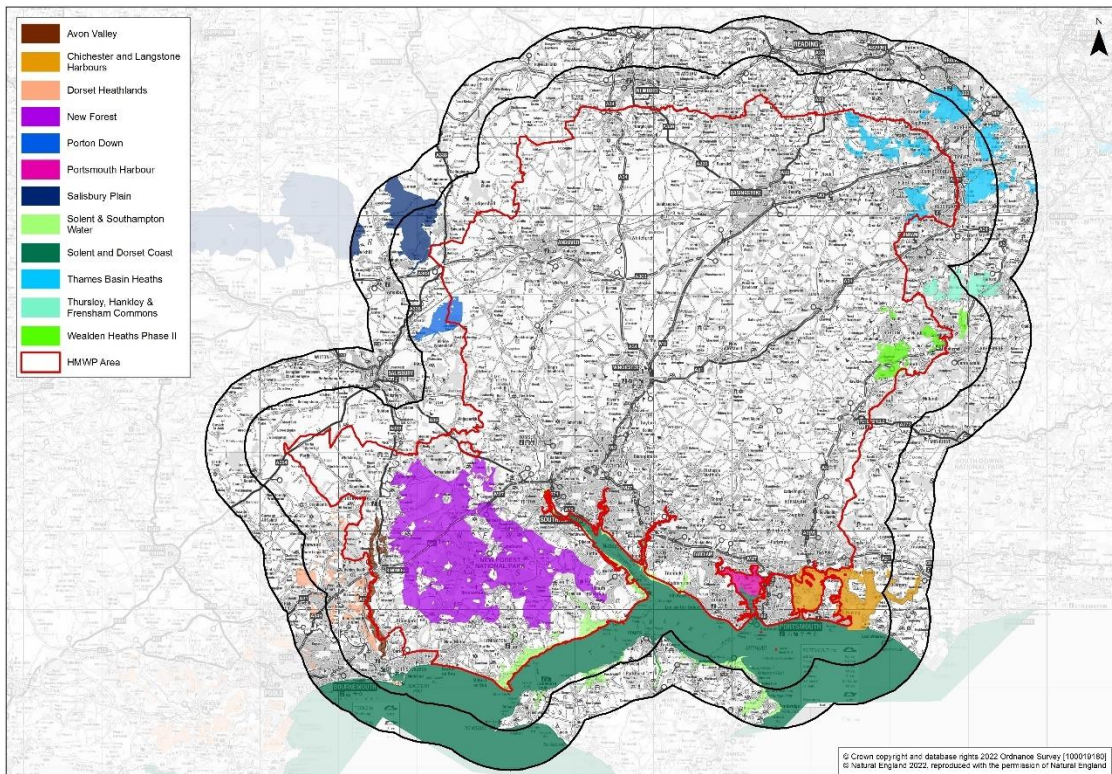
<sup>32</sup> Natural England: Access to Evidence - <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/6490068894089216>



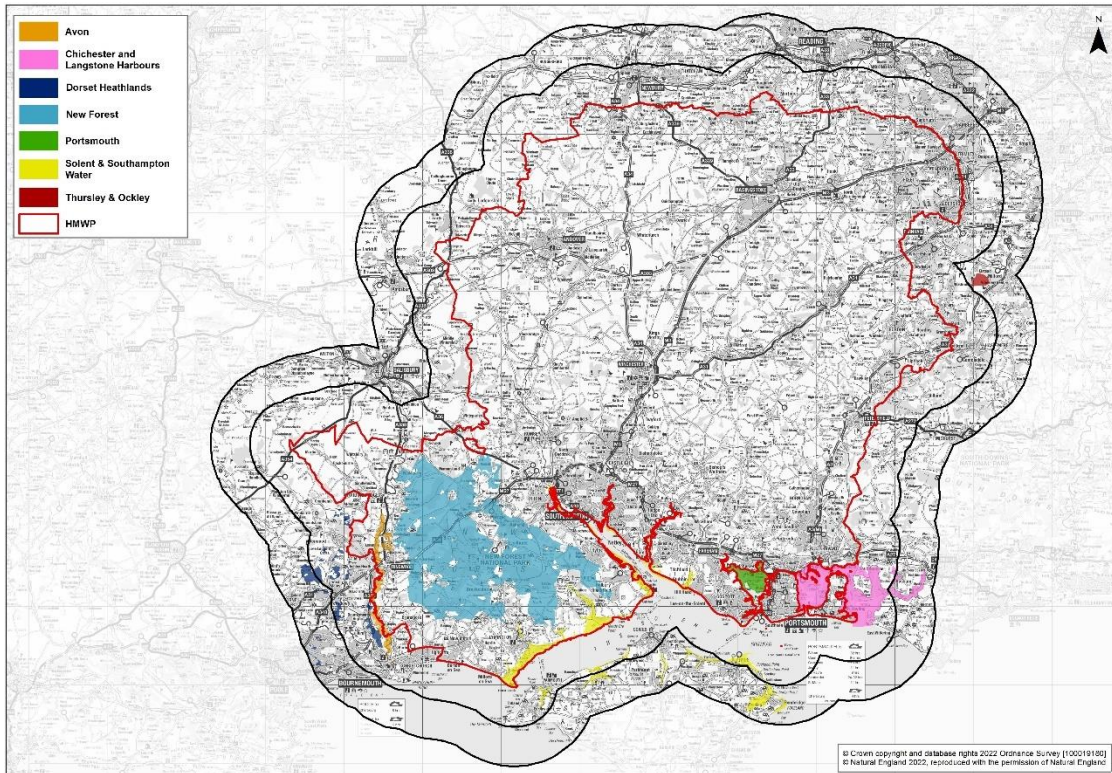
**Figure 5.2: Designated SAC (Special Area of Conservation) sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)**



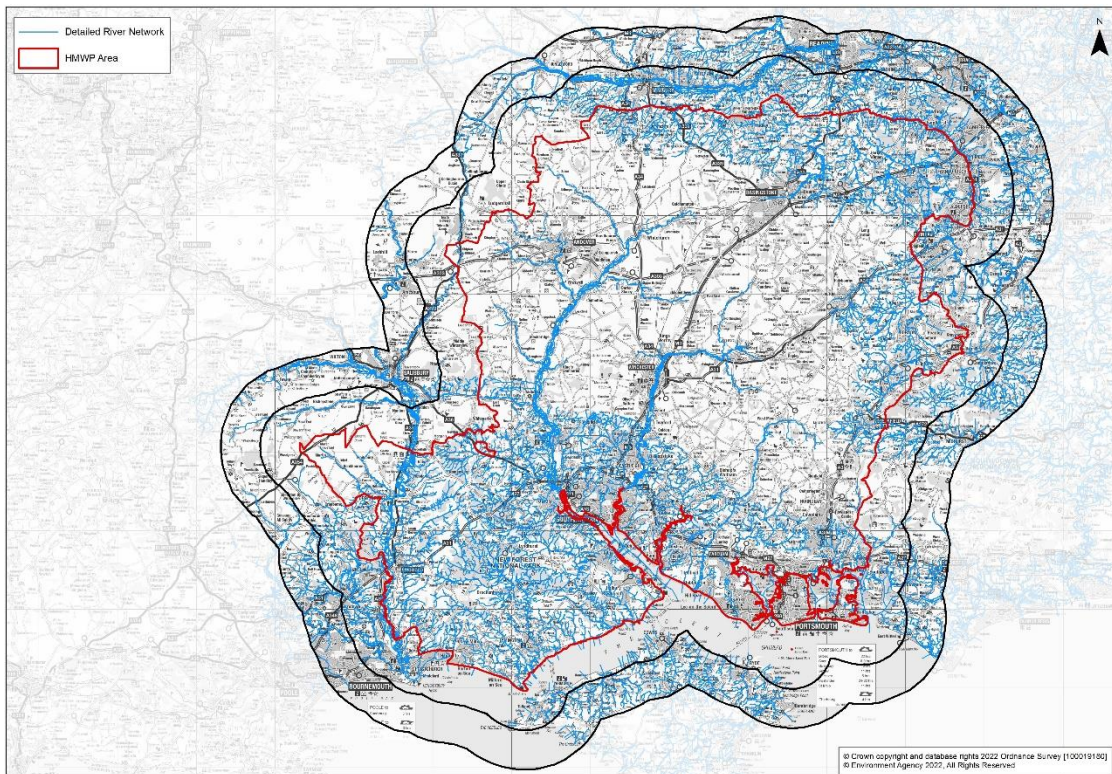
**Figure 5.3: Classified SPA (Special Protection Area) sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)**



**Figure 5.4: Listed Ramsar sites that lie wholly or partly within the Plan area and 10km buffer (a 5km buffer is also included for reference)**



**Figure 5.5: Main rivers within the Plan area (5km and 10km buffer zones applied)**



## 6. Initial Screening of Policies Alone and In-combination

### Initial Screening of policies alone

- 6.1 A suite of draft development management, minerals and waste policies have been formulated for the HMWP Partial Update – Draft Plan. These draft policies have been informed by the initial iteration of the HRA screening process and are listed as follows:

#### Development Management Policies

- Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development
- Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation
- Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species
- Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside
- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
- Policy 8: Water resources
- 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

#### Minerals Policies

- 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

#### Waste Policies

- 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

- 6.2 The following tables (Tables 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3) present the results of the initial screening assessments for each draft Policy and associated supporting text, relating to development management, minerals and waste, respectively. For all tables, green shading in the final column indicates a policy option that has been screened out of further consideration due to the absence of any mechanism for an adverse effect on International sites. Amber shading indicates that the policy has been screened in, requiring further consideration through Appropriate Assessment.
- 6.3 The screening of the Policies in combination is considered in in paragraphs 6.4 - 6.6.

**Table 6.1: Screening assessment for Regulation 18 development management policies and supporting text**

Development Management Policy	HRA Screening Outcome (green = screened out. Amber = screened in for appropriate assessment)	
	Category	Rationale
<p><b>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</b></p> <p>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). Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</li> </ul>	A4	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as the NPPF specifically excludes development that may lead to an adverse effect on International sites from the presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation</b></p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development will be supported that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contributes towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and</li> <li>Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and/or</li> <li>Facilitating low carbon technologies; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>reduces vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures.</li> </ol> <p>2. Minerals and waste development proposals will be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how these opportunities have been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated.</p>	A1	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on minimising potentially harmful greenhouse gas emissions and reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.</p> <p>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;</p>	A2/A4	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as this is the key policy that relates to the protection of International sites and steers development to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity, provide Biodiversity Net Gain in line with the Environment Act and the NPPF, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations and improve connectivity and supporting habitats.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species;</li> <li>irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees);</li> <li>local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves;</li> <li>habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 or as a Hampshire Notable Species;</li> <li>Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.</li> <li>Features of the landscape that are mapped as Nature Recovery 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, or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</b></p> <p>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, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Assessment will be required giving consideration to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy;</li> <li>the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and</li> <li>whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.</li> </ol> <p>The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited, while development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.</p>	A2	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on minimising the impact of development on the designated landscapes within Plan area. Many International sites are located within designated landscapes.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies of the designated area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or</li> <li>the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or</li> <li>the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.</li> </ol> <p>Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration; and</li> <li>consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local Character Assessment; and</li> <li>ensure any public rights of way are protected, and where possible, enhanced; and</li> <li>be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.</li> </ol>	A3	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it restricts or steers development away from open countryside, and International sites are located predominantly within open countryside.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.</p>	A3	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on development within green belt, and the policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</b></p>	A3	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as its focus is on the protection and preservation of the historic environment and heritage assets, and the policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3:</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. scheduled monuments;</li> <li>b. listed buildings;</li> <li>c. conservation areas;</li> <li>d. registered parks and gardens;</li> <li>e. registered battlefields;</li> <li>f. sites of archaeological importance; and</li> <li>g. other locally recognised assets.</li> </ol> <p>Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets 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.</p> <p>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 circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be assessed. In assessing proposals there will need to be a balanced judgement which weighs the direct and indirect effects upon the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.</p> <p>Where appropriate, mitigation measures should include archaeological work ahead of or during development, the recording of designated and non-designated heritage assets, the protection, conservation, enhancement or reinstatement of a heritage asset's setting.</p> <p>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).</p>		<p>Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 8: Water resources</b></p>	<p>A2</p>	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained within this policy would reduce the risk of impacts on International sites from deterioration in water quality, quantity and levels. The</p>



<p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where proposals do not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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</li> <li>2. cause unacceptable risk to the quantity of water resources; and</li> <li>3. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. adjoining land;</li> <li>ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions;</li> <li>iii. potential groundwater resources; and/or</li> <li>iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractions. If the Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.</p>		<p>policy specifically excludes measures that give rise to impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 9: Protection of soils</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils to help improve local environmental conditions and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils from unacceptable risk during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.</p>	A2	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it focuses specifically on the protection and enhancement of soils and no net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments</b></p> <p>Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.</p>	A3	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained in this policy may lead to enhancement in the integrity of the National Site Network through appropriate after-use and site restoration and the policy is supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites. It is noted that the policy also makes reference to the need to contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats and biodiversity.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, or unacceptable adverse amenity impacts on well-being.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);</li> </ol>	A1	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it focuses on public health, safety and amenity and, in particular, to the control of emissions to atmosphere, land or water; noise, dust, lighting and vibration; and impacts to surface water and groundwater sources, which are all relevant to the effect of development on International sites.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. have an unacceptable impact on human health or well-being;</li> <li>c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</li> <li>d. have an unacceptable impact on air quality;</li> <li>e. have an unacceptable visual impact;</li> <li>f. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</li> <li>g. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</li> <li>h. cause an unacceptable impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. tip and quarry slope stability; or</li> <li>ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</li> <li>iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants;</li> </ul> </li> <li>i. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;</li> <li>j. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;</li> <li>k. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.</li> </ul>		<p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. apply the sequential test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals;</li> <li>b. apply the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and</li> <li>c. not result in an increased flood risk overall;</li> <li>d. Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts;</li> <li>e. 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.</li> <li>f. include site drainage systems 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; and</li> <li>g. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.</li> </ul>	A2	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained within this policy would reduce the risk of impacts on International sites from elevated flood risk. The policy specifically excludes measures that gives rise to impacts to biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 13: Managing traffic</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics.</li> <li>2. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider:</li> </ol>	A2	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all'. Measures contained within this policy would reduce the risk of impacts on the environment from minerals and waste related transport, including aerial emissions.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites and any proposal including transport requirements that may be likely to have an effect on an International site would be subject to HRA.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the acceptability of routeing to the site and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact;</li> <li>b. road safety for all users;</li> <li>c. sustainable accessibility;</li> <li>d. appropriate hours of working; and</li> <li>e. mitigation as appropriate.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	A1	<p>This policy 'would have no negative effect on an International site at all' as it focuses on maintaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the development's setting.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

Table 6.2: Screening assessment for Regulation 18 minerals policies and supporting text

Minerals Policy	HRA Screening Outcome (green = screened out. Amber = screened in for appropriate assessment)	
	Category	Rationale
<p><b>Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or</li> <li>b. it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or</li> <li>c. the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or</li> <li>d. the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral.</li> </ul> <p>The soft sand / potential silica sand resources at Whitehill &amp; Bordon (Inset Map 20), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.</p>	A1	<p>This policy ‘would have no negative effect on an International site at all’ as the policy does not allocate any sites for extraction – it merely seeks to ensure that key reserves within the Plan area are not ‘sterilised’ by the presence of conflicting development. It carries no presumption that permission will be granted for the extraction of any minerals covered by this policy or safeguarding areas.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of ‘Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species’ that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>Individual applications for future minerals extraction will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure</b></p> <p>Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Hampshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise its use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</p> <p>Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will object to incompatible development unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or</li> <li>b. the infrastructure is no longer needed; or</li> <li>c. the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and</li> <li>ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and</li> <li>iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	B	<p>The policy seeks to ensure that minerals infrastructure is safeguarded against development. There is no presumption that permission will be granted for any changes to this infrastructure. This policy can be implemented in one or more ways that would not give rise to impacts to International sites.</p> <p>Individual applications for future facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and the policy is also supported by the inclusion of ‘Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species’ that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>d. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.</p> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</b></p> <p>A steady and adequate supply of aggregates until 2040 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.15mtpa, of which 0.23mtpa will be soft sand.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and</li> <li>• 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and</li> <li>• 1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.</li> </ul>	B	<p>This policy identifies the required scale of aggregate supply for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites. Sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Development capacity will be supported to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.</p> <p>A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.</p>	B	<p>This policy identifies the required scale of recycled and secondary aggregate production for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites, nor provide any requirement for such sites to come forward. Sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process.</p> <p>The policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>vi. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>vii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>viii. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)</li> </ol>	B	<p>This policy provides support for aggregate wharves and rail depots and further aggregate rail depots are proposed.</p> <p>The development of such facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>The additional proposed aggregate rail depots are subject to HRA screening as part of this assessment process and this has concluded that they would not be likely to have a significant effect on International sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>2. Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in '<u>Appendix A - Site allocations</u>' at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 22)</li> <li>ii. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 3)</li> <li>iii. Holybourne rail depot, Holybourne (Rail depot) (Inset Map 11)</li> <li>iv. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 13)</li> <li>v. Totton rail depot, Totton (Rail depot) (Inset Map 25)</li> </ul> <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the '<u>Policies Map</u>'.</p> <p>3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. have a connection to the road network; and</li> <li>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</li> <li>c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iii. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)</li> <li>vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)</li> <li>ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)</li> <li>x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel)</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in '<u>Appendix A - Site allocations</u>': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles) (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 16) – 0.6 million tonnes.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	C2	<p>This policy seeks to maintain a steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel through the extraction of existing permitted sites, extensions to existing sites, and future new sites not identified in this policy.</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>However, the site extensions and proposed sites are subject to HRA screening as part of this assessment process and these have been screened in.</p> <p>This policy is screened in.</p>

<p>3. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - 1.5 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Cobley Wood, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 7) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>iii. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 8) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>iv. Dunwood Fruit Farm, Sherfield English (soft sand) (Inset Map 26) – 0.5 million tonnes</li> <li>v. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 1.50 million tonnes</li> <li>vi. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 14) – 4.2 million tonnes</li> <li>vii. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 15) – 4.0 million tonnes</li> <li>viii. The Triangle (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 17) – 2.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ix. Yeaton Farm (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 19) – 1.1 million tonnes</li> </ul> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or</li> <li>c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or</li> <li>d. the development is for a specific local requirement.</li> </ul> <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 21: Silica sand development</b></p> <p>1. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)</li> <li>ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)</li> </ul> <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape), are met;</li> <li>b. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</li> <li>c. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and</li> <li>d. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</li> </ul>	B	<p>This policy seeks to maintain a steady and adequate supply of silica sand through the extraction of existing permitted sites and future new sites but does not specifically identify any new sites.</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>e. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Michelmersh Brickworks</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The site identified above is shown on the '<u>Policies Map</u>'.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or</li> <li>b. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	B	<p>This policy seeks to maintain a steady and adequate supply of brick making clay through the extraction of remaining reserves at an existing permitted site and future new sites but does not specifically identify any new sites .</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 23: Chalk development</b></p> <p>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.</p>	B	<p>This policy seeks to support small-scale extraction of chalk for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire but does not specifically identify any new sites.</p> <p>Future extraction sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 24: Oil and gas development</b></p> <p>Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and</li> <li>b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and</li> <li>c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	B	<p>This policy seeks to support exploration, appraisal and commercial production of oil and gas in the Plan area. It is noted that oil and gas activity will only be permitted in designated landscapes if the requirements of 'Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape' are met and that environmental factors have been considered. No locations have been specified in this policy.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by the inclusion of 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>



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|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and</li><li>c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.</li></ul> |  |  |
|---|--|--|

**Table 6.3: Screening assessment for Regulation 18 waste policies and supporting text**

Waste Policy	HRA Screening Outcome (green = screened out. Amber = screened in for appropriate assessment)	
	Category	Rationale
<p><b>Policy 25: Sustainable waste management</b></p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and</li> <li>reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and</li> <li>be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or</li> <li>maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.</li> </ol> <p>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 regeneration plans), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of delivering at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65% recycling; and</li> <li>95% diversion from landfill.</li> </ul>	B	<p>This policy seeks to provide and/or facilitate sustainable management of waste for the Plan area but does not allocate any sites and carries no presumption that permission will be granted for the management of waste. The policy sets out the principle of compliance with the spatial strategy for waste development (Policy 29), which supports the waste development on new sites and sets out criteria for the support of additional sites.</p> <p>Sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment, new sites will be subject to HRA through the normal development management process and aspects of this policy that do drive geographical steer in relation to existing sites or waste sources are balanced by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure</b></p> <p>Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or</li> <li>the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed; or</li> <li>the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered; or</li> <li>the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.</li> </ol> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in '<a href="#">Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites</a>'.</p>	B	<p>This policy seeks to ensure that waste management facilities and those which provide a temporary specialist function, and new waste management facilities, are safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. The policy does not identify any sites nor carries a presumption that permission will be granted for waste management facilities covered by this policy.</p> <p>Individual applications for future waste management facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development</b></p> <p>In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.5mtpa of non-hazardous waste;</li> </ul>	B	<p>This policy identifies the required scale of waste infrastructure capacity for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.8mtpa of inert waste;</li> <li>• 0.18mtpa of hazardous waste.</li> </ul> <p>The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1.99mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and</li> <li>• Up to 0.95mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and</li> <li>• Up to 3.9mt of non-hazardous landfill void</li> </ul> <p>Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the use of existing waste management sites; or</li> <li>b. extensions to suitable sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or</li> <li>d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 - Locations and sites for waste management).</li> </ol>		<p>screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 28: Energy recovery development</b></p> <p>Energy recovery development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. be used to divert residual waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and</li> <li>b. provide combined heat and power; and</li> <li>c. maximise the use of and provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.</li> </ol>	B	<p>This policy seeks to define the parameters for potential energy recovery development.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites in relation to energy recovery will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and</li> <li>ii. Areas with safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority;</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	C2	<p>This policy supports the delivery of new and additional waste management infrastructure.</p> <p>Future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is also supported by 'Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p>

<p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or</li> <li>b. has permission or is allocated for general industry/storage; or</li> <li>c. is suitable previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or</li> <li>d. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and</li> <li>e. is of a scale compatible with the setting.</li> </ol> <p>3. Development locations other than in accordance with criteria in (1) and (2) will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and</li> <li>b. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified; or</li> <li>c. the proposed development facilitates and reduces the amenity impacts of an existing facility.</li> </ol> <p>4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1)</li> <li>ii. Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23)</li> <li>iii. Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4)</li> <li>iv. Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12)</li> <li>v. Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21)</li> <li>vi. Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24)</li> </ol>		<p>However, four of the proposed sites subject to HRA screening as part of this assessment process have been screened in.</p> <p>This policy is screened in.</p>
<p><b>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</b></p> <p>1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 1.77mtpa of inert waste;</li> </ol> <p>The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Maintenance of current inert recycling capacity levels (1.43mtpa); and</li> <li>ii. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (1.17mtpa).</li> </ol> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Restoration of mineral workings;</li> <li>b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects;</li> </ol>	<b>B</b>	<p>This policy identifies the required scale of construction, demolition and excavation waste infill and recycling capacity for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation;</p>		
<p><b>Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management</b></p> <p>Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste-water or sewage treatment plants where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste-water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and</li> <li>b. they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives, environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; and</li> <li>c. 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 Policy 28 (Energy recovery development);</li> </ol> <p>and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p>	<p>This policy defines the parameters for liquid waste and waste water management for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>It is noted that the policy requires that any proposals do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste will be supported.</li> <li>2. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following in priority order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (providing for up to 3.9 million tonnes void space and/or regionally needed capacity); and</li> <li>ii. where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and</li> <li>iii. 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</li> <li>iv. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and</li> <li>v. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and</li> <li>vi. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>B</b></p>	<p>This policy identifies the required scale of Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste landfill capacity for the Plan area. The policy also refers to the use of the permitted capacity at Blue Haze landfill, but does not specifically identify any other sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>It is noted in criterion (b) of the policy that support will only be given to proposals for additional capacity where this would not lead to increase in environmental impacts or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development, 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 and biodiversity.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>

<p>vii. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</p> <p>3. 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.</p>		
<p><b>Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development</b></p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 2,000 tpa capacity, subject to:</p> <p>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</p> <p>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;</p> <p>c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).</p>	B	<p>This policy identifies the required scale of hazardous and radioactive waste development capacity for the Plan area but does not specifically identify any sites.</p> <p>Proposed sites are subject to HRA as part of this assessment and the development of any of those sites or other future sites will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process, alone and in-combination.</p> <p>This policy is also supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>This policy is screened out.</p>
<p><b>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>i. land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and</p> <p>ii. land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and</p> <p>iii. Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and</p> <p>iv. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and</p> <p>v. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.</p> <p>The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.</p>	B	<p>This policy seeks to ensure that potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure is safeguarded from encroachment or loss to other forms of development. The policy does not identify specify sites nor carries a presumption that permission will be granted for the facilities covered by this policy.</p> <p>Individual applications for future waste management facilities will be subject to HRA screening through the normal development management process and this policy is supported by 'Policy 3 – Protection of habitats and species' that relates specifically to the protection of International sites.</p> <p>As such, this policy is screened out.</p>

## Initial Screening of policies in-combination

- 6.4 All draft policies, whether they are or are not likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of International sites alone, also need to be considered for their potential to combine with other policies in the emerging Plan to give rise to potential negative effects in-combination.
- 6.5 Draft policies in the HMWP Partial Update have been formulated holistically and include a focus on the protection of International sites, particularly through Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species. The application of any of the draft minerals and waste policies as currently drafted in the Partial Update is balanced by the application of the appropriate development management policies, particularly Policy 3.
- 6.6 Policies 20 and 29 have been screened in on the basis that they have the potential to have a significant effect on the integrity of International sites alone (see Tables 6.2 and 6.3), due to their specific reference to proposed development sites that have themselves been screened in as part of this HRA screening assessment. However, the referenced sites (potential extensions and new sites), except for one, have also been assessed as having the potential to have in-combination effects on International sites. As such, Policies 20 and 29 are considered to have the potential to have a likely significant effect on International sites in-combination, requiring further consideration in an Appropriate Assessment.

## 7. Initial screening of Proposed Minerals and Waste Sites

### Minerals Sites

7.1 The following minerals sites were proposed for inclusion in the HMWP Partial Update - Draft Plan and have been screened. It should be noted that since the first iteration of screening, some sites have gained planning permission and would be considered existing sites and others have 'live' planning applications. However, at this stage all sites have been included in this screening process for completeness and further clarity on site status will be given at the Proposed Submission stage.

- Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)
- Former 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)
- Yeaton Farm (NFD02)
- Purple Haze (NFD03)
- Midgham Farm (NFD04)
- Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)
- Cobley 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)

7.2 For reference, Table 7.1, below, lists all International sites within 10 km of each proposed minerals site. Distances between proposed development sites and International sites listed were calculated using GIS and reflect the closest points between respective site boundaries (minimum distance). No proposed minerals sites are within 12km<sup>33</sup> of the Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC.

**Table 7.1: Proximity of proposed minerals sites to International sites within a 10km (radius) search area**

Proposed Minerals Site	Relevant International Site	Distance (km)
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	No International sites within 10km	

<sup>33</sup> Policy SD10 of the South Downs National Park Local Plan includes the requirement to consider impacts up to 12km from the SAC, to protect both the SAC and the functionally-linked habitat around it - Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol. SDNPA and Natural England (unpublished draft).



Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	Solent Maritime SAC	0.29
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	0.30
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	0.30
	The New Forest SAC	5.47
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	5.47
	River Itchen SAC	7.57
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	0.26
	East Hampshire Hangers SAC	1.35
	Woolmer Forest SAC	1.85
	Shortheath Common SAC	5.86
	Butser Hill SAC	9.62
Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	0.32
	East Hampshire Hangers SAC	2.86
	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	3.13
	Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA	3.13
	Shortheath Common SAC	3.29
	Woolmer Forest SAC	5.18
	Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar	8.73
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	East Hampshire Hangers SAC	2.71
	Shortheath Common SAC	5.17
	Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	5.28
	Woolmer Forest SAC	9.40
	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	9.53
	Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA	9.53
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Adjacent / within
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Within
	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	8.82 km
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	1.27
	The New Forest SAC	3.85
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	3.87
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.99
	Solent Maritime SAC	4.29
	Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	6.59
	Dorset Heaths SAC	7.85
	Dorset Heathlands SPA	7.85
	South Wight Maritime SAC	8.90
	River Avon SAC	8.98
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	8.98
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	1.44
	The New Forest SAC	2.38
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	2.69
	Solent Maritime SAC	3.12
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.98
	Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	5.13
	South Wight Maritime SAC	8.14
	Dorset Heaths SAC	9.35
	Dorset Heathlands SPA	9.35
Purple Haze (NFD03)	Dorset Heaths SAC	0.21

	Dorset Heathlands SPA	0.21
	River Avon SAC	1.26
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	1.33
	The New Forest SAC	4.20
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.23
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	0.53
	River Avon SAC	0.53
	Dorset Heaths SAC	1.79
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	1.79
	The New Forest SAC	1.95
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	1.95
	The New Forest SAC	0.06
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.06
	River Avon SAC	0.16
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	0.60
	Dorset Heaths SAC	4.24
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	4.24
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	0.79
	River Avon SAC	0.80
	Dorset Heaths SAC	2.09
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	2.09
	The New Forest SAC	2.28
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	2.28
	Solent Maritime SAC	0.35
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	0.35
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	0.35
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	0.67
	The New Forest SAC	3.31
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.31
	River Itchen SAC	7.98
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	Emer Bog SAC	8.34
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Adjacent
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	0.17
	River Itchen SAC	3.20
	Solent Maritime SAC	4.30
	The New Forest SAC	5.48
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	5.55
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	Emer Bog SAC	9.70
	Mottisfont Bats SAC	4.01
	The New Forest SAC	4.04
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.42
	Emer Bog SAC	6.04
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	7.16
	Solent Maritime SAC	7.74
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	9.24
	The New Forest SAC	2.87
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.35
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	3.96
	Solent Maritime SAC	4.49

	Emer Bog SAC	4.97
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	5.98
	Mottisfont Bats SAC	6.70
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	No International sites within 10km	
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	No International sites within 10km	
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	Mottisfont Bats SAC	3.51
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.07
	The New Forest SAC	4.07
	Emer Bog SAC	8.21
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	8.89
	Solent Maritime SAC	9.79
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	No International sites within 10km	

7.3 Tables A4.1 – A4.14 in Appendix 4 present the initial screening assessment for proposed mineral sites in the HMWP Partial Update - Draft Plan, alone and in combination. Minerals sites are included that are located within 5 km (precautionary principle screening buffer) of an International site. Colours used in the assessment conclusion at the end of each table to represent likelihood of significant effect, are taken from the Categorising Potential Effects section (paragraphs 3.26 onwards).

## Waste Sites

7.4 The following waste sites were proposed for inclusion in the HMWP Partial Update - Draft Plan and have been screened. It should be noted that since the first iteration of screening, some sites have gained planning permission and would be considered existing sites and others have 'live' planning applications. However, at this stage all sites have been included in this screening process for completeness and further clarity on site status will be given at the Proposed Submission stage.

- Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)
- Down Barn Farm (FAR01)
- Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)
- Rookery Farm (FAR03)
- 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)

7.5 For reference, Table 7.2, below, lists all International sites within 10 km of each proposed waste site. Distances between proposed development sites and International sites listed were calculated using GIS and reflect the closest points between respective

site boundaries (minimum distance). No proposed minerals sites are within 12 km of the Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC.

**Table 7.2: Proximity of proposed waste sites to International sites within a 10km (radius) zone**

Proposed Waste Site	Relevant International Site	Distance (km)
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	River Itchen SAC	2.94
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	6.06
	Solent Maritime SAC	6.06
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	6.73
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	0.85
	Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	1.09
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	5.11
	Solent Maritime SAC	7.92
	Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar	8.35
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	9.41
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	1.14
	Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	1.27
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	5.45
	Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar	8.01
	Solent Maritime SAC	8.23
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	9.10
	Solent Maritime SAC	1.25
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	1.25
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	1.30
	Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	7.06
	River Itchen SAC	8.28
	The New Forest SAC	9.26
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	9.26
	Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Within
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright & Chobham SAC	9.62
	River Avon SAC	1.46
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	1.46
	Dorset Heaths SAC	1.58
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	1.58
	The New Forest SAC	3.14
Tower View (NNP01)	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.43
	The New Forest SAC	0.68
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.68
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	5.12
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	5.43
	Solent & Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC	7.17
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	Solent Maritime SAC	7.31
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	No International sites within 10km	
	Porton Down SPA	2.19
	Salisbury Plain SAC	2.19
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	Salisbury Plain SPA	6.35
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	1.15

	Solent Maritime SAC	1.56
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	3.07
	The New Forest SAC	4.11
	Emer Bog SAC	4.83
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	6.15
	River Itchen SAC	7.89
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	No International sites within 10km	
Land West of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	No International sites within 10km	
Church Farm (WIN01)	Solent Maritime SAC	5.02
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	5.02
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	8.04
	River Itchen SAC	8.53
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	Solent Maritime SAC	2.05
	Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	2.05
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	5.24
	River Itchen SAC	7.86
	Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	8.25
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	River Itchen SAC	3.45

7.6 Tables A5.1 to A5.11 in Appendix 5 present the initial screening assessment for waste sites proposed in the Partial Update - Draft Plan, alone and in-combination. Waste sites are included that are located within 5 km (precautionary principle screening buffer) of an International site. Colours used in the tables to represent likelihood of significant effect are taken from the Categorising Potential Effects section (paragraphs 3.26 onwards). Further detail regarding waste categories is provided in Appendix 2.

## 8. Screening for Likely Significant Effect in combination

- 8.1 In order to assist in determining the combined effect of HMWP Partial Update proposed minerals and waste sites, Table 8.1 shows proposed minerals and waste sites within 5 km of International sites grouped against each International site.

**Table 8.1: Proposed minerals and waste sites within 5km grouped against each International site**

International Site	Proposed Minerals & Waste sites within 5km*	Dist. (km)
<b>Briddlesford Copses SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Butser Hill SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Dorset Heaths SAC</b>	Purple Haze (NFD03) (M)	0.21
	Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W)	1.58
	Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M)	1.79
	Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M)	2.09
	Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M)	4.24
<b>East Hampshire Hangers SAC</b>	Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M)	1.35
	Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) (M)	2.71
	Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M)	2.86
<b>Emer Bog SAC</b>	Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W)	4.83
	Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M)	4.97
<b>Great Yews SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Isle of Wight Downs SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Kingley Vale SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Mottisfont Bats SAC (7.5km)*</b>	Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M)	3.51
	Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M)	4.01
	Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M)	6.70
<b>Prescombe Down SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>River Avon SAC</b>	Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M)	0.16
	Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M)	0.53
	Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M)	0.80
	Purple Haze (NFD03) (M)	1.26
	Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W)	1.46
<b>River Itchen SAC</b>	Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W)	2.94
	Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M)	3.20
	Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W)	3.45
<b>River Lambourn SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Rook Clift SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Salisbury Plain SAC</b>	Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) (W)	2.19
<b>Shortheath Common SAC</b>	Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M)	3.29
<b>Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>	Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M)	0.29
	Totton Sidings (NFD08)	0.33
	Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W)	1.25

	Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W)	1.56
	Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W)	2.05
	Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M)	3.12
	Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M)	4.29
	Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M)	4.30
	Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M)	4.49
<b>South Wight Maritime SAC</b>	N/a	
<b>The New Forest SAC</b>	Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M)	0.06
	Tower View (NNP01) (W)	0.68
	Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M)	1.95
	Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M)	2.28
	Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M)	2.38
	Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M)	2.87
	Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W)	3.14
	Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M)	3.31
	Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M)	3.85
	Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M)	4.04
	Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M)	4.07
	Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W)	4.11
	Purple Haze (NFD03) (M)	4.20
<b>Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC</b>	Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M)	3.13
<b>Woolmer Forest SAC</b>	Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M)	1.85
<b>Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC (12km)*</b>	N/a	
<b>Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>	Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M)	0.53
	Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M)	0.60
	Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M)	0.79
	Purple Haze (NFD03) (M)	1.33
	Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W)	1.46
<b>Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar</b>	N/a	
<b>Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar</b>	Purple Haze (NFD03) (M)	0.21
	Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W)	1.58
	Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M)	1.79
	Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M)	2.09
	Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M)	4.24
<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>	Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M)	0.06
	Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W)	0.68
	Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M)	1.95
	Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M)	2.28
	Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M)	3.31
	Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M)	3.35
	Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W)	3.43
	Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M)	3.98
	Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M)	3.99
	Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M)	4.07
Purple Haze (NFD03) (M)	4.23	

	Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M)	4.42
<b>Porton Down SPA</b>	Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02) (W)	2.19
<b>Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar</b>	Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W)	1.09
	Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W)	1.27
<b>Salisbury Plain SPA</b>	N/a	
<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>	Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M)	Adj.
	Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M)	0.30
	Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M)	0.67
	Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W)	0.85
	Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W)	1.14
	Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M)	1.27
	Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W)	1.30
	Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M)	1.44
	Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	3.07
<b>Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>	Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M)	0.17
	Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M)	0.30
	Totton Sidings (NFD08)	0.33
	Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W)	1.15
	Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W)	1.25
	Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W)	2.05
	Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M)	2.69
	Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M)	3.87
	Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M)	3.96
<b>Thames Basin Heaths SPA</b>	Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) (W)	Within
	Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	Within
	Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) (M)	Adj / within
<b>Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA</b>	Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M)	0.26
	Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M)	0.32
<b>Thursley, Hankley &amp; Frensham Commons SPA</b>	Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M)	3.13
<b>Thursley &amp; Ockley Bogs Ramsar</b>	N/a	

\* Screening distances for the Mottisfont Bats SAC and Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC are 7.5km<sup>34</sup> and 12km<sup>35</sup>, respectively.

8.2 In addition, Table 8.2 shows planned major (10 dwellings or more) residential and non-residential development within a 5 km zone of influence of those International sites (NSN sites and Ramsar sites) that are also within 5 km of proposed minerals and waste

<sup>34</sup> Jonathan Cox Associates (2010) Mottisfont Bats SAC: Protocol for Planning Officers – A report to Natural England

(<http://pages.wiltshire.gov.uk/mobile/corestrategydocument?directory=Studies%2C%20Surveys%20and%20Assessments&file=132>) proposes that a distance of 7.5km from the SAC should be used to identify plans and projects likely to have an impact upon habitats used by barbastelle bats from the Mottisfont Bats SAC.

<sup>35</sup> Policy SD10 of the South Downs National Park Local Plan includes the requirement to consider impacts up to 12km from the SAC, to protect both the SAC and the functionally-linked habitat around it. This is set out in more detail in the Draft Protocol – ‘Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol. SDNPA and Natural England (unpublished draft)’.



sites (or greater bat SAC zones of influence). These planned developments have been identified in relevant Local Plans. The list of relevant planned developments based on scale and proximity will be further refined for purposes of undertaking the HRA Appropriate Assessment.

**Table 8.2: Development Plan planned major residential (10+ dwellings) and non-residential development within 5 km of relevant International sites**

International Sites	Within 1 km		Within 2 km		Within 3 km		Within 4 km		Within 5 km		Total
	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	
Dorset Heaths SAC	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	7	8	8	16
East Hampshire Hangers SAC	2	2	6	7	13	13	23	15	27	16	43
Emer Bog SAC	0	1	3	2	9	5	16	10	20	16	36
Mottisfont Bats SAC	0	0	0	3	1	4	3	6	3	8	11
River Avon SAC	6	6	8	6	10	8	10	8	10	8	18
River Itchen SAC	28	17	44	26	60	34	79	42	107	57	164
Salisbury Plain SAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shortheath Common SAC	2	0	2	2	4	6	5	9	6	10	16
Solent Maritime SAC	28	24	74	39	120	58	163	77	187	88	275
The New Forest SAC	9	6	23	19	40	24	50	34	70	48	118
Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	0	0	2	3	12	4	22	12	27	16	43
Woolmer Forest SAC	2	1	7	4	8	6	9	7	11	8	19
Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	2	5	5	6	9	6	10	8	10	8	18
Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	0	0	0	2	1	6	6	8	8	14	22
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	6	4	17	14	31	21	46	29	65	43	108
Porton Down SPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	26	18	45	28	55	33	64	36	68	37	105
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	97	57	148	70	172	80	198	95	208	113	321
Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	44	30	89	45	120	55	138	66	149	78	227
Thames Basin Heaths SPA	10	7	26	21	41	22	41	24	53	25	78
Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Common SPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	6
Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	4	5	11	8	12	8	13	9	13	11	24

## 9. Results

### Policies

9.1 The initial screening assessment process for draft policies (see Tables 6.1 – 6.3) resulted in two policies being screened in, as having the potential to have a likely significant effect on International sites, requiring further consideration in an Appropriate Assessment. This is due to some or all of the sites listed in the respective policies being screened in as part of this assessment. A summary is provided in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Policies screened out and screened in**

Policy	LSE (N/Y)	Screened Out	Screened In
Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development	N	Y	
Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation	N	Y	
Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	N	Y	
Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape	N	Y	
Policy 5: Protection of the countryside	N	Y	
Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	N	Y	
Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	N	Y	
Policy 8: Water resources	N	Y	
Policy 9: Protection of soils	N	Y	
Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments	N	Y	
Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	N	Y	
Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention	N	Y	
Policy 13: Managing traffic	N	Y	
Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	N	Y	
Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources	N	Y	
Policy 16: Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure	N	Y	
Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	N	Y	
Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	N	Y	
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	N	Y	
Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	Y		Y
Policy 21: Silica sand development	N	Y	
Policy 22: Brick-making clay	N	Y	
Policy 23: Chalk development	N	Y	
Policy 24: Oil and gas development	N	Y	
Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	N	Y	
Policy 26: Safeguarding - waste infrastructure	N	Y	
Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	N	Y	
Policy 28: Energy recovery development	N	Y	
Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	Y		Y
Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	N	Y	
Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management	N	Y	
Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	N	Y	
Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development	N	Y	
Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	N	Y	

### Sites

9.2 The initial screening assessment of proposed sites (see Appendices 4 and 5) has resulted in twenty-four minerals and waste sites being screened in, as having the potential to have a likely significant effect on International sites, requiring further consideration in an Appropriate Assessment. A summary is provided in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Proposed minerals and waste sites screened in and screened out

Site	International Site	LSE (Y/N)	Screened In	Screened Out
<b>Proposed minerals sites</b>				
<b>Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)</b>	N/A	N		Y
<b>Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)</b>	Solent Maritime SAC	Y	Y	
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	Y		
<b>Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)</b>	Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	Y	Y	
	East Hampshire Hangers SAC	N		
	Woolmer Forest SAC	N		
<b>Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)</b>	Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	Y	Y	
	East Hampshire Hangers SAC	N		
	Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	N		
	Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA	N		
	Shortheath Common SAC	N		
<b>Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)</b>	East Hampshire Hangers SAC	N		Y
<b>Warren Heath West &amp; East (HAR01)</b>	Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Y	Y	
<b>Bramshill Quarry (Extension) (HAR03)</b>	Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Y	Y	
<b>Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)</b>	The New Forest SAC	N	Y	
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
	Solent Maritime SAC	N		
<b>Yeatton Farm (NFD02)</b>	The New Forest SAC	N	Y	
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	N		
	Solent Maritime SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Purple Haze (NFD03)</b>	Dorset Heaths SAC	Y	Y	
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	River Avon SAC	Y		
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	The New Forest SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Midgham Farm (NFD04)</b>	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
	River Avon SAC	Y		
	Dorset Heaths SAC	Y		
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	The New Forest SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)</b>	The New Forest SAC	Y	Y	
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	River Avon SAC	Y		
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	Dorset Heaths SAC	N		
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Cobley Wood (NFD06)</b>	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
	River Avon SAC	Y		
	Dorset Heaths SAC	N		
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	N		
	The New Forest SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Totton Sidings</b>	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	N		Y

	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	N		
	Solent Maritime SAC	N		
	The New Forest SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)</b>	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
	River Itchen SAC	N		
	Solent Maritime SAC	N		
<b>Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)</b>	Mottisfont Bats SAC	Y		
	The New Forest SAC	N	Y	
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Land at the Triangle (TSV07)</b>	The New Forest SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
	Solent Maritime SAC	Y		
	Emer Bog SAC	N		
<b>Cutty Brow (TSV08)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Andover Sidings (TSV09)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)</b>	Mottisfont Bats SAC	Y		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N	Y	
	The New Forest SAC	N		
<b>Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Proposed waste sites</b>				
<b>Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)</b>	River Itchen SAC	N		Y
<b>Down Barn Farm (FAR01)</b>	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
<b>Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)</b>	Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
<b>Rookery Farm (FAR03)</b>	Solent Maritime SAC	Y		
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
<b>Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)</b>	Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Y	Y	
<b>Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)</b>	River Avon SAC	Y		
	Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	Dorset Heaths SAC	N		
	Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
	The New Forest SAC	N		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	N		
<b>Tower View (NNP01)</b>	The New Forest SAC	Y		
	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
<b>Whitehouse Field (TSV01)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)</b>	Porton Down SPA	N		Y
	Salisbury Plain SAC	N		
<b>Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)</b>	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	Y		
	Solent Maritime SAC	Y	Y	
	Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	Y		
	The New Forest SAC	N		
	Emer Bog SAC	N		
<b>A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Land West of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Church Farm (WIN01)</b>	N/a	N		Y
<b>Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)</b>	Solent Maritime SAC	Y		
	Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	Y	Y	
<b>Three Maids Hill (WIN04)</b>	River Itchen SAC	Y	Y	

## 10. Next Steps

- 10.1 Following the Regulation 18 consultation process, policies and proposed sites that have been screened in as part of the HRA screening process will be subject to Appropriate Assessment, taking into account all consultation comments received regarding this Screening Report. The results of that assessment will be set out in a separate HRA Appropriate Assessment Report and will be made available as part of the subsequent Regulation 19 consultation. Natural England will be consulted on the scope of the Appropriate Assessment prior to the assessment being undertaken.

## Acronyms and Initialisations

AA	Appropriate Assessment
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
cSAC	Candidate SAC
DPD	Development Plan Document
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographical Information System
HMWP	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
IAQM	Institute of Air Quality Management
INNS	Invasive Non-Native Species
IROPI	Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest
LDD	Local Development Document
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MWPA	Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities
NH <sub>3</sub>	Ammonia
NO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Nitrogen
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NSN	National Site Network
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PRoW	Public Rights of Way
pSAC	Potential or possible SAC
pSPA	Potential SPA
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SNAP	Site Nitrogen Action Plan
SO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphur Dioxide
SO <sub>x</sub>	Oxides of Sulphur
SPA	Special Protection Area
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UK	United Kingdom

## Glossary

### **Appropriate Assessment (AA)**

A self-contained step in the wider decision making process of Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), required under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). An appropriate assessment is only required where the competent authority determines that the plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a National Site Network (NSN) site or Ramsar site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, and the plan or project is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of that site.

### **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**

An area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000) as being of national importance for its natural beauty, including flora fauna, geology and landscape, which should be conserved and enhanced.

### **Biodiversity**

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

### **Climate Change**

Long-term shift in weather patterns in a specific region or globally, involving changes in overall weather patterns, including precipitation, temperatures and cloud cover and thought to be leading to an increased frequency of extreme weather events. Much of the observed and predicted climate change is attributed to human activities that have resulted in increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide.

### **Climate Change Adaptation**

Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities

### **Climate Change Mitigation**

Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Compensation**

Measures taken to make up for the loss of, or permanent damage to, biological resources through the provision of replacement areas. Any replacement area should be similar to or, with appropriate management, have the ability to reproduce the ecological functions and conditions of those biological resources that have been lost or damaged.

### **Competent Authority**

A competent authority is any Minister, Government Department, public or statutory undertaker, public body of any description or person holding public office. Used in the Habitats Regulations to refer to the authority that is responsible for adopting, authorising or undertaking a plan or project.



### **Conservation Objectives**

A statement of the nature conservation aspirations for a site, expressed in terms of the favourable condition that is sought for the species and/or habitats for which the site has been selected to attain.

### **Conservation Status**

Four parameters are considered when assessing conservation status. For habitat these are range, area, structure and function (referred to as habitat condition) and future prospects. For species, the parameters are range, population, habitat (extent and condition) and future prospects. The Habitats Regulations define when the conservation status of the habitats and species it lists is to be considered as favourable.

### **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.

### **Development Plan Document (DPD)**

Documents that form part of a statutory development plan such as a Minerals and Waste Plan.

### **Favourable Condition**

The condition represented by the achievement of the conservation objectives; the desired condition for a designated habitat or a species on an individual site.

### **Favourable Conservation Status**

The conservation status of habitats and species is 'favourable' where all that is necessary to sustain the habitats and species in the long term is in place.

### **Habitats Directive**

Abbreviated term for European Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (1992). It is the aim of this Directive to promote the conservation of certain habitats and species within the European Union and is implemented in the UK through the Habitats Regulations.

### **Habitats Regulations**

Abbreviated term for The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), which transposes the Habitats Directive and Birds Directive into UK legislation.

### **Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)**

As required by the Habitats Regulations, 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 (NSN) 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).

### **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 or species for which an International Site is designated).

### **Integrity (of a site)**

The coherence of a site's ecological structure and function across its whole area that enables it to sustain the habitat, complex of habitats and/or levels of populations of the species for which it was classified.

**Interest Feature**

A natural or semi-natural feature for which an International site has been selected. This includes any Habitats Directive Annex I habitat, any Annex II species and any population of a bird species for which an SPA has been classified under the Birds Directive.

**Local Development Documents (LDD)**

Documents that form part of a statutory development plan (Development Plan Documents) or which amplify the policies of the statutory development plan (Supplementary Planning Documents).

**Mitigation**

Measures taken to avoid or reduce negative impacts. Measures may include locating the development and its working areas and access routes away from areas of high ecological interest, or timing works to avoid sensitive periods. See also compensation (which is separate from mitigation).

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

Government policy framework that sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. It provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in preparing development plans and in development management.

**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 created a national site network on land and at sea, including both the inshore and offshore marine areas in the UK.

**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.

**NO<sub>x</sub>**

Oxides of nitrogen.

**Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)**

A web-based resource which brings together national planning guidance on various topics into one place and provides further clarity on the interpretation of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

**Precautionary Principle**

An approach which takes avoiding action based on the possibility of significant environmental or other damage, even before there is conclusive evidence that the damage will occur.

**Ramsar Site**

An internationally important wetland designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Wildfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran) 1971 and, as a matter of government policy, afforded the same protection as a site designated under the Habitats Regulations.

**Regulation 18 Consultation**

Initial consultation stage of the preparation/review of a Local Plan under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

**Regulation 19 Consultation**

Pre-submission publication representations stage of the preparation/review of a Local Plan under Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

**Screening (HRA)**

Determination of whether a plan or project (or parts therein) are likely to have a likely significant effect on the integrity of International sites alone or in-combination with other plans or projects and therefore whether an Appropriate Assessment is necessary.

**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.

**SO<sub>x</sub>**

Oxides of sulphur.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**

Sites identified under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) supporting habitats or species listed within Annex I and II of that legislation, which form a network of internally recognised sites across Europe alongside SPA and Ramsar sites. Following the UK withdrawal from the EU, these sites are provided equivalent protection under the UK transposition of this Directive - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

**Special Protection Area (SPA)**

Sites identified under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds protecting sites supporting the habitats of migratory and other particularly threatened species of bird. They form a network of internally recognised sites across Europe alongside SAC and Ramsar sites. Following the UK withdrawal from the EU, these sites are provided equivalent protection under the UK transposition of this Directive - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

**Sustainable Development**

The use of resources to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## Appendix 1: Plans or Projects Considered In-combination

The following table sets out the principal plans and projects that have been considered as part of the in-combination component of this stage 1 screening assessment.

Plan / Project	Nature of proposals	Impact Pathways
<b>Neighbouring Minerals and Waste Plans</b>		
<p>Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p>Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p>Replacement Minerals Local Plan for Berkshire 2001</p> <p>Waste Local Plan for Berkshire 1998</p> <p>Emerging West Berkshire Minerals and Waste Plan to 2037</p> <p>Emerging Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan to 2036</p> <p>Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011</p> <p>West Sussex Minerals and Waste Plans (Joint Minerals Local Plan and Waste Local Plan) (2018, partial review 2021)</p> <p>Somerset Minerals and Waste Plans (2015 and 2013, respectively)</p>	<p>Allocation of sites for mineral extraction and waste management adjacent to the HMWP Partial Update Plan area.</p> <p>Sites potentially affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briddlesford Copses SAC</li> <li>• Dorset Heaths(lands) SAC (SPA)</li> <li>• Great Yews SAC</li> <li>• Isle of Wight Downs SAC</li> <li>• Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC</li> <li>• Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC</li> <li>• Kingley Vale SAC</li> <li>• Prescombe Down SAC</li> <li>• River Avon SAC</li> <li>• River Lambourn SAC</li> <li>• Rook Clift SAC</li> <li>• Salisbury Plain SAC/SPA</li> <li>• Solent Maritime SAC</li> <li>• South Wight Maritime SAC</li> <li>• Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC</li> <li>• Woolmer Forest SAC</li> <li>• Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA</li> <li>• Thames Basin Heaths SPA</li> <li>• Porton Down SPA</li> <li>• Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</li> <li>• Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</li> <li>• Thursley, Hankley &amp; Frensham Common SPA</li> <li>• Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA</li> <li>• Thursley &amp; Ockley Bogs Ramsar</li> </ul>	<p>Potential effects on International sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land take</li> <li>Impact to functionally linked land</li> <li>Noise and visual disturbance</li> <li>Changes to water levels/quality</li> <li>Air pollution/quality</li> <li>Recreation related impacts</li> </ul> <p>The approved Plans have been subject to HRA and mitigation and policies have been developed to ensure that development brought forward under these plans does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites and development which would adversely affect integrity would not be permitted.</p> <p>It is recognised, however, that there may be in-combination effects between allocated sites in neighbouring minerals and waste plans and the HMWP Partial Update based on proximity and the nature of potential impact pathways.</p>
<b>Local Transport Plans</b>		
<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3) 2011-2031</p> <p>Emerging Hampshire Local Transport Plan (LTP4)</p> <p>Local Transport Plan 3 – Strategy for South Hampshire</p> <p>Southampton Local Transport Plan (LTP 4) – Connected Southampton: Transport Strategy 2040</p> <p>Portsmouth Local Transport Plan (LTP3)</p>	<p>Policy frameworks for transport, traffic and highways improvements/maintenance.</p> <p>Potential for effects on all International sites within and adjacent to the Plan area.</p>	<p>Potential effects on International sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact to functionally linked land</li> <li>Noise and visual disturbance</li> <li>Air pollution/quality</li> </ul> <p>The approved Plans have been subject to HRA and mitigation and policies have been developed to ensure that projects brought forward under these plans do not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites and development which would adversely affect integrity would not be permitted. The aim of the LTPs is to reduce the air quality impacts of transport and traffic.</p>

<b>Local Plans</b>		
<p>New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p>South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)</p> <p>Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)</p> <p>Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027</p> <p>New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036</p> <p>Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)</p> <p>Basingstoke &amp; Deane Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029</p> <p>Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036</p> <p>Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026</p> <p>Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)</p> <p>Havant District Local Plan: Core Strategy (2011)</p> <p>East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)</p> <p>Rushmoor Local Plan 2014-2032</p> <p>Hart Local Plan 2014-2032</p> <p>Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029</p> <p>Chichester Local Plan – Key Policies 2014-2029</p>	<p>Allocation of land for housing and employment.</p> <p>Potential for effects on all International sites within and adjacent to the Plan area.</p>	<p>Potential effects on International sites include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreational pressure from new residential developments.</li> <li>Atmospheric pollution from traffic associated with new developments.</li> <li>Changes to hydrological conditions.</li> <li>Impacts to functionally linked land.</li> </ul> <p>The approved Local Plans have been subject to HRA and mitigation and policies have been developed to ensure that development brought forward under these plans does not have an adverse effect on the integrity of International sites and development which would adversely affect integrity would not be permitted.</p> <p>It is recognised, however, that there may be in-combination effects between allocated sites in the listed plans and the HMWP Partial Update based on proximity and the nature of potential impact pathways.</p>
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects</b>		
<p>Southampton to London Pipeline</p>	<p>Part replacement of aviation fuel pipeline from Fawley Refinery to West London.</p> <p>Works pass through Thames Basin Heaths SPA and Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC.</p>	<p>Habitat loss</p> <p>Disturbance</p> <p>Hydrological impacts</p> <p>Invasive species introductions</p> <p>Air quality and water quality</p> <p>The Environmental Statement<sup>36</sup> and HRA for the project confirms that the project will not affect the integrity of any SPA's, SAC's or Ramsar sites. No significant impacts are anticipated with implementation of mitigation.</p>
<p>AQUIND Interconnector</p>	<p>AQUIND Interconnector consists of the construction of a 2,000 MW bi-directional electrical power transmission link between the South Coast of England and Normandy in France and would facilitate the import and export of electricity between the UK and France.</p>	<p>Disturbance and displacement of qualifying birds.</p> <p>Temporary habitat loss.</p> <p>Accidental spills/litter</p>

<sup>36</sup> <https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN070005/EN070005-000158-6.1%20Non-Technical%20Summary.pdf>

	Onshore activities have potential to affect Chichester and Langstone Harbour SPA/Ramsar, and Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	HRA <sup>37</sup> undertaken for the project concludes that there would be no adverse effects on the integrity of any of the affected sites, either alone or in-combination.
Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project.	Highways Improvements to M3 Junction 9.  Potential impacts to River Itchen SAC and Mottisfont Bats SAC.	Habitat loss Disturbance Hydrological impacts Air quality and water quality  Preliminary Environmental Information Report <sup>38</sup> concludes that significant impacts are not anticipated at the River Itchen SAC from any construction or operational activity, however potential habitat degradation caused by traffic emissions will be considered through ongoing assessment work.  No significant impacts are anticipated to Mottisfont Bats Special Area of Conservation due to the intervening distance from the Proposed Scheme boundary.

<sup>37</sup> [https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN020022/EN020022-001581-6.8.1%20HRA%20-%20Vol%201%20-%20Habitats%20Regulations%20Assessment%20Report%20Main%20Text%20Rev002\\_tracked.pdf](https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/wp-content/ipc/uploads/projects/EN020022/EN020022-001581-6.8.1%20HRA%20-%20Vol%201%20-%20Habitats%20Regulations%20Assessment%20Report%20Main%20Text%20Rev002_tracked.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> [https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/m3-junction-9-supplementary/supporting\\_documents/M3%20Junction%209%20May%202021%20%20Preliminary%20Environmental%20Information%20Report%20%20NonTechnical%20Summary%20%201%20of%202.pdf](https://highwaysengland.citizenspace.com/he/m3-junction-9-supplementary/supporting_documents/M3%20Junction%209%20May%202021%20%20Preliminary%20Environmental%20Information%20Report%20%20NonTechnical%20Summary%20%201%20of%202.pdf)

## Appendix 2: Types of Waste Management Facilities

A range of different waste management facilities have been classified. To provide context, the different categories of waste sites have been set out in full in Tables A2.1 – A2.7, below.

**Table A2.1: Category one: Activities requiring open sites or ancillary open areas (possibly involving biological treatment)**

<b>Description / overview</b>	Activities requiring space for storage of waste and machinery (e.g. recycling crusher and screener; vehicle dismantlers). Open sites can accommodate processing equipment (e.g. storage containers/skips, loaders for shipment) Activities similar to some agricultural practices require large open spaces (e.g. composting plants using open air windrows (elongated piles). Large areas of land are converted to hard-standing areas for the running of machinery, and soil and ground water protection measures Small proportion of the site may include building (e.g. for staff facilities)
Waste facilities	Open windrow composting (composting sites typically require sites 2-3 hectares) Aggregate recycling / construction and demolition waste processing (typically requires 2 hectares or greater) Processing incinerator bottom ash (IBA) End of Life Vehicle (ELV) processing / scrap metal yard Soil hospital (remediation of contaminated soils) Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) or Civic Amenity Site (typically approximately 0.8 hectare site required)
Examples of waste streams handled	Unsorted or segregated household waste Construction waste (soils, rubble, etc.) Incinerator bottom ash Scrap vehicles Biodegradable municipal solid wastes and industrial wastes converted to composted products (garden type waste collected separately or co-collected with kitchen waste that is suitable for open windrow composting)
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Typically located in rural or urban fringe sites (where access is good).</li> <li>• Close proximity to development areas (markets) is preferable (it is often not viable to transport materials such as recycled aggregate long distances).</li> <li>• Larger scale centralised composting facilities can be located at selected composting sites but smaller facilities can be located at landfill sites, sewage treatment works, industrial sites and transfer stations.</li> <li>• Small scale composting operations are also located on farms, due to their ability to exploit existing infrastructure, equipment, and labour associated with normal farm activities<sup>39</sup>.</li> <li>• Aggregate recycling sites and ELV sites can be located on industrial estates alongside heavier industrial uses (affordable sites of an adequate size can be very difficult to obtain for these uses however).</li> <li>• Aggregate recycling activities (usually temporary operations) can also be located at mineral workings and landfill sites and at demolition and construction sites where the spoil is to be used in the project itself.</li> </ul>

<sup>39</sup> Most on-farm facilities possess waste management exemptions, and all community-run sites are exempt and so are restricted in size

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rail sidings can be used for activities whereby materials are loaded for shipment to market (transshipment of waste). Household Waste Recycling Centres require good access from the primary road network and sufficient vehicle queuing space.</li> </ul>
Locations where activities would be unsuitable	<p>Would not normally be compatible with a business park environment or an urban setting, or close to villages.</p> <p>An appropriate distance of 'buffer' would be required between operations and sensitive receptors.</p> <p>Should be located at appropriate distances from sensitive habitats (where there are potential dust and bioaerosol impacts).</p>

**Table A2.2: Category two: Activities requiring a mix of enclosed buildings/plant and open ancillary areas (possibly involving biological treatment)**

<b>Description / overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities which involve temporary storage of waste usually consist of buildings where vehicles deliver waste either onto the floor, into bays, or into compaction units. Inert wastes in particular may be transferred to such sites and stored in the open.</li> <li>Facilities may require extensive plant and specialist machinery.</li> <li>For instance, hard standing areas to site recycling bins, skips and possibly compactors which can be fully / partially enclosed or open.</li> <li>Unsorted waste may be stored in open bunkers or skips, housed within a building. Facilities may be co-located on sites (e.g. storage alongside a Waste Transfer Station).</li> <li>Sites usually require a minimum of 0.5 hectares (but size depends on throughput).</li> </ul>
Waste facilities	<p>Outdoor Waste Transfer Station (where space required for open storage).</p> <p>Anaerobic digestion (AD) plant (small scale) (agricultural / rural locations) (unsorted waste, segregated waste and residual waste may be stored in open bunkers, possibly outside).</p> <p>Enclosed composting systems<sup>40</sup>.</p> <p>MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment) plant (including biological treatment e.g. AD)<sup>41</sup>.</p> <p>Sites for aggregating waste wood (sorting and processing).</p> <p>Biological treatment of liquid waste and leachate (can involve enclosed buildings and tanks in open areas).</p> <p>Wastewater Treatment Works.</p>
Examples of waste streams handled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsorted or segregated household or commercial waste</li> <li>Green waste</li> <li>Specialist wastes (e.g. liquid waste and leachate)</li> </ul>
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	<p>Enclosed composting facilities are suited to areas allocated for employment / industrial uses in urban areas, and are compatible with the more intensive B2 activities under the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Small scale AD plants (throughput of circa 5000 tonnes per annum) can be located on sites less than 0.5 hectares (Wastewater Treatment Works in particular can provide suitable locations).</p> <p>Facilities to recycle agricultural waste can be located on farms (digestate from AD plants may be used by neighbouring farms).</p> <p>Options for locating wastewater treatment plant are very limited and are typically linked to existing infrastructure.</p>

<sup>40</sup> E.g. In-vessel composting (IVC) allows collected food waste to be composted on a large scale. IVC is not considered as environmentally beneficial as anaerobic digestion. For effective waste handling, a covered waste reception area, as well as hard standing for post composting and a covered storage area are needed.

<sup>41</sup> The term 'mechanical and biological treatment' (MBT) is commonly used to describe a hybrid process which combines mechanical and biological techniques used to sort and separate mixed household waste.



Locations where activities would be unsuitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An appropriate distance (buffer) would be required between operations producing bioaerosols / odours, and sensitive receptors.</li> <li>• Should be located at appropriate distances from sensitive habitats (where there are potential dust and bioaerosol impacts).</li> <li>• Facilities involving open-air activities with potential to generate noise would not normally be compatible with a business park environment, an urban setting, or close to villages.</li> </ul>
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**Table A2.3: Category three: Activities requiring enclosed industrial premises (small scale)**

<b>Description / overview</b>	<p>Waste developments are increasingly enclosed within new or existing structures, often sited on brownfield or industrial land; allowing for a large proportion of the perceived issues / problems to be mitigated for, i.e. dust and noise.</p> <p>'Small scale' enclosed premises are typically &lt;1-2 hectares (throughput of approx. 50,000 tonnes per annum).</p> <p>Usually located on industrial estates.</p> <p>Enclosing activities helps to mitigate against many noise / odour issues.</p>
Waste facilities	<p>Plant for Refused Derived Fuel production (small scale e.g. Mechanical Heat Treatment / Autoclaving)<sup>42</sup>. Autoclaving is a pressurised steam treatment process that can produce fuel pellets or pulp (by 'cooking' waste).</p> <p>Dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plant (Waste Electronic &amp; Electrical Equipment recycling).</p> <p>Enclosed waste transfer station (designed to process dry, separated recyclables).</p> <p>Small-scale recyclables processing facility.</p>
Examples of waste streams handled	<p>All types of non-hazardous waste typically handled (e.g. dry mixed recyclables)</p> <p>Inert waste may also be handled (e.g. sorting of construction waste, glass etc)</p> <p>Clean waste wood can be handled for recycling Waste Electronic &amp; Electrical Equipment</p>
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	<p>As activities can be similar to other industrial activity, these facilities can be located on land previously used for B2 - general industrial activities or E(g) - uses which can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to its amenity.</p> <p>The requirement for good transport infrastructure is essential and therefore, where possible, should be located close to the primary road network or have potential access to rail.</p> <p>Placement of sites near to the source of waste is increasingly important, by limiting movement of waste from source the impact of sites decreases.</p>
Locations where activities would be unsuitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites with existing access issues should be avoided where possible.</li> <li>• Areas should be avoided where facilities seeking expansion of existing hardstanding would encroach into floodzones.</li> </ul>

**Table A2.4: Category four: Activities requiring enclosed industrial premises (large scale)**

<b>Description / overview</b>	<p>Large buildings required to process mixed waste primarily via mechanical and / or biological means.</p> <p>Various physical separation and waste reduction techniques can be used either as standalone operations or in combination. Such activities are typically housed in an enclosed 'warehouse' type building.</p>
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<sup>42</sup> Refuse-derived fuel, (RDF), is made by refining municipal solid waste in a series of mechanical sorting and shredding stages to separate the combustible portion of the waste. Either a loose fuel, known as fluff, floc or coarse RDF (c-RDF), or a densified pellet or briquette (d-RDF) is produced.

	'Large scale' enclosed premises typically require site of 2-4 hectares (throughput can be up in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum).
Waste facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) (for dry recyclables).</li> <li>• Enclosed Anaerobic Digestion plant (large scale).</li> <li>• Enclosed MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment) (large scale integrated plant)<sup>43</sup>.</li> </ul>
Examples of waste streams handled	<p>Unsorted 'black bag' wastes (AD and MBT)</p> <p>Residual household waste following doorstep separation of dry recyclables / green waste</p> <p>Residual waste following separation of recyclables / organics at another facility.</p>
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	<p>Large scale processing operations can take place in a range of buildings and at different locations. Preference should be given to industrial or degraded sites or sites on or close to existing waste management facilities.</p> <p>B2, B8 and E(g) use class designations may potentially be acceptable. Sites need to be suitable for use by HGVs.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to the potential for co-location with rail or barge transfer operations.</p>
Locations where activities would be unsuitable	<p>Mixed household waste has the potential to cause additional nuisance from litter, odour and leachate. The planning and siting considerations will therefore be different to dry recyclables processing.</p> <p>Locating sites close to residential development should be avoided.</p> <p>Some operations which involve mechanical processing and external loading and unloading of material may be inherently noisy which will also affect the choice of site.</p> <p>Sites with existing access issues should be avoided where possible.</p> <p>Areas should be avoided where facilities seeking expansion of existing hardstanding would encroach into flood zones.</p>

**Table A2.5: Category five: Activities requiring enclosed building with stack (small scale)**

<b>Description / overview</b>	<p>Plants with a throughput of approx. 50,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Smaller scale thermal treatment facilities are often designed to receive a specific component of the waste stream.</p> <p>Can offer a waste management option which is more likely to be accepted by local residents. Energy is generated.</p> <p>Often combustion chambers are fired up according to the need to respond to fluctuations in the supply of waste.</p> <p>Gasification is a thermal process in which carbon is converted to a syngas leaving a solid residue.</p> <p>Pyrolysis takes place either in the complete absence of oxygen or with limited oxygen.</p> <p>Require site of &lt;1-2 hectares.</p>
Waste facilities	<p>Pyrolysis and gasification technologies (advanced thermal treatment).</p> <p>Small scale incinerator.</p> <p>Small thermal plants (Combined Heat &amp; Power plant)<sup>44</sup>.</p> <p>Small thermal treatment plants (furnaces or kilns) are also used to treat clinical wastes at hospital sites.</p>
Examples of waste streams handled	<p>Capable of handling a wide range of waste materials.</p> <p>Can be specifically designed to take a pre-processed feedstock or refuse derived fuel (RDF) (see categories 3 and 4 above).</p>

<sup>43</sup> The term 'mechanical and biological treatment' (MBT) is commonly used to describe a hybrid process which combines mechanical and biological techniques used to sort and separate mixed household waste, and produce a Refused Derived Fuel (RDF).

<sup>44</sup> The revised Waste Framework Directive sets a threshold above which energy efficient municipal waste incinerators can be classified as recovery facilities, and below which they continue to be classified as disposal facilities.

	<p>Can be used to treat clinical wastes at hospital sites.</p> <p>Unburned residue (bottom ash) is produced after combustible material is burnt.</p> <p>There are three products of pyrolysis: gas, liquid and a solid known as char.</p>
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	<p>Localities which are as close as possible to the source of waste arisings in order to minimise transport.</p> <p>Sites which offer the potential for CHP and export of energy to businesses which would otherwise use fossil fuel sources. May also be considered as part of large scale residential developments.</p> <p>Can be more suited to rural areas and areas of dispersed population centres than large-scale facilities.</p> <p>Most small thermal plants have been designed to treat specific industrial waste streams as part of combined heat and power (CHP) arrangements. CHP may be connected to existing decentralised energy networks in town and city centres for instance.</p> <p>Preference should be given to areas allocated for business use or in traditional commercial/industrial urban areas.</p> <p>Existing waste sites should also be considered. Plants can be located alongside modern industrial buildings or as a part of business parks where CHP potential can be developed.</p> <p>Pyrolysis and gasification- the scale of individual buildings and process components is likely to be compatible with most small / medium sized industrial activities.</p>
Locations where activities would be unsuitable	<p>Should be located appropriate distances from sensitive habitats and other sensitive receptors (e.g. residential).</p> <p>Safeguarding zones around aerodromes where building height is restricted should be avoided.</p> <p>Pyrolysis and gasification facilities should avoid sites closer than 250 m of housing etc where possible or demonstrate emission standards can be met where closer.</p>

**Table A2.6: Category six: Activities requiring enclosed building with stack (large scale)**

<b>Description / overview</b>	<p>Plants with a throughput of approx. 200,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Plants typically designed to handle large volumes of mixed waste following the 'mass combustion' approach.</p> <p>Designed to burn waste as efficiently as possible, usually recovering energy.</p> <p>The volume of waste needing disposal following treatment is reduced by approximately 90%, reducing the need for landfill.</p> <p>The whole process is typically contained within a single building.</p> <p>Legislation requires that all new and existing plants operate to extremely high environmental standards.</p> <p>Require site of 2-5 hectares.</p>
Waste facilities	<p>Energy Recovery Facility ('mass burn' with energy generation)<sup>45</sup>;</p> <p>Fluidised bed incinerators generally require some form of refuse derived fuel (RDF).</p> <p>Biomass plant (including proportion of waste biomass feedstock)</p>
Examples of waste streams handled	<p>Can receive between 90,000 and 600,000 tonnes of waste per year.</p> <p>Capable of handling a wide range of waste materials.</p> <p>Contaminated paper (e.g. with grease from food) can be more suited to energy recovery.</p>
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	<p>Often located in or near urban areas.</p> <p>Compatible with the more intensive Class B2 activities under the Use Classes Order.</p>

<sup>45</sup> The revised Waste Framework Directive sets a threshold above which energy efficient municipal waste incinerators can be classified as recovery facilities, and below which they continue to be classified as disposal facilities

	Existing waste sites should also be considered. Should be located as close as possible to the source of waste arisings in order to minimise transport. Should be located on sites which offer the potential for combined heat and power (CHP) and export of energy to nearby businesses.
Locations where activities would be unsuitable	Not normally be compatible with a hi-tech business park environment or a rural/semi-rural setting. Should be located appropriate distances from sensitive habitats and other sensitive receptors (e.g. residential). Safeguarding zones around aerodromes where building height is restricted should be avoided.

**Table A2.7: Category seven: Landfilling**

<b>Description / overview</b>	Modern landfill practice requires a significant degree of engineering in order to contain tipped waste, control emissions and minimise potential environmental effects. The majority of landfills are operated on a phased cell system whereby, as one cell is being filled, another is being prepared, and another is being completed / restored <sup>46</sup> .
Waste facilities	Waste disposal mainly below ground level (infilling a void). Landraise, also generically referred to as landfill, refers to waste disposal mainly above pre-existing ground levels. The primary by-products where biodegradable materials are disposed of are landfill gas and leachate (requiring ancillary operations including abstraction systems). Inert waste can be used to restore minerals workings. Sites may include a separate protective cell for hazardous materials.
Examples of waste streams handled	Most types of non-hazardous waste may be disposed of via landfill although as disposal is increasingly discouraged, the future role of landfill is likely to be limited to the residues of other waste management operations such as incinerator ashes and materials recovery facility (MRF) rejects etc. Hazardous wastes (although certain hazardous wastes are banned from landfill disposal). Inert waste (non-biodegradable) is a restoration material and is not classed as landfilling.
Preferred locations for these activities (including site requirements)	Landfill sites sited where an existing void is available, such as in existing mineral workings. The location of land-raise sites is less limited and may include derelict land, or extensions to existing landfills. Landfill sites tend to be located in rural areas. Range in size from just a few hectares (Ha) to over 100 Ha. The larger sites are more economically viable.
Locations where activities would be unsuitable	Sites close to housing, commercial or recreational areas etc. should generally be avoided. Areas overlying principal aquifers or close to potable waters should also be avoided. Sensitive habitats should be avoided. Bird strike' zones around aerodromes should be avoided.

<sup>46</sup> Cells are holes which are lined with a waterproof liner and contain systems to manage landfill gas and leachate/ liquids. When complete the cells are covered with clay to seal the waste.

## Appendix 3: International Sites – Key Information

<b>Table A3.1: Briddlesford Copses SAC</b>	
Location:	SZ548907 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	165.44
Main Characteristics:	Briddlesford Copses is a complex of structurally diverse ancient semi-natural woodlands notified for its resident breeding Bechsteins's bat <i>Myotis bechsteini</i> population. Woodland as high forest and coppice with standards represents 90% of the site, with the balance comprising mixed woodland (5%) and Wootton Creek estuary and saltmarsh (5%) habitat.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1323 Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i></li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.2: Butser Hill SAC</b>	
Location:	SU716197 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	237.36
Main Characteristics:	<p>Butser Hill SAC is an extensive area of semi-natural dry grassland and dense yew woodlands, with smaller elements of chalk heath, deciduous woodland and mixed scrub. It is located within the South Downs National Park, in the east of Hampshire. Butser is the highest point in the National Park, and is situated on the chalk which also feeds the Oxenbourne tributary of the River Meon.</p> <p>The chalk grassland component of the site is primarily CG2 <i>Festuca ovina</i> – <i>Avenula pratense</i> grassland, grazed by sheep and rabbits. The topography of the site is varied, with a wide range of slope gradients and aspects, which in turn generate conditions for high diversity of both vascular and lower flora. The lichen flora associated with chalk grassland is considered the richest in England, whilst a distinctive association of liverworts and mosses occurs on the north-facing slopes. The site supports a diversity of butterflies, and is notable for its population stronghold of Duke of Burgundy <i>Hamearis lucina</i>.</p> <p>The calcareous yew woods are outstanding examples of a habitat with a very small representation in Britain. The occurrence of chalk grasslands and yew woodlands, alongside transitional habitat between them, combine to make this site of outstanding nature conservation importance.</p>
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.3: Dorset Heaths SAC</b>	
Location:	SY887835 (approximate centre of site)

Area (ha):	5719.54
Main Characteristics:	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>*</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.4: East Hampshire Hangers SAC**

Location:	SU739268 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	561.69
Main Characteristics:	<p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p>
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</li> <li>• 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines*</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> <li>• 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.5: Emer Bog SAC</b>	
Location:	SU394214 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	36.76
Main Characteristics:	<p>The site comprises an extensive valley bog which has been described as unparalleled in lowland England as an example of a young oligotrophic / mesotrophic basin mire, together with associated damp acidic grassland, heathland and developing woodland over Bracklesham Beds in the Hampshire Basin.</p> <p>The bog grades downstream into mature alder carr and upstream into heathland. To the south and west of Emer Bog, the site includes remnants of former common land, now acidic grassland. The invertebrate fauna of the bog and heath is of considerable interest and very large numbers of moths have been recorded.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.6: Great Yews SAC</b>	
Location:	SU119232 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	29.09
Main Characteristics:	<p>Great Yews SAC is situated on gently sloping ground on the upper Chalk south of Salisbury, Wiltshire and comprises an extensive area of almost pure yew woodland with around 300 old trees, including many large and impressive individuals. The site has a long history as yew woodland and demonstrates the full structural and functional range expected of yew stands.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.7: Isle of Wight Downs SAC</b>	
Location:	SZ373857 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	458.08

Main Characteristics:	<p>The NSN site comprises four Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Headon Warren &amp; West High Down SSSI (part of), Compton Down SSSI, Mottistone Down SSSI and Ventnor Downs SSSI (part of).</p> <p>In order of abundance, the designated habitats are composed of: chalk grassland (70%) including a proportion of scrub, broadleaved deciduous woodland (16%), heathland (10%) and sea cliff (4%). The chalk grassland is notable (but not designated) for its maritime influenced flora, rarely found chalk heath habitat where acid gravels occur and notably large butterfly populations. The site is also specifically designated for its significant population of Early Gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i>.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts</li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.8: Kennet Valley Alderwoods SAC**

Location:	SU398675 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	57.73
Main Characteristics:	<p>The site comprises Alluvial forests with alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>. These, the two largest fragments of alder-ash woodland on the Kennet floodplain, lie on alluvium overlain by a shallow layer of moderately calcareous peat. The wettest areas are dominated by alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> over tall herbs, sedges and reeds, but dryer patches include a base-rich woodland flora with much dog's mercury <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> and also herb-Paris <i>Paris quadrifolia</i>. The occurrence of the latter is unusual, as it is more typically associated with ancient woodland, whereas the evidence suggests that these stands have largely developed over the past century.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> </ul>

**Table A3.9: Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC**

Location:	SU313704 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	112.24



Main Characteristics:	The Kennet and Lambourn Floodplain SAC consists of a cluster of sites in the Kennet and Lambourn river valleys. These areas represent locations where the terrestrial snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i> is particularly abundant.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.10: Kingley Vale SAC**

Location:	SU824110 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	200.94
Main Characteristics:	Kingley Vale is one of the sites representing yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods on chalk, in the central southern part of its UK range. It has been selected primarily because of its size, as it is the largest area of yew woodland in Britain. In addition to the woodland, four nationally uncommon habitats are represented at the site: chalk grassland; chalk heath; juniper scrub and yew scrub.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</li> </ul>

**Table A3.11: Mottisfont Bats SAC**

Location:	SU322297 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	196.55
Main Characteristics:	The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.12: Prescombe Down SAC**

Location:	ST986254 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	75.6

Main Characteristics:	Prescombe Down SAC is a botanically rich downland site comprising a deep forking coombe system situated on the upper chalk in south Wiltshire. It has a characteristic species-rich chalk grassland flora, with good numbers of Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i> being found in warm, sheltered locations. The site supports a rich butterfly community including scarce species such as Marsh fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurini</i> . Scattered scrub with a variety of species and structure adds to the value of the site.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> <li>• 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.13: River Avon SAC**

Location:	SU124339 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	416.57
Main Characteristics:	The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulin's Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitriche-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> <li>• 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.14: River Itchen SAC**

Location:	SU467174 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	303.98
Main Characteristics:	The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen

	<p>supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with <i>Ranunculion</i> and <i>Batrachion</i> vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> <p>The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river`s valley.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> <li>• 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.15: River Lambourn SAC</b>	
Location:	SU398739 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	28.78
Main Characteristics:	The River Lambourn is an example of a classic chalk stream with a seasonally dry winterbourne section. It is relatively unmodified and has near-natural flow characteristics. The river supports a characteristic range of aquatic plant communities of the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> types. As well as being classified as SAC for its river type, the Lambourn is also of importance in supporting self-sustaining populations of Bullhead. An additional qualifying feature present is Brook lamprey.
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation</li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.16: Rook Cliff SAC**

Location:	SU820182 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	10.62
Main Characteristics:	Rock Cliff SAC is a <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forest of slopes, screes and ravines, associated with rocky slopes on the base rich soils of the South Downs. This ancient woodland is dominated by large coppice stools of Large-leaved lime <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> , together with Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> and some Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> . The presence of Large-leaved lime as a canopy dominant makes this woodland virtually unique. The site also supports a number of mollusc species, notably the Cheese snail <i>Helicodonta obvolvata</i> , and a rich bryophyte flora.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines*</li> </ul>

**Table A3.17: Salisbury Plain SAC**

Location:	SU077497 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	21465.94
Main Characteristics:	Salisbury Plain SAC, which includes Porton Down and Parsonage Down, represents the largest surviving semi-natural dry grassland area within north-west Europe. It hosts the priority habitat type 'orchid-rich sites' and supports extensive areas of CG3 <i>Bromus erectus</i> grassland, which is the most widespread and abundant calcareous grassland found in the UK. Other grassland types, like the rare CG7 <i>Festuca ovina – Hieracium pilosella – Thymus praecox</i> grassland, are present. In addition, the site features the best remaining example in the UK of lowland Juniper scrub on chalk and a cluster of large Marsh fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> , sub-populations where the species breeds on dry calcareous grassland.  Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5130 <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.18: Shortheath Common SAC**

Location:	SU774367 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	58.53
Main Characteristics:	Shortheath Common SAC is common land situated in East Hampshire and consists of a wide range of wet and dry heathland habitats and bog woodland. The focal point of the site is a substantial valley mire with a rich ground flora of species such as sedges, sundew, cotton grass, and marsh cinquefoil. Bog mosses form a floating raft over much of the mire. The mire is notable for its high cover of cranberry. The site has a diverse dragonfly assemblage.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> </ul>

**Table A3.19: Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC**

Location:	SZ608977 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	37.93
Main Characteristics:	<p>The Solent and Isle of Wight Lagoons SAC on the south coast of England encompasses a series of coastal lagoons, including percolation, isolated and sluiced lagoons. The site includes a number of lagoons in the marshes in the Keyhaven – Pennington area, at Farlington Marshes in Langstone Harbour, behind the sea-wall at Bembridge Harbour and at Gilkicker, near Gosport.</p> <p>The lagoons show a range of salinities and substrates, ranging from soft mud to muddy sand with a high proportion of shingle, which support a diverse fauna including large populations of three notable species: the nationally rare foxtail stonewort <i>Lamprothamnium papulosum</i>, the nationally scarce lagoon sand shrimp <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>, and the nationally scarce starlet sea anemone <i>Nematostella vectensis</i>.</p>
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> </ul>

**Table A3.20: Solent Maritime SAC**

Location:	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	11243.12
Main Characteristics:	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.21: South Wight Maritime SAC**

Location:	SZ462771 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	19866.12
Main Characteristics:	<p>South Wight Maritime SAC is a naturally dynamic and diverse site on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. The west is dominated by exposed greensand bedrock and chalk cliffs and reefs while the eastern side is more sheltered with areas of sandstone and limestone. Large boulder reefs are found in the south around Ventnor and St Catherine's Point. The site's large range of habitats results in a high diversity of marine communities, some of which are found in only a handful of locations throughout England.</p>

	<p>The chalk cliffs and reefs around The Needles, Freshwater Bay and Culver Cliff represent some of the best in Britain and erosion has resulted in the formation of a series of caves that host rare algal species restricted to this type of habitat. The subtidal chalk reefs support diverse assemblages of red seaweeds and sponges. Bembridge in the east is considered a transition zone between warmer waters in the west and cooler waters to the east and several species such as maerl and peacocks tail seaweed are thought to be at their most easterly distribution here. Bembridge has extensive flat limestone ledges hosting large numbers of algal species and burrowing molluscs, and naturally occurring lagoons between the ledges provide shelter for seagrass meadows to develop.</p> <p>In Sandown Bay, the chalk reefs are covered by thin veneers of sediment which provide the ideal habitat for black bream to nest and the site is also visited by larger species, with thresher sharks and leatherback turtle sightings in the deep waters off St Catherine's Point.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1170 Reefs</li> <li>• 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts</li> <li>• 8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.22: The New Forest SAC</b>	
Location:	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	29213.57
Main Characteristics:	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout Europe. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale</li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus</li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.23: Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC</b>	
Location:	SU914411 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	5154.5
Main Characteristics:	<p>The heathland is a series of large fragments of previously more continuous areas and is principally dominated by heather – dwarf gorse (<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i>) dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants., The predominant habitat is heath, scrub, maquis and garrigue, phygrana (75%) with other areas of Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (10%), Coniferous woodland (10%) and Inland water bodies (Standing water, Running water) (5%). This habitat supports an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species</p> <p>The wet heath at Thursley is NVC type M16 <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> and contains several rare plants, including great sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>, bog hair-grass <i>Deschampsia setacea</i>, bog orchid <i>Hammarbya paludosa</i> and brown beak-sedge <i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>. There are transitions to valley bog and dry heath. Thursley Common is an important site for invertebrates, including the nationally rare white-faced darter <i>Leucorhinia dubia</i>.</p> <p>The site is selected as a key representative of NVC type H2 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i> dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants. The habitat support an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species, European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>, Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>, sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> and smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>.</p>



Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> </ul>

**Table A3.24: Woolmer Forest SAC**

Location:	SU805325 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	670.15
Main Characteristics:	This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds</li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul>

**Table A3.25: Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC**

Location:	SU872144 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	2.45
Main Characteristics:	<p>Singleton and Cocking Tunnels are two disused brick railway tunnels located in rural Sussex, just over 2 miles south of Midhurst. They once formed part of the Chichester to Midhurst railway line. The majority of the tunnels lie within the South Downs National Character Area (NCA 125) but the northern entrance of Cocking tunnel is within the Wealden Greensand National Character Area (NCA 120).</p> <p>The disused tunnels are one of the most important sites for hibernating bats in south-east England. In total eight species have occurred in the tunnels: In addition to barbastelle and Bechstein's bat the most regular species are Natterer's bat <i>Myotis nattereri</i>, Daubenton's bat <i>Myotis daubentoni</i>, Brown long-eared bat <i>Plecotus auritus</i> and Brandt's <i>Myotis brandti</i>/Whiskered bats <i>Myotis mystacinus</i>.</p>
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>

Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> <li>• 1323 Bechstein's bat <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i></li> </ul>
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<b>Table A3.26: Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>	
Location:	SZ144983 (approximate centre of site)
Area:	1385.08
Main Characteristics:	The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan</li> <li>• A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.</li> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe.</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.27: Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA/Ramsar</b>	
Location:	SU761014 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	5810.03
Main Characteristics:	<p>Chichester and Langstone Harbours are two large estuarine basins linked by a channel and including extensive intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits, and dunes supporting reedbeds and some grassland. Numbers of wintering waterbirds regularly exceed 20,000 individuals and include internationally and nationally important numbers of several species.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>

Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A048(NB) <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>: Common shelduck</li> <li>• A054(NB) <i>Anas acuta</i>: Northern pintail</li> <li>• A157(NB) <i>Limosa lapponica</i>: Bar-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A160(NB) <i>Numenius arquata</i>: Eurasian curlew</li> <li>• A050(NB) <i>Anas penelope</i>: Eurasian wigeon</li> <li>• A056(NB) <i>Anas clypeata</i>: Northern shoveler</li> <li>• A162(NB) <i>Tringa totanus</i>: Common redshank</li> <li>• A141(NB) <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>: Grey plover</li> <li>• A144(NB) <i>Calidris alba</i>: Sanderling</li> <li>• A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin</li> <li>• A169(NB) <i>Arenaria interpres</i>: Ruddy turnstone</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two large estuarine basins linked by the channel which divides Hayling Island from the main Hampshire coastline. The site includes intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, sand and shingle spits and sand dune.</li> <li>• 76480 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>, Europe/Northwest Africa. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Common redshank, <i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Common shelduck, <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>, NW Europe. Grey plover, <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>, E Atlantic/W Africa-wintering. Dunlin, <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>, W Siberia/W Europe. Little tern, <i>Sterna albifrons albifrons</i>, W Europe.</li> </ul>

**Table A3.28: Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar**

Location:	SY887834 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	8168.79 (SPA); 6,730 (Ramsar)
Main Characteristics:	<p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, an</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</li> <li>• Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.</li> <li>• Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</li> </ul>

**Table A3.29: New Forest SPA/Ramsar**

Location:	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	27,997.59 (SPA); 28,003 (Ramsar)
Main Characteristics:	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
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**Table A3.30: Porton Down SPA**

Location:	SU227370 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	1562.32
Main Characteristics:	Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A133(B) <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>: Stone-curlew</li> </ul>

**Table A3.31: Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar**

Location:	SU616036 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	1248.77 (SPA); 720 (Ramsar)
Main Characteristics:	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal</p>

	<p>mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations.</li> <li>• The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site.</li> <li>• Common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>.</li> <li>• More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species.</li> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.32: Salisbury Plain SPA</b>	
Location:	SU079506 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	19688.88
Main Characteristics:	Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A133(B) <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>: Stone-curlew</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A113(B) <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>: Common quail</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.33: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>	
Location:	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	88,980.55
Main Characteristics:	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.34: Solent &amp; Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>	
Location:	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	5505.86 (SPA); 5,415 (Ramsar)
Main Characteristics:	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>

Conservation Objective:	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>

Table A3.35: Thames Basin Heaths SPA	
Location:	TQ560080 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	8274.72
Main Characteristics:	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlie sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p>



Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>

**Table A3.36: Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA**

Location:	SU805326 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	2053.83
Main Characteristics:	This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>

**Table A3.37: Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA**

Location:	SU910412 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	1869.95
Main Characteristics:	This is an extensive complex of lowland heathland, acid grassland, mire and commercial conifer plantations in south east England. The complex is made up by 14 component SSSIs and includes the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC and Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons SPA. The qualifying features present are Dartford warbler, woodlark, nightjar, depressions on peat, dry heath and wet heath.
Conservation Objective:	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>

<b>Table A3.38: Thursley &amp; Ockley Bogs Ramsar</b>	
Location:	SU908415 (approximate centre of site)
Area (ha):	265
Main Characteristics:	The site is a valley mire complex which occurs within a matrix of heathland, where drainage is impeded, and a deep layer of peat has built up from the remains of bog-moss <i>Sphagnum</i> spp. which forms much of the vegetation. Several areas of open water also contribute to the overall diversity of the site, ranging from acidic boggy pools and ditches to large ponds. It supports rare wetland invertebrates, six native reptile species, and nationally important breeding populations of <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> and <i>Lullula arborea</i> .
Conservation Objective:	N/a
Qualifying Features:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports a community of rare wetland invertebrate species including notable numbers of breeding dragonflies.</li> <li>• One of few sites in Britain to support all six native reptile species. Also supports nationally important breeding populations of European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> and woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i>.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 4: Screening of Proposed Minerals Sites

TABLE A4.1	
Site name and reference	<b>Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)</b>
Location of Site	Eastleigh Borough; SU 477 078
Brief description of Site	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 62 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open unused land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of between 1.5 and 1.6 Mt of sand and gravel</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Importation of approximately 1.9 Mt of inert material to restore to current site levels (not final)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site is allocated within the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</p>
International site potentially affected	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>
Location of International site	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	0.29km
Brief description of International site	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
Conservation Objectives of the International site	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.29km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	The interests features of the SAC would not be sensitive to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	The interests features of the SAC at this distance would not be sensitive to this hazard.
Dust	Y	Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.

Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.29 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being 1% or less, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution.
Recreation related impacts	Y	As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SAC.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	

In-combination with other plans/projects?		Yes	
International site potentially affected		Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	
Location of International site		SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)	
Distance from International site		0.30 km	
Brief description of International site		<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>	
Conservation Objectives of the International site		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
Qualifying Features of the International site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>	
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details	

Land take	N	The proposed site is located 0.30 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature bird species, particularly breeding. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to indirect impacts from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SPA, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.30 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km		

Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.29 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>



<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p><u>Ramsar Criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> </ul>

		• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i> , Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i> . Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> , NW Europe
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.29 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA/Ramsar habitat for qualifying feature bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to indirect impacts from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.29 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA/Ramsar.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
Relevant Local Plans Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026		

Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km

Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km

Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km

Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km

Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km

Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149

Non-residential within 5 km: 78

Other projects

Southampton to London Pipeline

**Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:**

**Alone?**

**Yes (C2)**

**In-combination with other plans/projects?**

**Yes**

TABLE A4.2		
Site name and reference		<b>Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)</b>
Location of Site		East Hampshire District; SU 77400 29700
Brief description of Site		<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 20 ha <b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land <b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1.7 Mt of building and silica sand <b>Restoration:</b> Wetland and conservation <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>
International site potentially affected		<b>Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA</b>
Location of International site		SU805326 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site		0.26km
Brief description of International site		This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas.
Conservation Objectives of the International site		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details

Land take	N	The site is located 0.26km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Due to the nature of the current arable landuse, the proposed site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to indirect impacts on qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the separation of the proposed site and the SPA by a watercourse and the absence, therefore, of a water pollution impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would not be likely to have a significant effect on the SPA.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.26 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the intended activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and <1% increase in traffic, the SPA is unlikely to be significantly affected by this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SPA would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) - 0.32 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13 Non-residential within 5 km: 11 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		

<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>East Hampshire Hangers SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU739268 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.35km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</li> <li>• 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines*</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> <li>• 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.35km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the separation of the proposed site and the SAC by a watercourse and the absence, therefore, of a water pollutant impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Due to the elevated nature of the SAC land parcels and their separation from the proposed site by a watercourse, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being 1% or less, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)		

East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) (M) - 2.71 km	
Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) - 2.86 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 27	
Non-residential within 5 km: 16	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Woolmer Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU805325 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.85km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds</li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with Erica tetralix</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul>



Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.85km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed usage of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the distance between the proposed site and the SAC and the fact that watercourses run from the SAC passed the proposed site, there is an absence of water pollution impact pathway. As such, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their separation by built infrastructure, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being 1% or less, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would be unlikely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u>		

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 11	
Non-residential within 5 km: 8	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

TABLE A4.3		
Site name and reference		<b>Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)</b>
Location of Site		East Hampshire District; SU 81100 38800
Brief description of Site		<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral Extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 1.7 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Active quarry – Extension area is open grassland and woodland</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of up to 150,000 tonnes of building and silica sand</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to grassland and woodland</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
International site potentially affected		<b>Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA</b>
Location of International site		SU805326 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site		0.32km
Brief description of International site		This group of heathland sites comprises Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA, made up by 4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The qualifying features are dystrophic lakes, dry and wet heath, depressions on peat, Dartford warbler, nightjar and woodlark. The complex includes important military training land as well as popular recreational areas.
Conservation Objectives of the International site		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details

Land take	N	The site is located 0.32km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Due to the nature of the current arable landuse, the proposed site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the nature of the proposed development, it is unlikely that the qualifying features would be significantly affected by this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to indirect impacts on qualifying features from this hazard.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the separation of the proposed site and the SPA by a watercourse (River Slea), which flows away from the SPA and the absence, therefore, of a water pollution impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.32 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the intended activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and <1% increase in traffic, the SPA would be unlikely to be significantly affected by this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SPA would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:		

Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) - 0.26 km Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13 Non-residential within 5 km: 11 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>East Hampshire Hangers SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU739268 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.86km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</li> <li>• 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines*</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> <li>• 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.86km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, with the site downstream of the SAC and the absence, therefore, of a water pollutant impact pathway between the sites, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the projected increase in traffic movements being <1%, the interest features are unlikely to be significantly affected by air pollution.

Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRow on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) - 1.35 km Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03) (M) - 2.71 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13 Non-residential within 5 km: 11 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU914411 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.13km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The heathland is a series of large fragments of previously more continuous areas and is principally dominated by heather – dwarf gorse ( <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i> ) dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants., The predominant habitat is heath, scrub, maquis and garrigue, phygrana (75%) with other areas of Bogs, Marshes, Water fringed vegetation, Fens (10%), Coniferous woodland (10%) and Inland water bodies (Standing	

	<p>water, Running water) (5%). This habitat supports an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species</p> <p>The wet heath at Thursley is NVC type M16 <i>Erica tetralix</i> – <i>Sphagnum compactum</i> and contains several rare plants, including great sundew <i>Drosera anglica</i>, bog hair-grass <i>Deschampsia setacea</i>, bog orchid <i>Hammarbya paludosa</i> and brown beak-sedge <i>Rhynchospora fusca</i>. There are transitions to valley bog and dry heath. Thursley Common is an important site for invertebrates, including the nationally rare white-faced darter <i>Leucorhinia dubia</i>.</p> <p>The site is selected as a key representative of NVC type H2 <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Ulex minor</i> dry heathland. There are transitions to wet heath and valley mire, scrub, woodland and acid grassland, including types rich in annual plants. The habitat support an important assemblage of animal species, including numerous rare and local invertebrate species, European nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>, Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i>, sand lizard <i>Lacerta agilis</i> and smooth snake <i>Coronella austriaca</i>.</p>	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.13km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.



Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 27 Non-residential within 5 km: 16 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Thursley, Hankley &amp; Frensham Commons SPA</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU910412 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.13km	

<b>Brief description of International site</b>		This is an extensive complex of lowland heathland, acid grassland, mire and commercial conifer plantations in south east England. The complex is made up by 14 component SSSIs and includes the Thames Basin Heaths SPA, Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC and Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons SPA. The qualifying features present are Dartford warbler, woodlark, nightjar, depressions on peat, dry heath and wet heath.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.13km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the absence of water pollution impact pathway, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.

Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SPA would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 3 Non-residential within 5 km: 3		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Shortheath Common SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU774367 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.29km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	Shortheath Common SAC is common land situated in East Hampshire and consists of a wide range of wet and dry heathland habitats and bog woodland. The focal point of the site is a substantial valley mire with a rich ground flora of species such as sedges, sundew, cotton grass, and marsh cinquefoil. Bog mosses form a floating raft over much of the mire. The mire is notable for its high cover of cranberry. The site has a diverse dragonfly assemblage.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitats, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitats rely</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.29km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Waverley Local Plan 2018 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Surrey Minerals and Waste Plan 2011		

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

None

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 6

Non-residential within 5 km: 10

Other projects

Southampton to London Pipeline

**Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:**

**Alone?**

**No (B)**

**In-combination with other plans/projects?**

**No**

<b>TABLE A4.4</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	East Hampshire District; 474576, 141536
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral processing and Rail depot</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 4.2 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing Oil and Gas development</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>East Hampshire Hangers SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU739268 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.71km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The East Hampshire Hangers is designated primarily for its examples of beech forests and its mixed woodland associated with base-rich slopes in addition to chalk grassland of importance to orchids, yew forests and its population of Early gentian.</p> <p>The beech forests are extremely rich in terms of vascular plants and include areas with old pollards on former wood-pasture as well as high forest. The sloped mixed woodland is unusual in southern England and notably contains areas of small-leaved lime. The moss flora is richer than on the chalk examples and includes several species that are rare in the lowlands. The Wealden Edge Hangers component of the site contains stands of yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> woodland.</p> <p>The chalk grassland at Noar Hill hosts an important population of Early gentian and an outstanding assemblage of orchids, including one of the largest UK populations of Musk orchid.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9130 Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests</li> <li>• 9180 Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines*</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 91J0 <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles*</li> <li>• 1654 Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.71 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the agricultural nature of the proposed site and the absence of PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the SAC would not be likely to be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u>		

<p>East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)          South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)          Hart Local Plan 2014-2032          Basingstoke &amp; Deane Borough Council Local Plan 2011-2029</p>	
<p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>          Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01) (M) - 1.35 km          Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02) (M) - 2.86 km</p>	
<p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>          Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 13          Non-residential within 5 km: 11</p>	
<p><u>Other projects</u>          Southampton to London Pipeline</p>	
<p><b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b></p>	
Alone?	No (B)
In-combination with other plans/projects?	No



TABLE A4.5	
Site name and reference	<b>Warren Heath West &amp; Warren Heath East (HAR01)</b>
Location of Site	Hart District; SU 77373 60197 (West) & SU 78184 60307 (East)
Brief description of Site	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 19.2 ha (west) &amp; 14.6 ha (east)</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Managed woodland</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
International site potentially affected	<b>Thames Basin Heaths SPA</b>
Location of International site	TQ560080 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	Adjacent (possible boundary overlap)
Brief description of International site	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlies sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p>

<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	Y	The site is located adjacent to and possible slightly within the SPA. The SPA may, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature including bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to indirect impacts from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SPA, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is adjacent (possible slightly within) the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.

Air quality / Traffic	Y	Based on the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	As there are PRoW adjacent to the proposed site (footpath and bridleway) and there will be informal recreational use of the site, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Hart Local Plan 2014-2032 Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework Adopted Core Strategy 2010 Bracknell Forest emerging Local Plan <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2022 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) (W) - Within Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) (M) - Within <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 53 Non-residential within 5 km: 25 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

TABLE A4.6	
Site name and reference	<b>Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)</b>
Location of Site	Hart District; SU 805 585
Brief description of Site	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 52 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Commercial forestry and open heathland</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, as an extension to the existing Bramshill Quarry, located immediately west of the site.</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits.</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Current allocation in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</p>
International site potentially affected	<b>Thames Basin Heaths SPA</b>
Location of International site	TQ560080 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	Within
Brief description of International site	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlie sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p>
Conservation Objectives of the International site	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	Y	The site is located within the SPA. The SPA would, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is located within the SPA
Noise	Y	As the proposed site is within the SPA, there is likely to be a significant effect on the qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	As above.
Recreation related impacts	Y	As there are PRoW in close proximity to the proposed site (footpath and bridleway) and there is likely to be informal recreational use of the site, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the rest of the SPA.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Hart Local Plan 2014-2032 Rushmoor Local Plan 2014-2032 Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework Adopted Core Strategy 2010 Bracknell Forest emerging Local Plan		

<u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u>	
Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2022	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) (M) – adjacent (possibly slightly within)	
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02) (W) - Within	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 53	
Non-residential within 5 km: 25	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>TABLE A4.7</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest District; SZ 2557 9395
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 26.62 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of approximately 1.75 million tonnes of sand and gravel</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.85km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.85 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the agricultural nature of the proposed site it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.



Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km		

Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.27 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The proposed site is located 1.27 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is currently managed as intensive arable and would not, therefore, provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	There is the potential for a water pollution impact on the SPA from the development of this site, which includes nutrient enrichment. Further consideration needs to be given to the presence of impact pathways between the proposed site and the SPA.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the nature of its qualifying features, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on those features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036		

New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014	
<u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u>	
Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent	
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km	
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km	
Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km	
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km	
Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km	
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km	
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208	
Non-residential within 5 km: 113	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	
<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.87km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.  The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of

	<p>intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.87 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is currently managed as intensive arable and would not, therefore, provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying species.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SPA/Ramsar, the distance between the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 3.87 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.

Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	No (B)	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	No	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.99km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.	

	<p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and</li> </ul>



		<p><i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.99 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the agricultural nature of the proposed site, it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features relating to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u>  Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u></p>		

Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km	
Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km	
Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km	
Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km	
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km	
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km	
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km	
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km	
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km	
Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km	
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65	
Non-residential within 5 km: 43	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.29km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally</p>

		important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 4.29 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is currently managed as intensive arable and would not, therefore, provide supporting habitat for SAC qualifying species.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.

Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SAC, the distance between the proposed site and the SAC, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 4.29 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a PRoW within and on the boundary of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187		

Non-residential within 5 km: 88	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A4.8</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Yeaton Farm (NFD02)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest District; SZ 272941
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction  <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 32.6 ha  <b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land  <b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of approximately 1.1 Million tonnes of sand and gravel  <b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture  <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.38km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.38 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard.

Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) - 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48		



<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.44 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>

Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.44 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature bird species, particularly breeding. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Based on nature of the proposed activity and the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying feature species, those qualifying feature species may be vulnerable to this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	There is the potential for there to be a water pollution impact on the SPA from the development of this site, which includes nutrient input. Further consideration needs to be given to the presence of impact pathways between the proposed site and the SPA.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the nature of its qualifying features, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on those features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA and lack of need for PRoW diversion.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036		

New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014	
<u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u>	
Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent	
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km	
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km	
Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km	
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km	
Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km	
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208	
Non-residential within 5 km: 113	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	
<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.69km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.  The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of

	<p>intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 2.69 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying species.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SPA/Ramsar, the distance between the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 2.69 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.

Recreation related impacts	N	Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	No (B)	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	No	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	Solent Maritime SAC	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.12 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.	

	<p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>

Land take	N	The site is located 3.12 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Although a watercourse exists close to the proposed site that feeds into the SAC, the distance between the proposed site and the SAC, which is significantly greater than the 'as the crow flies' distance of 3.12 km, would make any associated significant effect unlikely.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on its qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the fact that the magnitude of change in traffic resulting from the proposed development from the existing conditions would be negligible, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SAC.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km		



<p>Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km  Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km  Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km  Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km  <u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187  Non-residential within 5 km: 88  <u>Other projects</u>  Southampton to London Pipeline</p>	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.98 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>

<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.98 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.

Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the proposed site, it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features relating to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there are PRoW within 50m of the proposed site, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement, due to the distance from the SPA/Ramsar.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  Christchurch and East Dorset Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Mineral and Waste Plans</u>  Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km</p>		

Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km	
Development Plan planned development:	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65	
Non-residential within 5 km: 43	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A4.9</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Purple Haze (NFD03)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest District; SU 11500 06900
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 70 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Managed woodland and heathland</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 8 Mt of sand and gravel</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to heathland, woodland and conservation</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site is allocated in the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heaths SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887835 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.21km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>*</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.21 km from the SAC. The SAC site would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Due to the nature of the SAC's qualifying features, the site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the SAC's qualifying features, the proposed use of the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on those features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	Y	Based on the proximity of the SAC, the qualifying features could be vulnerable to this hazard
Water pollution	Y	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the likely increase in traffic being less than 1%, it is not likely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Based on the proximity of the SAC and the presence of a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, there is the potential of impact on the SAC from recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>		

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km	
Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km	
Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km	
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8	
Non-residential within 5 km: 8	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887834 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.21km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, an</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>

<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</li> <li>• Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.</li> <li>• Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.21 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	There is the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to significant effects from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.



Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.21 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Based on the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar and the presence of a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, there is the potential of impact on the SPA/Ramsar from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>River Avon SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU124339 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.26km	

<b>Brief description of International site</b>		The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> <li>• 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.26 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site and the nature of its qualifying features, the intended use of the site is not likely to have a significant effect on those features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.

Water pollution	Y	Based on the proximity of the river and river corridor, there is the potential for the SAC to be significantly affected by this hazard. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SAC, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.16 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 0.53 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 0.80 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ144983 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.33 km	

<b>Brief description of International site</b>		The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan</li> <li>• A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall</li> </ul> Ramsar Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.</li> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe.</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.33 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar site would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the qualifying features, the proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the nature of its qualifying features, the intended use of the site is not likely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.

Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the proximity of the river and river corridor, there is the potential for the SPA/Ramsar to be significantly affected by this hazard. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.20km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caerulea</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.2km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features relating to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.

Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	No (B)	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	No	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	New Forest SPA/Ramsar	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.23 km	



<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>,</li> </ul>

		<p><i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.23 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the proposed site, it does not include supporting habitat relevant to the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features relating to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although there is a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>		

## Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km  
 Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  
 Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  
 Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  
 Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  
 Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  
 Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  
 Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km  
 Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  
 Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  
 Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65  
 Non-residential within 5 km: 43

**Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:**

<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A4.10</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Midgham Farm (NFD04)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest District; SU 1287 1212
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 89.7 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 4.18 Mt of sand and gravel from two areas east and west of Lomer Lane</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ144983 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.53 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan</li> <li>• A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.</li> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.53 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and its land management, the site may provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA supporting habitat could lead to significant effects on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that a PROW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement.

<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>	
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>River Avon SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU124339 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.53 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> <li>• 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.53 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that a PRow crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement.

<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>	
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.16 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 0.80 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 1.26 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heaths SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887835 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.79 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinia caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>*</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.79 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the position of the proposed site and the SAC in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.

Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887834 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.79km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p>	

<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</li> <li>• Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.</li> <li>• Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.79 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.

Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the position of the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a likely significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	

In-combination with other plans/projects?		Yes
International site potentially affected	The New Forest SAC	
Location of International site	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)	
Distance from International site	1.95 km	
Brief description of International site	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>	
Conservation Objectives of the International site	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	
Qualifying Features of the International site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.95km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.

Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>  Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70  Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p>		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>	

<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.95 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.95 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.

Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>	

<b>TABLE A4.11</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Hyde Farm, Bickton</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest District; SU 1537 1291
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 54.3</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 3.2 Mt of sand and gravel from two parcels, north and south of Hern Lane</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels using approximately 4 Mt of inert fill material, including nature conservation and increased permissive access</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.06 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale</li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus</li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.06km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC

Noise	N	The interests features of the SAC would not be sensitive to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	Y	Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.06 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site and the fact that PRoW criss-cross the site, the SAC's interest features could be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km		

Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.06 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>

<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.06 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The site could be providing SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, particularly for qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, could lead to significant adverse effects from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.

Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.06 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the fact that PRow criss-cross the site, the SPA/Ramsar's interest features could be significantly affected by recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>  Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u></p>		



Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>		
<b>River Avon SAC</b>		
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU124339 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.16 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> <li>• 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>

Land take	N	The site is located 0.16 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The interests features of the SAC would not be sensitive to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	Y	Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Water pollution	Y	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.16 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Due to the proximity of the SAC, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Due to the distance of the SAC from the proposed site and the fact that PROW criss-cross the site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 0.53 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 0.80 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 1.26 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		

<b>Alone?</b>		<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ144983 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.60 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan</li> <li>• A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall</li> </ul> Ramsar Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.</li> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.60km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.

Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The site could be providing SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, particularly for qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, could lead to significant adverse effects from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Due to the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar, interest features are considered vulnerable to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.60 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat, could lead to significant adverse effects from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	Y	Due to the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the fact that PRow criss-cross the site, the interest features could be affected by this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km		

Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heaths SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887835 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.24 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>*</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> </ul>

• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i>		
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.24 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on the International site.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km		

<p>Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km  Development Plan planned development:  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8  Non-residential within 5 km: 8</p>	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887834 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.24 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</li> <li>• Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.</li> <li>• Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.24 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Due to the distance between the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar, the site is unlikely to provide supporting habitat for the International site.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.



Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>	

<b>TABLE A4.12</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Cobley Wood (NFD06)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest District; SU 1310 5777
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction  <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 14.8 ha  <b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land  <b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1 Mt of sand and gravel  <b>Restoration:</b> Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included  <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>  <b>Additional information:</b> The site is proposed to be processed as an extension to Hamer Warren Quarry, with a conveyor either over or under Harbridge Drove.</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ144983 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.79 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan</li> <li>• A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.</li> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.79 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and its land management, the site may provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, particularly offsite roosting and foraging. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Noise	Y	The potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat could lead to significant effects on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site and the potential suitability of the site as SPA/Ramsar supporting habitat could lead to significant effects on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.

Recreation related impacts	Y	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that a PROW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>River Avon SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU124339 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.80 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulin's Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> <li>• 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.80 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features. Further consideration will need to be given to the presence of potential impact pathways.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	Y	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, there is the potential for this hazard to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.

Recreation related impacts	Y	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that a PRoW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.16 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 0.53 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 1.26 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 10		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heaths SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887835 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.09 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>*</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.09 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the position of the proposed site and the SAC in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a likely significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the SAC from the proposed site, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the qualifying features.

Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887834 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.09km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.	



	This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath ( <i>Erica ciliaris</i> , <i>E. tetralix</i> ) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, an</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</li> <li>• Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species</li> <li>• Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.09 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.

Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the position of the proposed site and the SPA/Ramsar in relation to the Avon Valley and its river, it is unlikely that there would be impact pathways that would create a likely significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar from the proposed site, it is unlikely that this hazard would have a significant effect on the qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.58 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14		

Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:	
Alone?	No (B)
In-combination with other plans/projects?	No
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.28 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale</li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 2.28 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.

Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of supporting habitat for SAC qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC from this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>  Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70</p>		

Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.28 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 2.28 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The proposed site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	The distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the intended activity would not lead to a significant effect on qualifying feature species from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.

Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the lack of supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying features, the proposed use of the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on those features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance from the SPA/Ramsar and position of the proposed site on the opposite side of the Avon Valley from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar from this hazard.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>  Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65  Non-residential within 5 km: 43</p>		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>	



<b>TABLE A4.13</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Totton Sidings (NFD08)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Rail Depot  <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 1.12 ha  <b>Current use:</b> Rail siding and adjacent railway land  <b>Proposal:</b> Creation of a rail depot  <b>Restoration:</b> N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)  <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>  <b>Additional information:</b> 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.</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.67 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the</p>

	Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.67 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA and separation by significant urban development, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As the site is an existing developed area and is separated from the SPA by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site and its separation from the SPA by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely

		that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.33 km	

<p><b>Brief description of International site</b></p>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.33 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and separation by significant urban development, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As the site is an existing developed area and is separated from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is

		unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site and its separation from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible (<1%) increase in associated traffic), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 0.17 km  Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) - 0.29 km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) - 1.15 km  Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) - 1.25 km  Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) - 2.05 km  Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) - 2.69 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) - 3.87 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) - 3.96 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149  Non-residential within 5 km: 78</p> <p><u>Other projects</u>  Southampton to London Pipeline</p>		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		

<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.33 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>		
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.33 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and separation by significant urban development, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As the site is an existing developed area and is separated from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site and its separation from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, it is unlikely that development of the site would have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the negligible (<1% increase in associated traffic), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.



<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>	
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u>	
New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036	
New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)	
Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km	
Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km	
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km	
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km	
Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km	
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 4.30 km	
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187	
Non-residential within 5 km: 88	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.31 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.

	<p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> </ul> <p>1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></p>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.31 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and its separation from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, the site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, its separation from the SAC by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development and the direction of hydrological flow from the site towards Southampton Water, the site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible (<1%) increase in associated traffic, the site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
Relevant Local Plans		

New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036	
New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)	
Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km	
Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km	
Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km	
Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 2.28 km	
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km	
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km	
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km	
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km	
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km	
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km	
Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70	
Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.31 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.

	<p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and</li> </ul>

		scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.31 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and its separation from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development, the site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, its separation from the SPA/Ramsar by an extensive complex of road, residential and commercial development and the direction of hydrological flow from the site towards Southampton Water, the site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible (<1%) increase in associated traffic, the site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
Relevant Local Plans New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)		

Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  
 Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)  
Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:  
 Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km  
 Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  
 Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  
 Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 2.28 km  
 Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  
 Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  
 Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km  
 Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  
 Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  
 Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km  
 Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km  
Development Plan planned development:  
 Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65  
 Non-residential within 5 km: 43

**Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:**

<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A4.14</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Southampton District; SU 4311 0998
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral wharf  <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 16 ha  <b>Current use:</b> Existing mineral wharf  <b>Proposal:</b> Modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations  <b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)  <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>  <b>Additional information:</b> Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted HMWP</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	Adjacent/within
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> </ul>



<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	Y	The site is adjacent to the SPA and a small portion within the red line boundary appears to overlap with the SPA. The SPA may be affected by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA
Noise	Y	The proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to significant effects on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site, its intended use is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	The proximity of the site to the SPA could lead to significant effects on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km		

<p>Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km  Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km  Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km  Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km  <u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208  Non-residential within 5 km: 113  <u>Other projects</u>  Southampton to London Pipeline</p>	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.17 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important</p>

	numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.17 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar
Noise	Y	The proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar could lead to significant effects on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Dust	Y	As above.
Water pollution	Y	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site, its intended use is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	Y	The proximity of the site to the SPA/Ramsar could lead to significant effects on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km		

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>River Itchen SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU467174 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.20 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with Ranunculion and Batrachion vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p>

	The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river's valley.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> <li>• 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.20 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.

Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity, distance of the proposed site from the SAC and its position further downstream, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site, the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and its position further downstream, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km  Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) - 2.94 km  Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 3.20 km  Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) - 3.45 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 57  Non-residential within 5 km: 107</p> <p><u>Other projects</u>  Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project.  Southampton to London Pipeline</p>		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>

In-combination with other plans/projects?	No
International site potentially affected	Solent Maritime SAC
Location of International site	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	4.30 km
Brief description of International site	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
Conservation Objectives of the International site	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.30 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is already developed land and an operational wharf and provides no supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on its interest features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the developed nature of the site and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)		

Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036

Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:

Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km

Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km

Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km

Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km

Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km

Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km

Development Plan planned development:

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187

Non-residential within 5 km: 88

Other projects

Southampton to London Pipeline

**Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:**

**Alone?**

**No (B)**

**In-combination with other plans/projects?**

**No**

TABLE A4.15		
Site name and reference		<b>Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)</b>
Location of Site		Test Valley Borough; SU 3244 2229
Brief description of Site		<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 32 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of 600,000 tonnes of sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Scoping Opinion application was made, SCO/2020/0566, in 2020. Decided on 02/12/2020</p>
International site potentially affected		<b>Mottisfont Bats SAC</b>
Location of International site		SU322297 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site		4.01 km
Brief description of International site		The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding.
Conservation Objectives of the International site		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details

Land take	N	The site is located 4.01 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	Although the site is predominantly arable, it contains significant tree belts and hedgerows and is within 7.5 km of the SAC. As such, the potential contribution that the site makes to habitat connectivity for bat foraging will need to be assessed.
Noise	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on qualifying features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their relative positions in the River Test catchment, the hazard is considered to have a negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRoW on the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 6.70 km		

Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 3.51 km Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 3 Other projects Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.04 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 4.04 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.

Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km		

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70 Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.42 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.42 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.

Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and on the fact that there are no PRoW on the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u>  Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u></p>		

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A4.16</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Land at the Triangle (TSV07)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Test Valley Borough; SU 33502 19524
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction  <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 68 ha  <b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land  <b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 2 Mt of sand and gravel  <b>Restoration:</b> Restoration of existing levels for use as agriculture with enhanced environmental and ecological benefits, using up to 2 Mt of inert waste material  <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> 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'</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.87 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>

<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>

Land take	N	The site is located 2.87 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km		

<p>Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km          Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km          Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km          Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km          Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km          Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km  <u>Development Plan planned development:</u>          Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70          Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p>	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.35 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> </ul>

<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.35 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.



Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that there are no PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u>		

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.96 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>

<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.96 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.

Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	The site is approximately 1 km from the River Test SSSI, which drains into the SPA/Ramsar. Although the 'on the ground' distance to the SPA/Ramsar is above any threshold for most potential pollution impacts, this impact pathway may be likely to enable the development at this site to significantly affect the International site in relation to nutrient enrichment.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that there are no PRoW on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km		

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 Other projects Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.49 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 4.49 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	The site is approximately 1 km from the River Test SSSI, which drains into the SAC. Although the 'on the ground' distance to the SAC is above any threshold for most potential pollution impacts, this impact pathway may be likely to enable the development at this site to significantly affect the International site in relation to nutrient enrichment.

Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Emer Bog SAC</b>	

<b>Location of International site</b>		SU394214 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>		4.97 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>		<p>The site comprises an extensive valley bog which has been described as unparalleled in lowland England as an example of a young oligotrophic / mesotrophic basin mire, together with associated damp acidic grassland, heathland and developing woodland over Bracklesham Beds in the Hampshire Basin.</p> <p>The bog grades downstream into mature alder carr and upstream into heathland. To the south and west of Emer Bog, the site includes remnants of former common land, now acidic grassland. The invertebrate fauna of the bog and heath is of considerable interest and very large numbers of moths have been recorded.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 4.97 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and the absence of a hydrological impact pathway for pollutants due to its separation by the River Test corridor, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to cause a likely significant effect.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance from the SAC and the separation of the proposed minerals site and the SAC by the River Test corridor and residential and commercial



		development, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to cause a likely significant effect.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.83 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 20 Non-residential within 5 km: 16		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Mottisfont Bats SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU322297 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	6.70 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 6.70 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	Although the site is predominantly arable, it contains significant tree belts running east-west and north-south and the northern part of the sites is within 7.5 km of the SAC. As such, the potential contribution that the site makes to habitat connectivity for bat foraging will need to be assessed.
Noise	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on qualifying features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their relative positions in the River Test catchment, the hazard is considered to have a negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the predicted increase in traffic of only 1%, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and on the fact that there are no PRow on or within 50m of the site, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		

<u>Relevant Local Plans</u>	
Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)	
New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036	
New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) – 4.01 km	
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 3.51 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8	
Non-residential within 5 km: 3	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>

TABLE A4.17		
Site name and reference		<b>Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)</b>
Location of Site		Test Valley Borough; SU 30670 22820
Brief description of Site		<p><b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b></p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Fruit Farm / Nursery</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site was submitted and assessment under the HMWP (2013). The site was not taken forward to allocation.</p>
International site potentially affected		<b>Mottisfont Bats SAC</b>
Location of International site		SU322297 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site		3.51 km
Brief description of International site		The Mottisfont woodland, which is near Romsey in Hampshire, supports an important population of the rare Barbastelle bat <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> . Mottisfont contains a mix of woodland types including hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i> coppice with standards, broadleaved plantation and coniferous plantation which the bats use for breeding, roosting, commuting and feeding.
Conservation Objectives of the International site		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1308 Barbastelle <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.51 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.

Removal of supporting habitat	Y	There are tree belts and woodland adjacent and significant bat activity has been recorded close to the site, including a record for Barbastelle within 0.9 km south east of the site. Based on the proximity of the SAC, the potential contribution that the site makes to habitat connectivity for bat foraging will need to be assessed.
Noise	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on qualifying features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and their relative positions in the River Test catchment, the hazard is considered to have a negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) – 4.01 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 6.70 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 3		

Other projects Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	
	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.07 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.07 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to

		have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would have no effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u>  Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65  Non-residential within 5 km: 43</p>		



Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:	
Alone?	No (B)
In-combination with other plans/projects?	No
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.07 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale</li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.07 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the nature of the site, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Noise	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Dust	N	As above.

Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the proposed site from the SAC and the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	N	As above.
Air quality / Traffic	N	Due to the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the hazard is considered to have negligible potential to have a significant effect on SAC qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would have no effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u>  Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70  Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p>		

<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

## Appendix 5: Screening of Proposed Waste Sites

TABLE A5.1	
Site name and reference	<b>Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)</b>
Location of Site	Eastleigh Borough; SU 50239 18514
Brief description of Site	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing  <b>Approximate size of site:</b> 0.404 ha  <b>Current use:</b> Open scrubland  <b>Proposal:</b> Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry  <b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent facility)  <b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
International site potentially affected	<b>River Itchen SAC</b>
Location of International site	SU467174 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	2.94 km
Brief description of International site	<p>The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with Ranunculion and Batrachion vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p>

	The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river's valley.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> <li>• 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.94 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.

Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	As above.
Leachate	N	Based on the nature of the proposed use of the site and the distance of the proposed site from the SAC, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036  Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)  South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019)</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) - 1.46 km  Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 3.20 km  Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) - 3.45 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 57  Non-residential within 5 km: 107</p> <p><u>Other projects</u>  Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project.  Southampton to London Pipeline</p>		

Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:	
Alone?	No (B)
In-combination with other plans/projects?	No



<b>TABLE A3.2</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Down Barn Farm (FAR01)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Fareham Borough; SU 59167 07419
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 3.5 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing aggregate recycling facility</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.85 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> </ul>

<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.85 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is partially open arable and partially development land, separated from the SPA by a complex of major roads, residential and commercial built infrastructure and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA.
Dust	Y	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the proposed site could have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, close proximity of the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features from this hazard.

Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	The site is within 0.15 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU616036 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.09 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin</li> </ul> <p><u>Ramsar Criteria:</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. Common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>. More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species.</li> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.09 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is partially open arable and partially development land, separated from the SPA/Ramsar by a complex of major roads, residential and commercial built infrastructure and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, close proximity to the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.

Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	The site is within 0.15 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA/Ramsar, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) - 1.27 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 68 Non-residential within 5 km: 37 <u>Other projects</u> AQUIND Interconnector		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

<b>TABLE A3.3</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Fareham Borough; 459446, 107323
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 1.3 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Material and equipment depot for M27 Smart Motorway upgrade</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Development of an inert recycling facility</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b> Site appears to be operating as an inert recycling facility already</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.14 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> </ul>

<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.14 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land operating as a waste processing site and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, close proximity of the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.
Water use	N	As above.



Water pollution	Y	The site is within 0.45 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU616036 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.27km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A069(NB) <i>Mergus serrator</i>: Red-breasted merganser</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• A149(NB) <i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>: Dunlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. Common cordgrass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha</i> spp. and sea lettuce <i>Ulva lactuca</i>. More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species.</li> <li>• Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.27 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land operating as a waste processing site and would not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, close proximity to the SRN and traffic increase predicted as being less than 1%, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and their separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built infrastructure, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development activity and the distance of the proposed site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features.

Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	The site is within 0.45 km of the River Wallington, which drains directly into the SPA/Ramsar, with the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed use of the site, the site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Portsmouth Local Plan 2006 – 2027 Gosport Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) - 1.09 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 68 Non-residential within 5 km: 37 <u>Other projects</u> AQUIND Interconnector		
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

TABLE A3.4	
Site name and reference	<b>Rookery Farm (FAR03)</b>
Location of Site	Fareham Borough; SU 51334 09206
Brief description of Site	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 5.5 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing aggregate recycling facility</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Currently a safeguarded site under Policy 26 of the adopted HMWP</p>
International site potentially affected	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>
Location of International site	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	1.25 km
Brief description of International site	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>.</p> <p>The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
Conservation Objectives of the International site	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.25 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and its separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built development, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.

Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development, the distance of the site from the SAC and the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Water use	N	Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the proximity of the SAC and the river corridor, there is the potential for the SAC to be significantly affected by this hazard, particularly nutrient enrichment. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed site use and distance from the SAC, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026  Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036  Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging)  Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km  Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km  Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km  Yeaton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km  Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187  Non-residential within 5 km: 88</p> <p><u>Other projects</u></p>		

Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.30 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>



Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.30 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and its separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built development, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development, the distance of the site from the SPA and the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Water use	N	Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the proximity of the SPA and the river corridor, there is the potential for the SPA to be significantly affected by this hazard, particularly nutrient enrichment. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed site use and distance from the SPA, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.

Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) – 3.07km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>		
<b>Location of International site</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.25 km	

<p><b>Brief description of International site</b></p>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.25 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA/Ramsar, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.

Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and its separation by a complex of major roads and residential and commercial built development, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	Based on the nature of the proposed development, the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the negligible associated increase in traffic, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Water use	N	Based on the nature of the site and distance from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar and the river corridor, there is the potential for the SPA/Ramsar to be significantly affected by this hazard, particularly nutrient enrichment. Further consideration should be given to the presence of impact pathways.
Leachate	N	Based on the proposed site use and distance from the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed site would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the proposed site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features through recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km		

Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149 Non-residential within 5 km: 78 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>TABLE A3.5</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Hart District; SU 79174 58365 and SU 78807 58264
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste importation</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 81 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing quarry</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m3 of inert waste material</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> As above</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Thames Basin Heaths SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	TQ560080 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	Within
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Thames Basin Heaths form part of a complex of heathlands in southern England that support important breeding bird populations. Scattered trees and scrub are used for roosting. The open heathland habitats overlie sand and gravel sediments, give rise to sandy or peaty acidic soils, supporting dry heath vegetation, wet heath and bogs. The site consists of tracts of heathland, scrub and woodland, once almost continuous, but now fragmented into separate blocks by roads, urban development and farmland. Less open habitats of scrub, acidic woodland and conifer plantations dominate, within which are scattered areas of open heath and mire.</p> <p>Species: The site supports important breeding populations of a number of birds of lowland heathland. Most notably Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> (7.8% of UK population) and Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> (9.9% of UK population), both of which nest on the ground, often at the woodland/heathland edge, and Dartford warbler <i>Sylvia undata</i> (27.8% of UK population), which often nests in gorse <i>Ulex</i> sp.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	Y	The site is located within the SPA. As such, the SPA will be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	The rest of the site provides supporting habitat for the SPA, particularly for ground nesting and foraging qualifying bird species
Dust	Y	Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Noise	Y	As above.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.
Vermin	N	Based on the nature of the proposal, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from this hazard on SPA qualifying features.
Traffic	Y	Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Impact of building	N	Based on the nature of the proposal, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from this hazard on SPA qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	Y	Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Water use	N	Based on the nature of the proposal, there is unlikely to be a significant effect from this hazard on SPA qualifying features.
Water pollution	Y	Based on proximity, this proposal has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features in relation to this hazard.
Leachate	Y	As above.



Recreation related impacts	N	Although the area is criss-crossed by a number of informal access routes, as an existing active quarry the proposal is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Hart Local Plan 2014-2032 Rushmoor Local Plan 2014-2032 Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework Adopted Core Strategy 2010 Bracknell Forest emerging Local Plan <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Central and Eastern Berkshire Joint Minerals and Waste Plan 2022 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03) - Within Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01) (M) - Within <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 53 Non-residential within 5 km: 25 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

TABLE A3.6	
Site name and reference	<b>Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)</b>
Location of Site	New Forest District; 413035, 110661
Brief description of Site	<p><b>Site category:</b> Hazardous landfill</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 6.25 ha (part)</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Active sand and gravel quarry</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> Restoration as per the permitted proposals of Bleak Hill II</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b> Site is currently permitted for sand and gravel extraction under planning permission 19/11325</p>
International site potentially affected	<b>River Avon SAC</b>
Location of International site	SU467174 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site	1.46 km
Brief description of International site	The River Avon SAC is one of the richest chalk rivers in Europe. It is important for its fish population, invertebrate, which include populations of Desmoulins Whorl Snail and its in-river plant community habitat as well as bankside habitats.
Conservation Objectives of the International site	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> <li>• 1095 Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.46 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	As above.
Impact of building	N	As above.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SAC. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Leachate	Y	There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SAC and the site is in an elevated position relative to the river valley. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
Relevant Local Plans		
New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036		

New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014	
<u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>	
Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) - 2.94 km	
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) - 3.20 km	
Three Maids Hill (WIN04) (W) - 3.45 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8	
Non-residential within 5 km: 10	
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ144983 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.46 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Avon Valley SPA is a wide river valley comprising mostly unimproved wet grassland and has importance for wintering wildfowl with Bewick's Swan and Gadwall as the notified features. The population of Bewick's Swan in the Avon Valley have decreased in line with a national trend of decrease, which is felt to be due to decreased breeding success. At the moment the SPA does not meet the threshold for them.
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A037(NB) <i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>: Bewick swan</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A051(NB) <i>Anas strepera</i>: Gadwall</li> </ul> Ramsar Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species.</li> <li>• Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i>, NW Europe. Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i>, NW Europe. Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.46 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	SPA qualifying bird species may use the lagoons on the site for roosting or poor weather refuges and, as such, the proposed use of the site may be likely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. Surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for these birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	As above.
Impact of building	N	As above.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SPA/Ramsar. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.

Leachate	Y	There are watercourses close to the site that drain into the SPA/Ramsar and the site is in an elevated position relative to the river valley. This hazard, therefore, has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) - 0.53 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) - 0.60 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) - 0.79 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) - 1.33 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 10 Non-residential within 5 km: 8		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heaths SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887835 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.58 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys, it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a	

	wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7210 Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>*</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.58 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on current land use and the distance of the site from the SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.

Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	As above.
Impact of building	N	As above.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC, the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SAC (hydrological flow is from the SAC to a watercourse that separates the site and the SAC), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Leachate	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 8		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	No (B)	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	No	



<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SY887834 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.58 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Dorset heathlands is an extensive lowland heathland area in southern England. Formerly a single tract divided only by river valleys it is now fragmented. The heathlands comprise a wide range of different habitat types related to variation in soils, hydrology, water chemistry and land use history.</p> <p>This inland wetland contains numerous examples of wet heath (<i>Erica ciliaris</i>, <i>E. tetralix</i>) and acid valley mire, habitats that are restricted to the Atlantic fringe of Europe. These heath wetlands are amongst the best of their type in lowland Britain. The site supports a large assemblage of nationally rare and scarce wetland plant species and invertebrates (28 species).</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> </ul> <p>The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</p>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A098(NB) <i>Falco columbarius</i>: Merlin</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</li> <li>• Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.58 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	SPA qualifying bird species may use the lagoons on the site for roosting or poor weather refuges and, as such, the proposed use of the site may be likely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features. Surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for these birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	As above.
Impact of building	N	As above.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the absence of hydrological impact pathway to the SPA/Ramsar (hydrological flow is from the SPA/Ramsar to a watercourse that separates the site and the SPA/Ramsar), it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Leachate	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a

		significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 0.21 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.79 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.09 km Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 4.24 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 8 Non-residential within 5 km: 14		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.14 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p>	

	<p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.14 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on current land use and the distance of the site from the SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	As above.
Impact of building	N	As above.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SAC and their separation by the Avon Valley, the site will not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Leachate	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although a PRoW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SAC, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014		

<u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>	
Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km	
Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km	
Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km	
Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km	
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km	
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km	
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km	
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km	
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km	
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km	
Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70	
Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	
<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.43 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.

	<p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and</li> </ul>

		scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 3.43 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on current land use and the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	As above.
Impact of building	N	As above.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Due to the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and their separation by the Avon Valley, the site will not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Leachate	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Although a PROW footpath runs along the southern boundary of the site, based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, it is unlikely that there would be a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014		



**Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans**

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014

**Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:**

Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km

Tower View (NNP01) (W) (W) – 0.68 km

Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km

Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km

Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km

Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km

Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km

Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km

Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km

Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km

**Development Plan planned development:**

Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65

Non-residential within 5 km: 43

**Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:**

<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A3.7</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Tower View (NNP01)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	New Forest National Park; SZ 26372 97664
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 1.346 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing inert waste transfer facility</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.68 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by annual heathland cutting and burning programmes.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and Fraxinus excelsior (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale</li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus</li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 0.68 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed and operating as an inert waste transfer facility and does not provide any supporting habitat for the SAC

Dust	Y	The site is within the 1 km threshold beyond which dust impacts are considered negligible, so the site has the potential to have a significant effect the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted 1% increase in development associated with the development of this site, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the relative positions of the site and the SAC to the Avon Water, there is an absence of hydrological flow between the site and the main block of SAC habitat. There is however a smaller block of SAC habitat further downstream that borders the Avon Water (3.78 km 'as the crow flies' – significantly further by watercourse pathway). However, as this block hydrologically feeds into Avon Water, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Leachate	N	Based on the nature of the proposed site usage and the factors outlined for the 'water pollution' hazard, above, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site form the SAC and the absence of recreational access, the site would not have an effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u>		
New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036		

New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)	
East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014	
<u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u>	
Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014	
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>	
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km	
Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km	
Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km	
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km	
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km	
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km	
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km	
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km	
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km	
Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 4.11 km	
Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70	
Non-residential within 5 km: 48	
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>New Forest SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU242030 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	0.68 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year. The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.

	<p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>Pools in the heath-mire matrix contain nutrient-enriched water supporting a species-rich assemblage of plants. Several species of plants, invertebrates and birds occurring at the site are rare, vulnerable, endangered or nationally scarce. The site is important for breeding, feeding and roosting birds characteristic of the heathland environment and wintering raptors, with up to 15 <i>Circus cyaneus</i> feeding or roosting in the area.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A072(B) <i>Pernis apivorus</i>: European honey-buzzard</li> <li>• A082(NB) <i>Circus cyaneus</i>: Hen harrier</li> <li>• A099(B) <i>Falco subbuteo</i>: Eurasian hobby</li> <li>• A224(B) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>: European nightjar</li> <li>• A246(B) <i>Lullula arborea</i>: Woodlark</li> <li>• A302(B) <i>Sylvia undata</i>: Dartford warbler</li> <li>• A314(B) <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>: Wood warbler</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</li> <li>• The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plants are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate. The higher plants <i>Cicendia filiformis</i>, <i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> are considered vulnerable by the GB Red Book; while <i>Mentha pulegium</i> and <i>Ranunculus tripartitus</i> are included as endangered; and <i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i> as critically endangered. The Dark Guest Ant <i>Anergates atratulus</i> is also considered vulnerable by the IUCN Red List.</li> <li>• The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and</li> </ul>

		scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England. The site contains a rich invertebrate fauna.
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 0.68 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed and operating as an inert waste transfer facility and does not provide any supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Dust	Y	The site is within the 1 km threshold beyond which dust impacts are considered negligible, so the site has the potential to have a significant effect the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted 1% increase in development associated with the development of this site, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the relative positions of the site and the SPA/Ramsar to the Avon Water, there is an absence of hydrological flow between the site and the main block of SPA/Ramsar habitat. There is however a smaller block of SPA/Ramsar habitat further downstream that borders the Avon Water (3.78 km 'as the crow flies' – significantly further by watercourse pathway). However, as this block hydrologically feeds into Avon Water, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.

Leachate	N	Based on the nature of the proposed site usage and the factors outlined for the 'water pollution' hazard, above, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the absence of recreational access, the site would not have an effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) East Dorset and Christchurch Local Plan 2014 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Local Plans</u> Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Minerals and Waste Plan 2014 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.08 km Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.35 km Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.43 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.98 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.99 km Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.23 km Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.42 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 65 Non-residential within 5 km: 43		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	



TABLE A3.8		
Site name and reference		<b>Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)</b>
Location of Site		Test Valley Borough; SU 27095 41310
Brief description of Site		<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 2.45 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing inert waste processing and transfer facility</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
International site potentially affected		<b>Porton Down SPA</b>
Location of International site		SU227370 (approximate centre of site)
Distance from International site		2.19 km
Brief description of International site		Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .
Conservation Objectives of the International site		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
Qualifying Features of the International site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A133(B) <i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>: Stone-curlew</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 2.19 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and operating as an aggregate and inert waste recycling facility and does not, therefore provide supporting habitat for the SPA.

Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the negligible increase in traffic that the proposed site use would create, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the lack of water pollution impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SPA to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Leachate	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, the nature of the proposal and the lack of impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SPA to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure on site or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:		

None	
Development Plan planned development: Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: none relevant Non-residential within 5 km: none relevant	
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	
	<b>Salisbury Plain SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU077497 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.19 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	Salisbury Plain SAC, which includes Porton Down and Parsonage Down, represents the largest surviving semi-natural dry grassland area within north-west Europe. It hosts the priority habitat type 'orchid-rich sites' and supports extensive areas of CG3 <i>Bromus erectus</i> grassland, which is the most widespread and abundant calcareous grassland found in the UK. Other grassland types, like the rare CG7 <i>Festuca ovina</i> – <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> – <i>Thymus praecox</i> grassland, are present. In addition, the site features the best remaining example in the UK of lowland Juniper scrub on chalk and a cluster of large Marsh fritillary <i>Euphydryas aurinia</i> , sub-populations where the species breeds on dry calcareous grassland.  Porton Down SPA and Salisbury Plain SPA support important breeding populations of Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> , Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> , Hobby <i>Falco subbuteo</i> , and over-wintering Hen Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i> .
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>

Qualifying Features of the International site		
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5130 <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands</li> <li>• 6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</li> <li>• 1065 Marsh fritillary butterfly <i>Euphydryas</i> (<i>Eurodryas</i>, <i>Hypodryas</i>) <i>aurinia</i></li> </ul>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.19 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site is developed land and operating as an aggregate and inert waste recycling facility and does not, therefore provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the negligible increase in traffic that the proposed site use would create, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the lack of water pollution impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SAC to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Leachate	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, the nature of the proposal and the lack of impact pathway due to topography and relative position of site and SAC to the Wallop Brook, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.

Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure on site or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 <u>Other relevant Minerals and Waste Plans</u> Wiltshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2009 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> None <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: none relevant Non-residential within 5 km: none relevant		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	No (B)	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	No	

<b>TABLE A3.9</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Test Valley Borough; SU 36157 16953
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Concrete batching plant and waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 2.5 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Existing concrete batching plant, waste transfer station, and inert waste recycling facility</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.15 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>

<p><b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b></p>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>

Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 1.15 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, the nature of the onsite habitat and the separation of the site from the International site by significant major road infrastructure and other development, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	Y	Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a



		significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u>		
Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)		
New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036		
New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)		
Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)		
<u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>		
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km		
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km		
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km		
Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km		
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km		
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km		
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km		
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km		
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>		
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149		
Non-residential within 5 km: 78		
<u>Other projects</u>		
Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>	
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)	
<b>Distance from International site</b>	1.56 km	
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA. The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic	

	<p>regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 1.56 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.

Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the nature of onsite habitat, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC's qualifying features.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	Y	Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>		

Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km	
Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km	
Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km	
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02) (W) – 2.05 km	
Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km	
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km	
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km	
Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km	
<u>Development Plan planned development:</u>	
Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187	
Non-residential within 5 km: 88	
<u>Other projects</u>	
Southampton to London Pipeline	
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ470973 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.07 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>Solent and Dorset Coast SPA protects important foraging areas at sea used by qualifying interest features from colonies within adjacent SPAs. These qualifying interest features are three species of tern: common tern, Sandwich tern and little tern. The site is located on the south coast within the English Channel. The site extends from the Isle of Purbeck in the West to Bognor Regis in the East, following the coastline on either side to the Isle of Wight and into Southampton Water. The boundary was established as a composite of the usage of the area within adjacent SPAs.</p> <p>From west to east, the adjacent SPAs with these tern species as qualifying interest features (in parentheses) are: Poole Harbour (common tern) Solent and Southampton Water SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern) and Chichester &amp; Langstone Harbours SPA (common, Sandwich and little tern). In addition to these species at these sites, Sandwich terns at the Poole Harbour SPA are included in determining the details of the SPA. However, certain species at certain sites i.e. Roseate tern at Solent and Southampton Water SPA, and</p>

	Sandwich, little and common tern at Pagham Harbour SPA are not included in determining the details of the SPA.	
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>	
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191 <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>; Sandwich tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A193 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>; Common tern (Breeding)</li> <li>• A195 <i>Sternula albifrons</i>; Little tern (Breeding)</li> </ul>	
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.07 km from the SPA. The SPA would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance for the site from the SPA and the nature of the onsite habitat, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SPA's qualifying features.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.

Water pollution	Y	Based on the close proximity of the site to the River Test and other watercourses, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	N	Based on the nature of the proposed use of the site, there is unlikely to be a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – Adjacent Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.30km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.67km Down Barn Farm (FAR01) (W) – 0.85km Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02) (W) – 1.14km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 1.27km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.30km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 1.44km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 208 Non-residential within 5 km: 113 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>The New Forest SAC</b>	

<b>Location of International site</b>	SU225075 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	4.11 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The New Forest is a large and complex ecosystem and one of the largest remaining relatively wild areas in the South of England attracting enormous numbers of visitors each year.</p> <p>The New Forest SAC and SPA supports an extensive and complex mosaic of habitats including wet and dry heaths and associated bogs and mires, wet and dry grasslands, ancient pasture woodlands, frequent permanent and temporary ponds and a network of streams and rivers.</p> <p>These habitats support an exceptional variety of flora and fauna including internationally important populations of breeding and over-wintering birds and other notable species such as southern damselfly, stag beetle and great crested newt.</p> <p>The New Forest is one of the most important sites for wildlife in the UK and recognised as being of exceptional importance for nature conservation throughout the European Union. Over 90% of the SAC comprises the unenclosed land of the Crown Lands and adjacent commons, the remainder is managed by private owners and occupiers. Of fundamental importance to sustaining the exceptional quality on the open forest is the persistence of commoning, the commoners stock roam freely maintaining the structural diversity and richness of the habitats complemented by <u>annual heathland cutting and burning programmes</u>.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>)</li> <li>• 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i></li> <li>• 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i></li> <li>• 4030 European dry heaths</li> <li>• 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i></li> <li>• 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>)</li> <li>• 9130 <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests</li> <li>• 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</li> <li>• 91D0 Bog woodland*</li> <li>• 91E0 Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i>, <i>Alnion incanae</i>, <i>Salicion albae</i>)*</li> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> <li>• 7230 Alkaline fens</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1083 Stag beetle <i>Lucanus cervus</i></li> <li>• 1166 Great crested newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i></li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 4.11 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.



Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of water pollution impact pathway, there is unlikely to be a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard
Leachate	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<p><u>Relevant Local Plans</u>  Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)  New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036  New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019)  Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015)</p> <p><u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u>  Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05) (M) – 0.06 km  Tower View (NNP01) (W) – 0.68 km  Midgham Farm (NFD04) (M) – 1.95 km  Cobley Wood (NFD06) (M) – 2.28 km  Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.38 km  Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 2.87 km  Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 3.14 km  Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 3.31 km  Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.85 km  Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06) (M) – 4.04 km  Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10) (M) – 4.07 km  Purple Haze (NFD03) (M) – 4.20 km</p> <p><u>Development Plan planned development:</u>  Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 70  Non-residential within 5 km: 48</p>		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	No (B)	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	No	

<b>International site potentially affected</b>		<b>Emer Bog SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>		SU394214 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>		4.83 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>		<p>The site comprises an extensive valley bog which has been described as unparalleled in lowland England as an example of a young oligotrophic / mesotrophic basin mire, together with associated damp acidic grassland, heathland and developing woodland over Bracklesham Beds in the Hampshire Basin.</p> <p>The bog grades downstream into mature alder carr and upstream into heathland. To the south and west of Emer Bog, the site includes remnants of former common land, now acidic grassland. The invertebrate fauna of the bog and heath is of considerable interest and very large numbers of moths have been recorded.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the qualifying natural habitat</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of the qualifying natural habitat, and</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the qualifying natural habitat rely.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs</li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 4.83 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	Based on the distance of the site from SAC, the site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard has a negligible potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.

Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard has a negligible potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the absence of water pollution impact pathway, there is a negligible potential for a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard
Leachate	N	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no access infrastructure onsite or close by, there is a negligible potential for a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) New Forest District Council Local Plan 2016-2036 New Forest National Park Local Plan 2016-2036 (adopted 2019) Southampton City Council Local Development Plan (revised 2015) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.97 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 20 Non-residential within 5 km: 16		
<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>		<b>No (B)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>		<b>No</b>

<b>TABLE A3.10</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Winchester District; 454053, 113543
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> End of Life Vehicles</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 7.5 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> 7.5 ha extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent Maritime SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU756003 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.05 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1130 Estuaries</li> <li>• 1320 Spartina swards (<i>Spartinion maritima</i>)</li> <li>• 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima</i>)</li> <li>• 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</li> <li>• 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</li> <li>• 1150 Coastal lagoons*</li> <li>• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines</li> <li>• 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks</li> <li>• 1310 <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand</li> <li>• 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ("white dunes")"</li> <li>• 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail <i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 2.05 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC.
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.

Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the close proximity of watercourses that feed into the SAC, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	Y	Based on potential hydrological linkage to the SAC, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no PRoW infrastructure, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.56 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 3.12 km Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 4.29 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 4.30 km Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 4.49 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 187 Non-residential within 5 km: 88 <u>Other projects</u> Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SZ335936 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	2.05 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The Solent Site Improvement Plan (SIP) covers the Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.</p> <p>The Solent is a complex site encompassing a major estuarine system on the south coast of England. The Solent and its inlets are unique in Britain and Europe for their hydrographic regime with double tides, as well as for the complexity of the marine and estuarine habitats present within the area. Sediment habitats within the estuaries include extensive areas of intertidal mudflats, often supporting eelgrass <i>Zostera</i> spp. and green algae, saltmarshes and natural shoreline transitions, such as drift line vegetation.</p> <p>All four species of cordgrass found within the UK are present within the Solent and it is one of only two UK sites with significant amounts of the native small cordgrass <i>Spartina maritima</i>. The rich intertidal mudflats, saltmarsh, shingle beaches and adjacent coastal habitats, including grazing marsh, reedbeds and damp woodland, support nationally and internationally important numbers of migratory and over-wintering waders and waterfowl as well as important breeding gull and tern populations.</p>
<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>	<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the aims of the Wild Birds Directive, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely</li> <li>• The population of each of the qualifying features, and</li> <li>• The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A046a(NB) <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>: Dark-bellied brent goose</li> <li>• A052(NB) <i>Anas crecca</i>: Eurasian teal</li> <li>• A156(NB) <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>: Black-tailed godwit</li> <li>• Waterbird assemblage</li> <li>• A176(B) <i>Larus melanocephalus</i>: Mediterranean gull</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A191(B) <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>: Sandwich tern</li> <li>• A192(B) <i>Sterna dougallii</i>: Roseate tern</li> <li>• A193(B) <i>Sterna hirundo</i>: Common tern</li> <li>• A195(B) <i>Sterna albifrons</i>: Little tern</li> <li>• A137(NB) <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>: Ringed plover</li> </ul> <p>Ramsar Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.</li> <li>• The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site. The higher plants <i>Orobanche purpurea</i> and <i>Spartina maritima</i> are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively, in the GB Red Book. The Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>) is included in CITES Appendix I</li> <li>• Species with peak counts in winter: 51,343 waterfowl (5-year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003)</li> <li>• Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>, Iceland/W Europe. Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>. Eurasian teal, <i>Anas crecca</i>, NW Europe</li> </ul>
Potential causes of significant effect	Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)	Details
Land take	N	The site is located 2.05 km from the SPA/Ramsar. The SPA/Ramsar would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	Y	There is the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for overwintering SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species.
Dust	Y	Based on the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Noise	Y	As above.
Vibration	Y	As above.
Lighting	Y	As above.



Vermin	N	Due to the nature of the proposed site use this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	Based on the close proximity of watercourses that feed into the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from water pollution, including nutrient enrichment.
Leachate	Y	Based on potential hydrological linkage to the SPA/Ramsar, the proposed use of the site has the potential to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from this hazard.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that the site has no PRow infrastructure, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SPA/Ramsar's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016 – 2036 South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Fareham Borough Local Plan 2011-2026 <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 0.17 km Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) (M) – 0.29 km Totton Sidings (NFD08) (M) – 0.33 km Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03) (W) – 1.15 km Rookery Farm (FAR03) (W) – 1.25 km Yeatton Farm (NFD02) (M) – 2.69 km		

Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) (M) – 3.87 km  
 Land at the Triangle (TSV07) (M) – 3.96 km  
Development Plan planned development:  
 Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 149  
 Non-residential within 5 km: 78  
Other projects  
 Southampton to London Pipeline

<b>Could the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site have a likely significant effect:</b>	
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>

<b>TABLE A3.11</b>	
<b>Site name and reference</b>	<b>Three Maids Hill (WIN04)</b>
<b>Location of Site</b>	Winchester District; 446165, 133774
<b>Brief description of Site</b>	<p><b>Site category:</b> Waste processing</p> <p><b>Approximate size of site:</b> 1.8 ha</p> <p><b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land</p> <p><b>Proposal:</b> Development of an inert recycling facility</p> <p><b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)</p> <p><b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b> Site has previously been refused planning permission for the same proposed development under application 20/01765/HCS</p>
<b>International site potentially affected</b>	<b>River Itchen SAC</b>
<b>Location of International site</b>	SU467174 (approximate centre of site)
<b>Distance from International site</b>	3.45 km
<b>Brief description of International site</b>	<p>The River Itchen is one of the `classic` chalk rivers of southern England, drawing most of its character from this geological stratum. The Itchen supports an abundant and exceptionally species rich aquatic flora. It has a primary notification for its river habitat, at SSSI level (chalk river type) and also under Habitats Directive Annex I (Code H3260, watercourses with Ranunculion and Batrachion vegetation). This habitat notification comprises the river channel, its banks and parts of its riparian zone. In addition, parts of the floodplain are notified for their wetland habitat, and the river discharges via Southampton Water into the Solent which has a range of habitat designations.</p> <p>The site is additionally notified for a number of SSSI and Habitats Directive Annex II species features, including invertebrate assemblages and a key breeding population of the nationally rare southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>, white-clawed crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> (one of the last remaining strongholds in central southern England), Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i>, Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> and Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i>, and an expanding population of Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i>.</p> <p>The Itchen faces numerous pressures from water abstraction and flow diversions, discharges, agricultural runoff, channel modifications, fisheries management and human impacts associated with the urbanisation alongside much of the river's valley.</p>

<b>Conservation Objectives of the International site</b>		<p>Ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and ensure that the site contributes to achieving the Favourable Conservation Status of its Qualifying Features, by maintaining or restoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats</li> <li>• The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species</li> <li>• The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely</li> <li>• The populations of qualifying species, and</li> <li>• The distribution of qualifying species within the site.</li> </ul>
<b>Qualifying Features of the International site</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation</li> <li>• 1044 Southern damselfly <i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i></li> <li>• 1163 Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i></li> <li>• 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i></li> <li>• 1096 Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i></li> <li>• 1106 Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i></li> <li>• 1355 Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i></li> </ul>
<b>Potential causes of significant effect</b>	<b>Cited interest features likely to be sensitive to the hazard (Y/N)</b>	<b>Details</b>
Land take	N	The site is located 3.45 km from the SAC. The SAC would not, therefore, be impacted by direct loss of land.
Removal of supporting habitat	N	The site does not provide supporting habitat for the SAC
Dust	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Noise	N	As above.
Vibration	N	As above.
Lighting	N	As above.
Vermin	N	As above.

Traffic	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the predicted negligible increase in traffic, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Impact of building	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC, this hazard is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features.
Litter	N	As above.
Emissions of aerial pollutants	N	As above.
Water use	N	As above.
Water pollution	Y	There is the potential of hydrological linkage to the River Itchen and then to the Solent, particularly in relation to nutrient enrichment. Hydrological linkage will need to be assessed.
Leachate	Y	As above.
Recreation related impacts	N	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that the site has no PRow infrastructure, the site is unlikely to have a significant effect on the SAC's qualifying features from recreational displacement.
<b>Details of other plans and projects which may affect the International site in-combination</b>		
<u>Relevant Local Plans</u> Winchester District Local Plan 2018-2013 (emerging) South Downs National Park Local Plan 2014-2033 (adopted 2019) Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) <u>Relevant proposed or allocated minerals and waste sites:</u> Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07) (W) – 1.46 km Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01) (W) – 2.94 km Leamouth Wharf (SOU01) (M) – 3.20 km <u>Development Plan planned development:</u> Residential (10+ dwellings) within 5 km: 57 Non-residential within 5 km: 107 <u>Other projects</u> Highways England – M3 Junction 9 Improvement Project. Southampton to London Pipeline		
<b>Are the potential impacts of the development of the proposed site likely to be significant:</b>		
<b>Alone?</b>	<b>Yes (C2)</b>	
<b>In-combination with other plans/projects?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	

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

# Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update

## Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) Interim Report

August 2022



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# Non-Technical Summary

## Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary provides an overview of the initial findings of the Sustainability Appraisal (including Strategic Environmental Assessment) undertaken for the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP) Partial Update. The document is referred to herein as the 'Interim SA/SEA Report'.

## What is the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial 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 are working in partnership to undertake a partial update of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP), which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area up to 2040.

The HMWP Partial Update is at Draft Plan stage and provides a draft Vision, Objectives and Policies to guide minerals and waste planning decisions, as well as proposed site allocations to achieve the Plan's Vision.

## What is Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

When preparing a minerals and waste local plan, minerals and waste planning authorities (MWPAs) 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 Interim SA/SEA 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 considerations have been properly integrated into the Plan. It aims to make the HMWP Partial Update more sustainable and responsive to its environmental, social and economic effects, by identifying significant impacts and ways of minimising its negative effects.

## 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 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 National Planning

Policy Framework and the SEA Regulations. According to Government policy<sup>1</sup>, 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 '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 Appraisal<sup>2</sup>.

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 assessing effects;
- Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report (this Interim SA/SEA report);
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan; and
- Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the plan.

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 HMWP Partial Update. 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. The Scoping exercise identified some key themes across the Plan area that need 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). This document (Interim SA/SEA Report) has been prepared as part of 'Stage C' and can also be referred to as the (draft) 'Environmental Report'. This is part of the Regulation 18 Consultation and an opportunity for comment prior to the final revisions to the HMWP Partial Update and the final SA/SEA Environmental Report.

### Developing the SA/SEA Framework

The SA/SEA framework consists of a number of SA/SEA Objectives which are used to test the draft Vision, Objectives, Policies and site options of the HMWP Partial Update. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 32) -

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Planning Practice Guidance:

[www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal)

**Table A: SA/SEA Objectives**

<b>SA/SEA Objectives</b>	
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 Partial Update against the SA/SEA Objectives:

- Draft HMWP Vision and Objectives
- Draft Development Management Policies
- Draft Minerals Policies
- Draft Waste Policies
- Proposed Site Options

The objective of this Interim SA/SEA Report is to assess the impacts of the Draft Plan version of the HMWP Partial Update in terms of its environmental, social and economic effects, and to inform and influence the Plan as it develops. 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 draft 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 draft 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 is 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 Partial Update Draft Plan has 8 Objectives associated with the Vision, as set out in Table C, below. This Vision/Objectives option was selected from the appraisal of Vision/Objectives options as set out in Table D, below.

**Table C: HMWP Partial Update Vision and Objectives**

<b>Draft Vision</b>	
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 environment.	
<b>No.</b>	<b>Draft HMWP Partial Update Objectives</b>
1	Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050.
2	Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.
3	Plan for a resilient and reliable waste management network.
4	Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments.
5	Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality but are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.
6	Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.
7	Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations.
8	Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.

**Table D: Total Effects of HMWP Partial Update Vision and Objectives**

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

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 Partial Update has 14 draft 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: Protection of the designated landscape
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside
- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
- Policy 8: Water resources
- 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 Table E.

**Table E: Total effects of draft 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	0
Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species	0	+	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 4 Protection of the designated landscape	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 5 Protection of the countryside	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 resources	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	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 Draft Plan has 10 draft 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 Table F, below.



**Table F: Total effects of draft 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 draft 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 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 Draft Plan has 10 draft 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 Table G, below.

**Table G: Total effects of draft 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	+	+	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

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 draft waste policies include: a focus on delivering sustainable waste management; strong emphasis on waste infrastructure safeguarding; ensuring that waste sites are close to waste sources, which indirectly has a positive impact on air quality; 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

All 36 proposed minerals and waste sites 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. Constraints and considerations are described in detail in Table 3.7 and the results of the SA/SEA appraisal of the 36 sites are summarised in Table H, below.

**Table H: Total effects of the proposed sites against SA/SEA Objectives**

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	-	+	0	+	+	?	+	+	0
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	0	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	?	+	+	0
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	0	-	-	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	?	+	+	+
Purple Haze (NFD03)	0	0	-	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	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
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	0	+	+	0
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	0	0	-	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	?	0	-	0	+	0	0	+	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	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	0	0	0	0	+	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

The appraisal considered potential impacts of the sites upon SA/SEA Objectives (without mitigation). The appraisal showed that 8 of the sites were not considered to have a negative

effect on the SA/SEA Objectives (EAL01; ESH03; NFD08; TSV01, 02, 04, 05 and 09). 15 sites have negative effects on two or more SA/SEA Objectives (ESH01; FAR01, 02; HAR01, 02 and 03; NFD01, 04 and 05; NNP01; SOU01; TSV06, 07; WIN01 and 03).

The site appraisals have shown that some of the proposed sites (without mitigation) have the potential to negatively impact the following environmental areas:

- air quality;
- biodiversity / nature conservation designations;
- landscape / designated landscapes;
- historic environment;
- water resources;
- communities;
- transport; and
- public rights of way.

However, these issues would be addressed by mitigation and the development management policies.

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

- climate change;
- air quality
- soils;
- water resources;
- flood risk;
- communities;
- transport;
- sustainable minerals;
- waste hierarchy;
- minerals and waste self-sufficiency;
- economy; and
- green networks/public rights of way.

## Summary and Conclusions

Considering the HMWP Partial Update as a whole, it can be said that the majority of the SA/SEA Objectives were well represented. Findings have concluded that whilst the SA/SEA Objectives were generally well represented within the HMWP Partial Update Plan objectives and development management policies, they were less well represented in the minerals and waste policies. Although the Plan objectives and policies did not result in negative effects (except for negative scores for waste policies 24 and 32 against SA/SEA Objectives 1 and 12, respectively), a number of the sites scored negatively for some SA/SEA Objectives, and this will need to be managed carefully through the application of the development management policies.

## 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 aims 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 proposed 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, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 15. 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 HMWP Partial Update would have cumulative effects include:

- The Plan area will continue to produce more waste. The HMWP Partial 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.
- 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 Partial Update aim to protect the water environment and soils. However, a number of the proposed sites 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 Partial Update is considered to have a neutral effect as it aims to minimise inappropriate development within flood prone areas. However, it is noted that a number of the proposed sites are located within flood zones (incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances<sup>3</sup>) and mitigation measures will be required.

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<sup>3</sup> Environment Agency climate change allowances - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>

A significant challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land<sup>4</sup>. Where applicable, the HMWP Partial Update has addressed this issue, notably within the policies relating to safeguarding (minerals/waste sites and infrastructure).

With respect to the 36 proposed minerals and waste sites, there is potential for cumulative effects in the site clusters in areas such as:

- Bramshill/Warren Heath/Yateley Heath Wood;
- Fordingbridge/Ringwood Forest;
- South of Hordle;
- East and south of Andover; and
- East of Romsey.

These would be taken into account at the planning application stage and could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes, for example.

### Cumulative Effects (Inter-Plan)

Based on the spatial and temporal criteria (5 km radius and operational in 2023), only one of the 36 HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan sites was found to have other potentially operational (minerals or waste sites) which could give rise to cumulative effects. However, it is noted that should any of the existing mineral sites extend their permissions the cumulative impacts would need to be reassessed.

With respect to other types of development which may give rise to cumulative effects (e.g. housing, retail, commercial etc.) each of the Plan area District/Borough Authorities has in place/preparing its own Local Plan. Each of the Local Plans will propose development which cumulatively with the development proposed within the HWMP Partial Update could result in significant negative cumulative impacts on local communities and the environment within the Plan area. Given the status of the Local Plans it was considered unlikely that adequate information / evidence would be available for many of the sites (at this time) to allow for a meaningful cumulative assessment to be undertaken (i.e. adequate evidence is taken to include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping report / or similar as a minimum) as part of this Interim Report. As such, the following section provides a high-level assessment only. It also sets out a framework where reasonably foreseeable development will be assessed in more detail and presented in the final SEA/SEA report.

A long list of known development sites has been prepared, including sites set out in Local Plans that are within a 5km zone of influence of each HMWP Partial Update proposed minerals and waste site. Of the 36 proposed minerals and waste sites, 35 sites were found to have at least one other development within this zone.

The next stage of the cumulative assessment will be to develop a short list of sites that will form the basis of the cumulative assessment. Consultation with the Local Authorities will be undertaken to assist in the developing the shortlist. The criteria that will be used to develop the shortlist will include the following:

- the zone of influence for each site will be 1km or the distance to the significant road network whichever is the greatest;

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<sup>4</sup> Reference is made to the authorities' local plans (including those emerging)

- include those sites that will foreseeably come forward within the Plan area (based on consultations with the Local Authority); and
- adequate information/evidence must be available to enable a meaningful assessment to be undertaken i.e. a EIA scoping report or similar.

The 36 proposed minerals and waste sites will be assessed with those sites on the shortlist in order to identify cumulative effects, the results of which will be presented in the final SA/SEA report.

### **Proposed Mitigation**

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

### **Proposed Monitoring**

This Interim SA/SEA 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.

### **Concluding Statement**

The HMWP Partial Review demonstrates many aspects of good planning, and it has been developed and informed by a sound evidence base and up-to-date baseline data. Overall, it is in line with relevant national and local planning policy. It is essential that the HMWP Partial Update is implemented as a whole, with planning authorities considering the Development Management Policies in addition to the specific Minerals and Waste Policies and Development Considerations for each site.

### **Next Steps**

To enable communities and stakeholders to continue to contribute to the preparation of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan, this Interim SA/SEA Report is available for comment as part of this Regulation 18 consultation.

Once the consultation period is closed all the responses will be collated and addressed. An SA/SEA Environmental Report will be subsequently issued for a Regulation 19 consultation alongside the Proposed Submission HMWP Partial Update.



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

- 1.1 The Hampshire 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) are required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Section 19(5)) to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the partial update of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP) in order to deliver national sustainability objectives.
- 1.2 When preparing a minerals and waste local plan, it is also a statutory requirement to conduct an environmental assessment<sup>5</sup> in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) (SEA Regulations)<sup>6</sup>.
- 1.3 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).
- 1.4 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'<sup>7</sup>. It aims to make the partial update of the HMWP more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying significant impacts and ways of minimising their negative effects<sup>8</sup>.
- 1.5 The SA/SEA:
  - identifies, describes and evaluates the significant environmental, social and economic effects of implementing the partial 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 partial update of the HMWP through consultation; and
  - monitors the preparation of the Plan to identify any unforeseen environmental effects and take remedial action where necessary.

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<sup>5</sup> Commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment

<sup>6</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/contents/made>

<sup>7</sup> Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, Strategic Environmental Assessment and ex-ante evaluation for the EMFF operational programs (OP)

<sup>8</sup> Strategic Environmental Assessment, Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans, Levett-Therivell, January 2018.

- 1.6 This Interim SA/SEA Report describes how the HMWP Partial Update draft Vision, Objectives, Policies and Proposed Sites have been identified and appraised and presents the initial findings of the SA/SEA.
- 1.7 The SA/SEA meets all the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. These are signposted throughout the document.

## 1.2 The SA/SEA Process

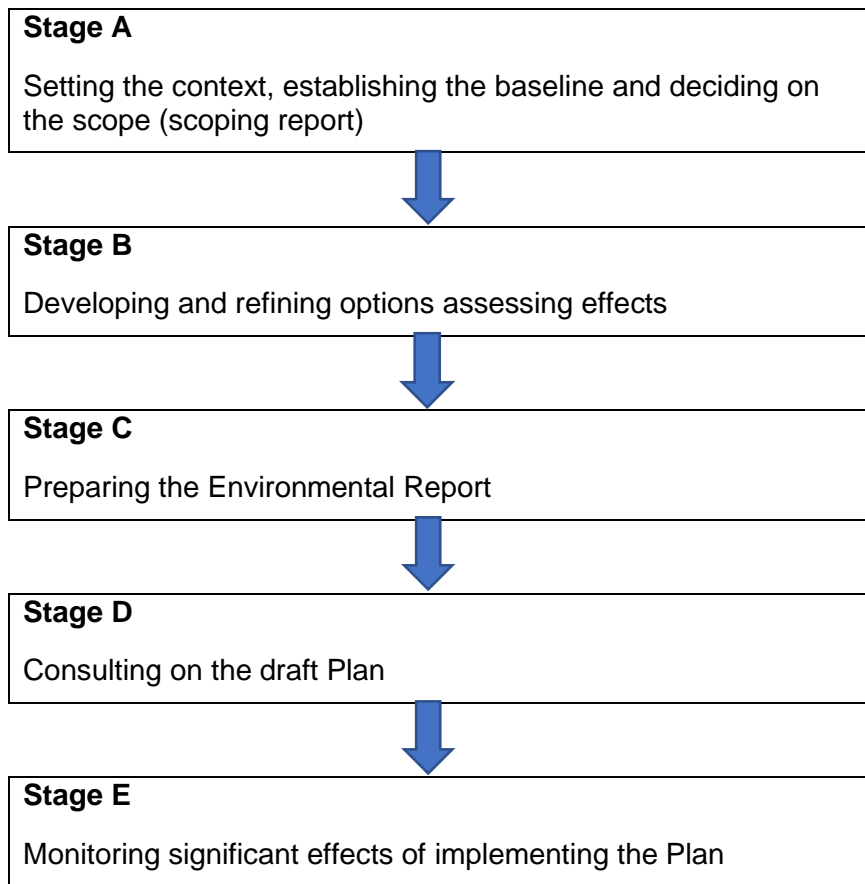
- 1.8 SA/SEA is an integrated, systematic appraisal of the potential environmental and sustainability impacts of policies, plans, strategies and programmes during the development of a Plan before it is approved. It ensures that the implications for the environment are fully and transparently considered before final decisions are taken.
- 1.9 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the authorities are required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of this partial 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) and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations. According to Government policy<sup>9</sup>, SA 'should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains)'.
- 1.10 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 Appraisal<sup>10</sup>.
- 1.11 The stages of the SA/SEA process are set out in Figure 1.1.

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<sup>9</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 32) - [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1005759/NPPF\\_July\\_2021.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> Planning Practice Guidance: [www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal)

Figure 1.1: SA/SEA Stages



1.12 Stage A of the process (scoping) was undertaken, and the SA Scoping Report submitted together with a separate SA Baseline Report for consultation with partners and key stakeholders, including statutory bodies in June 2021. Updated Scoping and Baseline Reports, which outline who responded to the consultation and how the comments had been addressed, are provided with this SA/SEA Interim Report, as part of this Regulation 18 Consultation:

- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environment Assessment) Revised Scoping Report September 2021<sup>11</sup>
- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environment Assessment) Revised Baseline Report September 2021<sup>12</sup>

1.13 This Interim Report documents Stage B and presents the initial findings of Stages C and D. The Environmental Report which will be prepared following consultation on this Interim Report will formally meet the requirements of Stages C and D. Table 1.1 sets out

<sup>11</sup> HMWP Partial Update SA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 – <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>12</sup> HMWP Partial Update SA Revised Baseline Report September 2021 – <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

the tasks involved in each of the stages outlined in Figure 1.1 and how they relate to the preparation of the HMWP Partial Update.

**Table 1.1: SA/SEA and the HMWP Partial Update Process**

<b>SA/SEA Stages and Tasks<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Deliverable</b>
<i>HMWP Partial Update Pre-Production</i>	
<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scoping and Baseline Reports June 2021;</li> <li>• Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports September 2021.</li> </ul>
<i>HMWP Partial Update Production</i>	
<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 HMWP Partial Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim SA/SEA Report</li> </ul>
<u>Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report</u> C1: preparing the Interim SA/SEA Report C2: preparing the Environmental Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim SA/SEA Report</li> <li>• Environmental Report</li> </ul>
<u>Stage D: Consulting on the Draft Plan</u> D1: consultation on the Draft Plan and accompany Interim SA/SEA Report D2: consultation on Proposed Submission Plan and accompanying Environmental Report	
<i>HMWP Partial Update Examination</i>	
D3: appraising significant changes resulting from representations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Report</li> </ul>
<i>HMWP Partial Update Adoption</i>	
<u>Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the Plan</u> E1: Finalising aims and methods of monitoring E2: responding to adverse effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HMWP Partial Update Monitoring Reports</li> </ul>

### 1.3 Meeting the requirements of the 'SEA Regulations'

1.14 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations sets out certain requirements for the Environmental Report (Stage C) which must be followed. This Interim 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

<sup>13</sup> Tasks as Defined in 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, September 2005'.

complies with the Regulations, and the specific requirements of the Regulations are also highlighted at the beginning of each chapter.

**Table 1.2: SEA Roadmap<sup>14</sup>**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Where covered in this report</b>
(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 Baseline Reports
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 2 / Revised Scoping and 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) <sup>15</sup> .	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 Baseline Reports
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• biodiversity;</li> <li>• population;</li> <li>• human health;</li> <li>• fauna, flora; soil;</li> <li>• water;</li> <li>• air;</li> <li>• climate factors;</li> <li>• material assets;</li> <li>• cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage;</li> <li>• landscape; and the</li> <li>• interrelationship between the above factors.</li> </ul>	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 deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in complying the required information.	Section 4 and Appendices E-H
(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 the report

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) - <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/1012/contents/made>

## 1.4 Requirements of SA

1.15 The government has published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Paragraphs 7-11 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; and
- An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.

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

## 1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.17 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)<sup>16</sup>, commonly referred to as the Habitats Regulations requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) to be undertaken to assess whether the partial update of the Plan has the potential to have significant effects on National Site Network (NSN)<sup>17</sup> 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. A HRA Baseline and Methodology Report has been prepared<sup>18</sup> and a separate HRA screening exercise for the partial update has been undertaken<sup>19</sup>. The results of the HRA have and will be used to inform the SA/SEA process and reports, with particular regard to biodiversity.

## 1.6 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP)

1.18 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 are working in partnership to undertake a partial update of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP), which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.

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<sup>16</sup> 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>

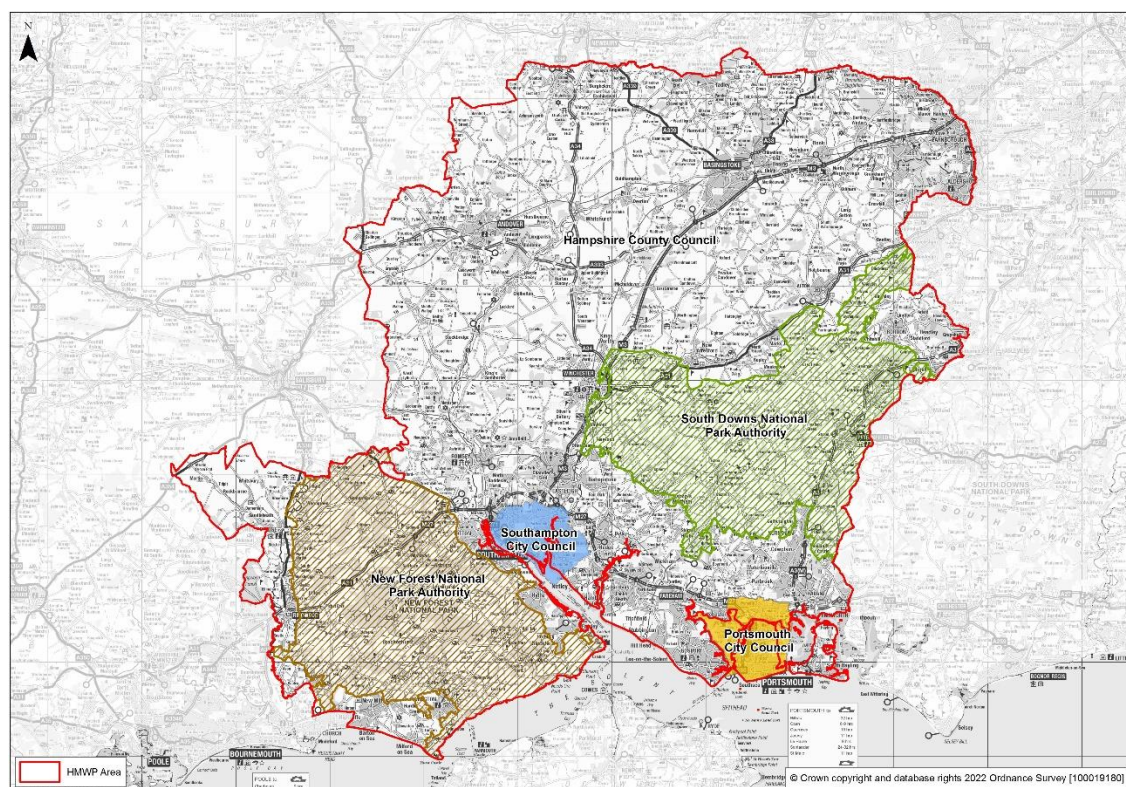
<sup>17</sup> The National Site Network (NSN) was originally the UK's pre-Brexit contribution of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) to the European Natura 2000 Network.

<sup>18</sup> HMWP Partial Update HRA Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 – <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>19</sup> HMWP Partial Update HRA Screening Report August 2022 – <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

- 1.19 The current HMWP was adopted in October 2013<sup>20</sup>. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years<sup>21</sup>.
- 1.20 A 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 a partial update.
- 1.21 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.
- 1.22 Minerals and waste planning issues are most appropriately addressed jointly so that strategic issues can be satisfactorily resolved. The HMWP will cover those parts of the minerals and waste planning authorities listed in paragraph 1.18 that are within the Plan boundary (see Figure 1.2).

**Figure 1.2: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Area**



- 1.23 The HMWP Partial Update will cover the period up to 2040 and, once adopted, will replace/supersede the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).

<sup>20</sup> Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>21</sup> National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 33) – <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

1.24 The main components of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan<sup>22</sup> are:

- The Vision and objectives;
- Development Management policies (policies 1 – 14);
- Minerals policies (policies 15 – 24);
- Waste policies (policies 25 – 34); and
- Proposed site allocations.

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<sup>22</sup> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update Draft Plan (August 2022) - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>



## 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 Partial Update can 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 Report<sup>23</sup> 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 HMWP Partial Update. 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 HMWP Partial Update. The detailed assessment of the plans, policies and programmes is provided in the Revised Baseline Report<sup>24</sup>.
- 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 and aggregate resources.
  - adherence to the waste hierarchy.
  - adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
  - conserving and enhancing nature conservation and cultural heritage nationally and locally.

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<sup>23</sup> HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>24</sup> HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

- protection of the water environment and alleviation of flooding.
- maintaining and protecting air quality.
- identifying and allocating sufficient land for housing.

## 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 outlined below.

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); and
- 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 Revised Baseline Report<sup>25</sup>.

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<sup>25</sup> HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

## 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 Partial 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 contributes to climate change from carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions associated with the operation of machinery for mineral extraction and/or processing and for transportation of materials.
In the UK, transport is responsible for the release of around 122 million tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere annually.
Waste management generates CO <sub>2</sub> and methane which are both greenhouse gases.
Waste management contributes to climate change from CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from machinery involved in sorting, processing and transporting wastes and CO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> emission when compared to the South East region and the UK 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.
<b>Air Quality</b>
Minerals extraction and waste management activities, including the transportation of associated materials, create aerial emissions, in particular NO <sub>x</sub> , PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> and the greenhouse gases CO <sub>2</sub> and methane.
There are 22 locations where NO <sub>2</sub> limits are being breached, and one location where limits for PM <sub>10</sub> are breached. 22 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are therefore in place.
The primary source of NO <sub>2</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> 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 <sub>x</sub> and PM <sub>10</sub> 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.
<b>Biodiversity</b>
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 SINC 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 SINC 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 SINC 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 resource in the county is 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 to recovery from scrub/ conifer plantations and the re-introduction of grazing.
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.

<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Landscape and visual amenity</b></p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>The South West Hampshire &amp; 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.</p>
<p>Waste management facilities can have a significant impact on landscape and visual amenity depending on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building structures – size and location;</li> <li>• proximity to designated landscapes, historic environment assets and other sensitive receptors;</li> <li>• direct effects – removal of landscape for development;</li> <li>• presence absence of screening vegetation, and landform; and</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p>The Plan area's limited supply of soft sand deposits are particularly associated with the Wealden landscapes of the South Downs National Park.</p>
<p>The character and integrity of some of Hampshire's River Valley landscapes is threatened by minerals and waste proposals.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Soils, geology and geomorphology</b></p>
<p>The majority of agricultural land in the Plan area is classified as Grade 3.</p>
<p>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 Hampshire coastal plain east of Southampton Water and is considered to be of regional importance and can coincide with sand and gravel deposits.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Minerals extraction and processing activities and waste management activities have the potential to cause contamination of soils.</p>
<p>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.</p>

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.
<b>Historic environment / cultural heritage</b>
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 <sup>th</sup> 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.
<b>Water environment</b>
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 Partial Update has no adverse effect on water quality or the hydrological regime of aquatic habitats.
The HMWP Partial 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.
<b>Population and human health</b>
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).
The latest 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.
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.
<b>Material assets (landuse, transport, minerals and waste)</b>
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.
<b>Economy</b>
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 relevant information was 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022. Information received after this date will be incorporated into the final Environmental Report.

## 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 Partial Update 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 sustainability effects of the Plan following implementation, 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 Partial Update draft vision, plan objectives, development management policies and mineral policies and waste 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 effects<sup>26</sup> and compatibility of the draft vision/objectives and policies has been assessed to ensure the full impact of the HMWP Partial Update is understood. Table B2, Appendix B will be 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 have been 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 is 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<sup>27</sup>.
- 2.24 The approach to assessing alternatives comprised the following stages:
- The alternatives to the draft vision/objectives, development management, waste and minerals policies were assessed (refer Appendix C-F); and
  - Potential waste and mineral sites were assessed (refer Appendix G).

## **2.7 Task A5 Consulting on the Scope of 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 Partial Update. The consultation was a six-week period that ran from 9 June to 13 July 2021.

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<sup>26</sup> The RTPI Practice Advice states that in fact these effects are ‘total effects’ that are often erroneously called ‘cumulative effects’ in SEA/SA reports.

<sup>27</sup> Particularly landscape.

- 2.26 Following the scoping and baseline consultation, responses received were considered and Revised SA/SEA Scoping<sup>28</sup> and Baseline<sup>29</sup> Reports completed. A summary table outlining the consultation responses and how these have been considered is provided within the Revised Scoping Report.
- 2.27 To enable stakeholders to continue to contribute to the partial update of the HMWP, the Interim SA/SEA Report, Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports and the HMWP Partial Update: Draft Plan is made available to the public and consultation bodies as part of this Regulation 18 Consultation.

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<sup>28</sup> HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

<sup>29</sup> HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report September 2021 - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

Table 2.2: SA/SEA Objectives and Criteria

SA/SEA Objective	Appraisal Criteria: Will the Plan ...	Indicators	Draft Performance Criteria (Site Appraisal)
SA1. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lead to a decrease in production of greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub> and methane?</li> <li>• support renewable energy, gas sequestration etc?</li> <li>• reduce distances travelled by road?</li> <li>• ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding?</li> <li>• ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?</li> </ul>	<p>Generates energy production or heat production.</p> <p>Supports renewables.</p> <p>Method of transportation proposed.</p> <p>Proximity of site to Flood Zones.</p> <p>Incidences of flood warnings.</p> <p>Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.</p>	<p><u>Energy/renewables (waste)</u> Red: no renewable or energy generation Green: some renewable and energy generation</p> <p><u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed</p> <p><u>Flooding (minerals and waste – incl. climate change allowances)</u> Red: Zone 2-3 Amber: Zone 2 Green: Zone 1</p> <p><u>Flooding (minerals)</u> Green: sand gravel extraction (water compatible)</p>
SA2. Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek to minimise road haulage?</li> <li>• lead to increased traffic congestion in built-up areas?</li> <li>• lead to increased dust and/or odours?</li> <li>• lead to increased adverse effect of air quality on biodiversity.</li> <li>• seek to avoid existing AQMAs?</li> <li>• Be in close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites)?</li> </ul>	<p>Location of AQMA (including primary access routes).</p> <p>Method of transportation proposed.</p> <p>Proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors.</p>	<p><u>AQMA</u> Red: in an AQMA Green: not in AQMA</p> <p><u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed</p> <p><u>Air quality sensitive ecological receptor</u> Red: &lt;200m Amber: 200m – 2km Green &gt;2km</p>

<p>SA3. Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve and enhance internationally, nationally, and locally important sites for nature conservation?</li> <li>• protect, maintain, and enhance UK habitats and species of principal importance?</li> <li>• enhance ecological networks and habitat connectivity?</li> <li>• protect and conserve geological SSSIs and Local Geology Sites?</li> </ul>	<p>Distance to designated sites.</p> <p>Condition of sensitive receptors.</p>	<p><u>International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar)</u>            Red: &lt;0.5km or impact zone or screened in by HRA Screening Assessment            Amber: =0.5-5km            Green: &gt;5km (7.5km for Mottisfont Bats SAC and 12km for Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC) OR screened out by HRA Screening Assessment</p> <p><u>National (SSSI/NNR)</u>            Red: &lt;0.5km or impact zone            Amber: 0.5 – 5km            Green: &gt;5km</p> <p><u>Local (LWS/LNR/nature reserve)</u>            Red: &lt;0.5km            Amber: =0.5 – 0.8km            Green: &gt;0.8km</p> <p><u>Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)</u>            Red: in a RIGS            Green: not in a RIGS</p>
<p>SA4. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conserve and enhance the Plan area’s National Parks and AONBs &amp; their settings?</li> <li>• respect, maintain, and strengthen local landscape character and distinctiveness?</li> <li>• seek to minimise the effects of minerals and waste development on tranquillity, including noise and light pollution?</li> </ul>	<p>Distance from designated landscapes</p> <p>Number and location of Tree Protection Orders (TPO).</p> <p>Presence of Green Belt for waste proposals</p>	<p><u>Designated Landscape</u>            Red: within designated landscape            Amber: within setting of designated landscape            Green: beyond setting of designated landscape</p> <p><u>TPO</u>            Red: TPO on site            Green: TPO not on site</p>

			<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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• affect high grade agricultural land?</li> <li>• lead to soil pollution or contamination?</li> </ul>	Location and extent of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a.  Location and extent of contaminated land.	<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
SA6. Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect, conserve, and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic/prehistoric environment of the Plan area?</li> <li>• contribute to the better management of heritage assets?</li> <li>• improve the quality of the historic environment?</li> <li>• provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment?</li> <li>• lead to the potential loss of historic landscape and features?</li> <li>• alter the hydrological conditions of water-dependent heritage assets, including paleo-environmental deposits?</li> <li>• provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?</li> </ul>	The number, type and distance of designated heritage assets	Red: heritage asset/Archaeology Alert on site Amber: heritage asset/Archaeology Alert <250m Green: heritage asset/Archaeology Alert >250m
SA7. Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek to protect water resources in particular potable reserves and</li> </ul>	Distance to Source Protection Zone (SPZ).	Red: within a SPZ or within 250m of surface water abstraction PWS

and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.	<p>source protection zones (surface and groundwater, quantity and quality)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• seek to minimise adverse effects on water hydromorphology, natural processes and aquatic environment?</li> </ul>	<p>Distance to public water supply (PWS) abstraction.</p> <p>Relationship to 8m buffer for all watercourses measured from bank top</p>	<p>Green: not in SPZ or within 250m of surface water abstraction PWS</p> <p>Amber: within buffer Green: not in buffer</p>
SA8. Reduce the risk of flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding?</li> <li>• ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?</li> </ul>	<p>Proximity of site to Flood Zones.</p> <p>Incidences of flood warnings.</p> <p>Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.</p>	<p><u>Flooding (minerals and waste – incl. climate change allowances)</u></p> <p>Red: Zone 2-3 Amber: Zone 2 Green: Zone 1</p> <p><u>Flooding (minerals)</u></p> <p>Green: sand / gravel extraction (water compatible)</p>
SA9. Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have impacts which could have a harmful effect on human health?</li> <li>• result in loss of amenity through visual impact, noise, dust, or vibration for local communities?</li> <li>• provide opportunities for enhancement of local amenity and access to the countryside?</li> </ul>	<p>Distance to residential dwellings, schools and hospitals.</p> <p>Location, type and access to existing amenities.</p> <p>Promote recreational amenities.</p> <p>Relationship to Airport Safeguarding Zones.</p>	<p><u>Dwellings and amenities</u></p> <p>Red: &lt;100m Amber: =100 – 250m Green: &gt;250m</p> <p><u>Airport safeguarding zones</u></p> <p>Amber: within Green: outside</p>
SA10. Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce distances travelled by road?</li> <li>• allocate sites that are well located in relation to surrounding settlements for waste, or markets for minerals?</li> <li>• enable waste facilities or mineral operation serve local needs?</li> </ul>	<p>Method of transportation proposed.</p> <p>Links to rail network or waterway.</p> <p>Location of potentially significant junctions in relation to</p>	<p><u>Significant uncongested road junction</u></p> <p>Red: junction &gt;2k Green: junction &lt;2km</p> <p><u>Transportation</u></p> <p>Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• facilitate HGV routing agreements and developer contributions for infrastructure improvements?</li> </ul>	<p>infrastructure requirements and likely routes.</p> <p>Proximity to strategic road network (SRN).</p>	<p><u>SRN</u> Red: SRN &gt;1km Green: SRN &lt;1km</p>
SA11. Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the waste hierarchy?</li> <li>• Produce recycled and secondary aggregate?</li> <li>• Extending existing facilities?</li> </ul>	<p>Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?</p> <p>Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?</p>	<p>Green: Yes Blank: No</p> <p>Green: Yes Blank: No</p>
SA12. Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase the amount of waste re-used, recycled, or recovered?</li> </ul>	<p>Does the application support recycled, composted, waste recovered, waste to be landfilled?</p>	<p>Red: landfill (waste) Green: recycling (waste/minerals), composting (green waste), recovery (waste/minerals – inert backfill).</p>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the need for waste to be transported outside the Plan area for treatment or disposal?</li> <li>• reduce the need for the Plan area to import aggregates?</li> </ul>	<p>Increased waste management / processing capacity?</p> <p>Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?</p> <p>Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate</p>	<p>Green: Yes Blank: N/A</p> <p>Green: Minerals extraction Green: Wharf and rail depots</p> <p>Green: Yes Blank: N/A</p>
SA14. Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• encourage the provision of more locally based skills and facilities?</li> <li>• generate new jobs for the county?</li> <li>• support and encourage the growth of small and medium size business?</li> </ul>	<p>Type of jobs are permanent / temporary (i.e. for construction / operational period).</p> <p>Support for local construction industry and/ or access to waste management facilities.</p> <p>Deprivation index in locality.</p>	<p><u>Employment</u> Amber: mineral (temporary development) Green: waste (potentially permanent development)</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u> Green: not located within deprived area Amber: unknown Red: located within a deprived area</p>



<p>SA15. Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minimise the impact of minerals and waste development on the local PRoW network</li> <li>• enhance the local and wider GI networks through the restoration of minerals extraction and landfill sites</li> </ul>	<p>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).</p> <p>Benefit of intended restoration to green and blue infrastructure networks.</p>	<p>PRoW  Red: onsite  Amber: &lt;50m  Green: &gt;50m</p> <p><u>Proposed restoration</u>  Green: green and/or blue infrastructure network improvement (minerals site)  Amber: Restoration to previous (minerals site)  Blank/? : waste site</p>
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**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

## 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 Partial Update draft Vision and Objectives;
  - the draft Development Management Policies;
  - the draft Minerals and Waste Policies; and
  - the proposed 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 Plan in its entirety;
  - alternative minerals and waste policies; and
  - alternative sites.

#### 3.2.1 Evolution of the HWMP Partial Update

- 3.5 This section explains the evolution of the HWMP Partial 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 partial update to the HMWP.

- 3.6 The National Planning Policy for Waste 2014 (NPPW) 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 National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (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.
- 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 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 Partial 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 studies<sup>30</sup> have been drafted to inform the HMWP Partial Update 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; and
  - how much additional resource and infrastructure may be required to meet the needs of the Plan area.

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<sup>30</sup> 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; and
- 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 reasonable<sup>31</sup>. 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:

- Step 1: Site nominations (Call for Sites);
- Step 2: Compilation of a long list of Sites; and
- Step 3: Appraisal.

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: Compilation of list* – The list of all potential minerals and waste sites is provided in Appendix G (36 sites).

3.19 *Step 3: Appraisal* – It should be noted that sites have not been comparatively assessed and, as such, 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

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<sup>31</sup> 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.

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.

### 3.3 B1-B5: Testing Vision/Objectives options against the SA/SEA Objectives

- 3.20 In this section of the Report, the HMWP Partial Update Vision/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 Plan Vision/Objectives where necessary and identify potential areas of conflict.
- 3.21 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.
- 3.22 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 Partial Update Vision/Objectives**

<b>Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)</b>	
<b>Vision:</b>	<b>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 environment.</b>
Objective 1	Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050.
Objective 2	Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.
Objective 3	Plan for a resilient and reliable waste management network.
Objective 4	Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments.
Objective 5	Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality but 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	Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.

- 3.23 In order to assess the cumulative/total effects of the Vision/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 Partial Update Vision/Objectives Options**

HMWP Partial 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)	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?

3.24 All the Vision/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.

3.25 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. It is noted, however, that there are no related policies to water resources other than a risk of pollution in Policy 10 (Protecting public health, safety and amenity). As such, the Draft Plan should seek to address this.

3.26 The assessment noted that in general, the Vision/Objectives options for the HMWP Partial 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.

3.27 From the assessment of Vision/Objectives options, Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4) was chosen for the HMWP Partial 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).

3.28 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.

3.29 Potential areas of improvements:

- Qualifying information: The objectives could be strengthened by qualifying terms such as ‘growth’ and ‘sufficient’ with evidence-based facts to ensure the objectives are achievable and realistic.
- Replacement of passive language: A number of the HMWP objectives are high level and utilise passive language i.e. ‘facilitate’, ‘support’ and ‘encourage’. The objectives could be made more robust by using more positive language.
- Description of how the objectives achieve the vision: A number of the objectives do not describe how the objective will be achieved.

3.30 Table 3.3 provides an at 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

3.31 The next stage was to assess the draft development management policies. The HMWP Partial Update has 14 draft 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: Protection of the designated landscape
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside
- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets
- Policy 8: Water resources
- 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

3.32 The appraisal of Policies 1 – 14 along with the reasonable alternatives is provided in Appendix D. Only those options considered ‘reasonable’<sup>32</sup> 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.

3.33 It should be noted that the development management policies within the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan include a minor change in policy numbering compared to those contained in the adopted HMWP. Policy 14 (Community benefits) in the adopted Plan has not been taken forward as a proposed Policy in the Draft Plan. This is because the Policy cannot be implemented by the Authorities. However, a new Policy 8 (Water resources) has been proposed and although there are still 14 development management policies, the ordering of Policies 8-14 has therefore changed.

3.34 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 draft 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.

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<sup>32</sup> 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.



Table 3.4: At a glance total/combined effects for the draft 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	0
Policy 3 Protection of habitats and species	0	+	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 4 Protection of the designated landscape	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+
Policy 5 Protection of the countryside	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 resources	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	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

3.35 Specific strengths of the draft Development Management policies include:

- The development management policies 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 adaptation 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 designated landscapes in the Plan area, including National Parks and AONBs, which constitute a significant proportion of the Plan area's land cover.
- Policies 5 and 6 provide effective overall protection of the countryside 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 adaptation.

3.36 No recommendations are made for improvement to the Development Management policies.

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

3.37 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).

3.38 The draft 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); and
- consultation with HMWP Authorities' Officers.

### 3.6 Minerals Policies Summary

3.39 The Draft Plan has ten draft 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

3.40 The appraisal of all reasonable minerals policies 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.

3.41 Table 3.5 provides an 'at a glance' summary of the total effects of the preferred minerals policies. 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 draft 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

3.42 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 (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 supported 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.

3.43 No recommendations are made for improvement to the minerals policies.

### 3.7 Waste Policies Summary

3.44 The Draft Plan 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

3.45 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.

3.46 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 draft 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	+	+	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

3.47 Specific strengths of the draft 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 waste-water 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).

3.48 No recommendations are made for improvement to the Waste policies.

### **3.8 Sites Assessment Summary**

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

3.50 All of the sites were appraised in accordance with the framework as outlined in section 2.6. Full details of the site appraisals are provided in Appendix G. A summary of the main findings is provided in Table 3.7. This information will be used to inform the Development Considerations for each proposed site. The Development Considerations would need to be adequately addressed before planning permissions could be granted (subject to compliance with all other relevant policies in the Plan).

3.51 The total effects of the minerals and waste sites (without mitigation) are presented in Table 3.8. 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 3.7: Summary of Site Appraisal**

See Site Assessment Tables in Appendix G for further detail relating to constraints.

Site	Operation	Constraints	Considerations
<b>Proposed Minerals Sites</b>			
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	Development of aggregate rail depot, with some potential for waste uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LWS within close proximity</li> <li>• Archaeology Alert Area on site</li> <li>• SPZ Zone 2</li> <li>• Public water supply – 75m</li> <li>• Residential dwellings 41m</li> <li>• Other local amenities &lt;50m</li> <li>• SRN &gt;2.5km</li> <li>• PRow adjacent to site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The site is within SPZ 2 and less than 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	Mineral extraction (1.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel) with backfill of 1.9 million tonnes of inert material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC, SPAs and Ramsar sites &gt; 1km</li> <li>• SSSIs &gt; 1km</li> <li>• LWS in close proximity</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grades 1, 2 and 3a soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets in close proximity and Archaeology Alert Area on site</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 0.13 km</li> <li>• Recreational facilities just over 100m</li> <li>• SRN &gt;2km</li> <li>• PRow on site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Careful consideration of the potential for adverse impact on the nearby SSSIs and LWS required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.</li> </ul>
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	Mineral extraction (up to 1.7 million tonnes of building and silica sand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA &lt;1km and SACs &lt;2km</li> <li>• SSSIs &lt;1 and 2km, respectively</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS within close proximity</li> <li>• Within the South Downs National Park</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets within very close proximity and Archaeology Alert Area on site</li> <li>• Flood Zones 2 and 3 on site</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 28m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	Extension to existing quarry for minerals extraction (up to 150,000 tonnes of building and silica sand)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA &lt;1km</li> <li>• SSSI &lt;1km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS on site and in close proximity</li> <li>• South Downs National Park – 0.81km</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets within close proximity</li> <li>• Small proportion of site within Flood Zones 2 and 3</li> <li>• SRN &gt;6km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Downs National Park – 1.41km</li> <li>• Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas in close proximity</li> <li>• Residential properties – 121m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

	railhead to serve the site		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjacent or within SPA</li> <li>• Adjacent or within SSSI and close to other SSSIs</li> <li>• Within SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS on site and adjacent</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 Soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas adjacent and in close proximity</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 50m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;4km</li> <li>• PRow adjacent to site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site within SPA</li> <li>• Site supports significant element of lowland heathland</li> <li>• Site within SSSI</li> <li>• LWS in close proximity</li> <li>• Greenfield site</li> <li>• Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Consideration of the need to enhance lowland heathland habitat.</li> <li>• Site within an SSSI. Consultation with Natural England required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

		<p>adjacent and in close proximity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential dwellings – 60m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• PRow in close proximity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA &lt;2 km</li> <li>• Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI – 1.26km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS &lt;250m</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – 1.29km</li> <li>• Within South West Hampshire Green Belt</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Historic asset &lt;20m</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 20m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;13km</li> <li>• PRow crossing and bordering site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	Mineral extraction (1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC &lt;3km</li> <li>• SPA/Ramsar &lt;3km</li> <li>• Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI – 1.39km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS &lt;10m</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – 1.47 km</li> <li>• Within South West Green Belt</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3a soils onsite</li> <li>• Heritage assets &lt;250m</li> <li>• Residential dwellings &lt;30m</li> <li>• SRN – 14km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>

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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC/SPA &lt;30m; SAC/SPA/Ramsar &lt;1.5km</li> <li>• SSSIs in close proximity</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• Local sites for nature conservation onsite and adjacent</li> <li>• Greenfield site</li> <li>• Heritage assets &lt;250m and Archaeology Alert Area onsite</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 40m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;1.9km</li> <li>• PRow adjacent to northwest boundary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Although soil grades 1 – 3 were not recorded for this site, careful consideration needs to be given to the protection and conservation of soils.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	Mineral extraction (up to 4.18 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel), backfilling with inert material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites &lt;2km (as close as 0.53km)</li> <li>• SSSIs &lt;2km (as close as 0.55 km)</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• Local sites for nature conservation adjacent and in close proximity</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – 1.93km</li> <li>• Cranborne Chase AONB – 2.15km</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grades 2 and 3a soils present</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeology Alert Area onsite</li> <li>• Residential dwellings &lt;15m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• Stables – 150m</li> <li>• SRN &gt;6km</li> <li>• PRow crosses the site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.</li> </ul>
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites &lt;1km</li> <li>• SSSIs &lt;1km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – adjacent</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grades 2 and 3a soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets in close proximity</li> <li>• Flood Zone 3 on site</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 30m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;6km</li> <li>• PRow crosses site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.</li> </ul>
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	Mineral extraction (up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites &lt;1km</li> <li>• SSSIs &lt;1km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• Adjacent to and in close proximity to a number of LWS</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – 2.05km</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3a soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets in close proximity</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 30m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• Significant junction &gt;5km</li> <li>• SRN &gt;5km</li> <li>• PRow crosses the site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.</li> </ul>
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	Creation of a rail depot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC/SPA/Ramsar – 350m</li> <li>• SSSI – 350m</li> <li>• River Test SSSI – 1.28km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS &lt;100m</li> <li>• Heritage Assets &lt;250m</li> <li>• Partly in Flood Zone 3</li> <li>• Residential dwelling – 10m</li> <li>• SRN &gt;3km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by rail. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The site is in a flood zone. Any proposal should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed and operated accordingly.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	Modernisation of existing minerals wharf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA/Ramsar – 170m</li> <li>• SSSI – 170m</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS &gt;250m</li> <li>• Within Flood Zone 3</li> <li>• Within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone</li> <li>• Football stadium &lt; 30m</li> <li>• SRN &gt;4km</li> <li>• Within deprived area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by water. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The site is in a flood zone. Any proposal should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed and operated accordingly.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mottisfont Bats SAC – 4.01km</li> <li>• River Test SSSI – 1.34km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• Close to local sites for nature conservation</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets &lt;250m</li> <li>• Residential dwellings &lt;100m</li> <li>• Significant junction &gt;2km</li> <li>• SRN &gt;5km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	Mineral extraction (2 million tonnes of sand and gravel) with backfill of 2 million tonnes of inert material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC &lt;3km</li> <li>• SPA/Ramsar sites &lt;4km</li> <li>• River Test SSSI – 1.03km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• Close to local sites for nature conservation</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – 1.6km</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Heritage assets &lt;250m</li> <li>• Residential dwellings &lt;50m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;2km</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	Develop rail sidings as a rail depot for aggregates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LWS within close proximity</li> <li>• Heritage asset in close proximity</li> <li>• Residential development in very close proximity</li> <li>• SRN &gt;1km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Due consideration would need to be given to the adjacent Grade II Listed station building and its setting.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	Mineral extraction (up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand) with restoration to agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screened in (HRA)</li> <li>• LWS within close proximity</li> <li>• Part greenfield</li> <li>• Heritage asset and Archaeology Alert Area in relatively close proximity</li> <li>• Residential development in very close proximity</li> <li>• Significant junction &gt;4 km</li> <li>• SRN &gt;6 km</li> <li>• PRow on site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.</li> </ul>
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	Mineral extraction (1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel) with restoration to agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Test SSSI – 0.85km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• North Wessex Downs AONB – 2.28km</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3b soils present</li> <li>• Archaeology Alert Area on site</li> <li>• 2 Public Rights of Way (PRow) present on site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Impact on the on-site PRow would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.</li> </ul>
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	Development of an aggregate rail depot on existing railway sidings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI – 87m</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• Local sites for nature conservation within and close to site</li> <li>• Heritage assets &lt;30m</li> <li>• Zone 3 SPZ on site</li> <li>• Residential dwellings &lt;10m</li> <li>• Recreational facilities – 95m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by rail. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The site is within SPZ 3. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Proposed Waste Sites			
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for construction industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LWS adjacent</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 1, 2 and 3 soils present</li> <li>• Residential dwellings 120m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;5km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International sites within 1km</li> <li>• SSSIs within 1km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS in close proximity</li> <li>• Greenfield site</li> <li>• Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity</li> <li>• Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone)</li> <li>• PWS &lt;250m</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 15m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The site is within SPZ 1 and within 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	Development of an inert recycling facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International sites &lt;2km</li> <li>• SSSI &lt;1km</li> <li>• Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone) and SPZ2 (Outer Zone)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential dwellings – 140m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration of potential impact to nearby SSSI.</li> <li>The site is within SPZ 1 and 2. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International sites &lt;1.5km</li> <li>SSSI &lt;1.5km; other SSSIs &lt;2km</li> <li>SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>LWS in close proximity</li> <li>Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Area within close proximity</li> <li>Residential dwellings &lt;30m</li> <li>Within Airport Safeguarding Zones</li> <li>Recreation/sports facilities within close proximity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> </ul>
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction with importation of approx. 740,000 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Within SPA</li> <li>Within SSSI</li> <li>SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>NNR &lt;1km</li> <li>LWS adjacent and in close proximity</li> <li>Archaeology Alert Areas on site and historic assets adjacent and in close proximity</li> <li>Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>SRN &gt;1.8km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>As the site is within an SSSI and SSSI Impact Zone and close to an NNR. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	Infilling approx. 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils (total capacity – 0.4 million tonnes).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International sites &lt;2km</li> <li>• SSSIs &lt;2km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS adjacent</li> <li>• New Forest National Park – 2.82km</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 150m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• Significant road junction – 6km</li> <li>• SRN – 6km</li> <li>• PRow adjacent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
Tower View (NNP01)	Redevelopment to allow for storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International sites &gt;1km</li> <li>• New Forest SSSI &lt; 0.5km</li> <li>• Site is within the New Forest National Park</li> <li>• Residential dwellings adjacent to site</li> <li>• Part of site within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• Significant road junction &gt;2km</li> <li>• SRN &gt;10km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• Consideration of potential impacts to nearby SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling and primary aggregate, with importation of up to 500,000 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Test within 1.64km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS within close proximity</li> <li>• Historic assets and Archaeology Alert are adjacent and in close proximity</li> <li>• Residential dwellings adjacent</li> <li>• Other amenity facilities adjacent</li> <li>• SRN &gt;2km</li> <li>• PRow in close proximity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up excavation and inert landfill. Consultation with Natural England would be required.</li> <li>• Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	Redevelopment of site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSSI – 1km</li> <li>• LWS – 30m</li> <li>• Historic assets and Archaeological Alert area in close proximity</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 65m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;3.5km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of potential impacts to nearby SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	Extension for Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 125,000 tpa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPA/Ramsar/SAC &lt;2km</li> <li>• River Test SSSI &lt;0.5km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS &lt;0.5km</li> <li>• Historic assets and Archaeology Alert area in close proximity</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> </ul>
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	Extension for potential waste and mineral use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Test SSSI &lt;1km and other SSSIs &lt;2km</li> <li>• SSSI Impact Zone</li> <li>• LWS adjacent</li> <li>• Part greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	Extension of existing A303 Enviropark for storage/transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Test SSSI &lt;1km and other SSSIs &lt;2km</li> <li>• LWS &lt;0.5km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of the potential impact (including hydrological and water quality for the River Test) on nearby SSSIs.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Church Farm (WIN01)	Development for recycling concrete,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSSIs &lt;0.5km and 1km</li> <li>• LWS &lt;1km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of the potential impact on nearby SSSIs and LWS.</li> </ul>

	hardcore, inert soils and green waste for the construction industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Downs National Park – 0.37km</li> <li>• Part greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Historic assets within very close proximity</li> <li>• Residential dwellings – 10m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• Significant road junction &gt;4km</li> <li>• SRN &gt;8km</li> <li>• PRow shares access point to site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> <li>• Impact on the nearby PRow would need to be considered, including screening.</li> </ul>
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC/SPA/Ramsar – 2 km</li> <li>• LWS adjacent</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils on site</li> <li>• Heritage assets within close proximity</li> <li>• Residential dwellings &lt;5m</li> <li>• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone</li> <li>• SRN &gt;5km</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.</li> <li>• Vehicle routing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.</li> </ul>
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	Development of inert recycling facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screened in (HRA)</li> <li>• Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present</li> <li>• Residential dwelling - 150m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although 3.45 km from the nearest International site, the site has been 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 impact on International site(s) will be considered in more detail in a HRA Appropriate Assessment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

Table 3.8: At a glance total effects of sites (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
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	0	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	?	+	+	0
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	0	-	--	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	?	+	+	+
Purple Haze (NFD03)	0	0	-	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	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
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	0	+	+	0

Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	+	0	-	0	0	-	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	0	0	-	0	+	0	-	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	?	0	-	0	+	0	0	+	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	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	0	0	0	0	+	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

3.52 Table 3.8 shows the total combined synergistic effects of each of the 36 sites on the SA/SEA Objectives (without mitigation). Some overall trends can be summarised as follows:

- 8 of the sites were not considered to have a negative effect on the SA/SEA Objectives (EAL01; ESH03; NFD08; TSV01, 02, 04, 05 and 09).
- A number of sites (15 of 36) have negative effects on two or more SA/SEA Objectives (ESH01; FAR01, 02; HAR01, 02 and 03; NFD01, 04 and 05; NNP01; SOU01; TSV06, 07; WIN01 and 03).
- All 36 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.
- Most sites (34 of 36) 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.
- Most sites (32 of 36) scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 8 (flood risk) as they avoid high flood risk areas and/or are water compatible development.
- Many of the sites (22 of 36) scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 12 (waste hierarchy) for increasing the amount of waste re-used, recycled or recovered.

- Of the 36 sites, 14 scored positively for SA/SEA Objective 11 (sustainable minerals), supporting production of recycled and secondary aggregate and/or extending an existing mineral extraction site.
- Of the 36 sites, 10 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 will undoubtedly rise when further details relating to afteruse and restoration is provided for the remaining minerals sites at planning application stage.
- 24 of the 36 sites scored negatively for SA/SEA Objective 3 (biodiversity), mainly due to those sites being 'screened in' by the HRA Screening process<sup>33</sup>. Scoring will be modified following HRA Appropriate Assessment, where appropriate, and any changes will be reflected in the SA/SEA Environmental Report.
- A number of sites (7) scored negatively for SA/SEA Objective 7 (water resources). However, Policy 8 (Water resources) and Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being) would prevent emissions from operations impacting on water quality.
- Five sites scored negatively for SA/SEA Objective 6 (historic environment). Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets) seeks to ensure that impacts on the historic environment are avoided or mitigated
- Three sites scored negatively for SA/SEA Objective 4 (landscape). Policies 4 (Protection of the designated landscape), 5 (Protection of the countryside), 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt), 9 (Protection of soils), 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being) and 14 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development) seek to ensure that impacts on the landscape are avoided or mitigated. It is also noted that minerals development is not considered 'inappropriate' in the Green Belt, due to its temporary nature.

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<sup>33</sup> HMWP Partial Update: Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report (August 2022) - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

## 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 intra<sup>34</sup> plan (synergistic) effects of the objectives and policies of the HMWP Partial 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, 3.4, 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 Partial Update.

4.3 It is noted that although the Plan objectives did not result in any negative effects and only one waste policy resulted in a single negative effect, the proposed 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, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 15. 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 Partial Update would have cumulative effects include:

- The Plan area will continue to produce more waste. The HMWP Partial 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.

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<sup>34</sup> Within the HMWP Partial 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 Partial Update aim to protect the water environment and soils. However, a number of the proposed sites 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 Partial Update is considered to have a neutral effect as it aims to minimise inappropriate development within flood prone areas. However, it is noted that a number of the proposed sites are located within flood zones (incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances<sup>35</sup>) and mitigation measures will be required.

4.6 A significant challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land<sup>36</sup>. Where applicable, the HMWP Partial Update has addressed this issue, notably within the policies relating to safeguarding (minerals/waste sites and infrastructure).

4.7 With respect to the 36 proposed minerals and waste sites, there is potential for cumulative effects in the site clusters in areas such as:

- Bramshill/Warren Heath/Yateley Heath Wood;
- Fordingbridge/Ringwood Forest;
- South of Hordle;
- East and south of Andover; and
- East of Romsey.

These would be taken into account at the planning application stage and could result in phasing of the development or traffic management schemes, for example.

### 4.3 Summary of Inter Plan Effects (additive and synergistic)

4.8 To assess the cumulative effects of the proposed 36 sites with other minerals and waste sites, a long list of minerals and waste sites was compiled. The list included the 36 proposed sites within this plan, along with other reasonably foreseeable minerals and waste sites. 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). 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). All mineral extraction sites that are due to be completed by 2023 were discounted from the cumulative assessment.

<sup>35</sup> Environment Agency climate change allowances - <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>

<sup>36</sup> Reference is made to the authorities' local plans (including those emerging)

- 4.9 Based on the spatial and temporal criteria (5km radius and operational in 2023), only one of the 36 sites were found to have any other potentially operational (minerals or waste site) which could give rise to cumulative effects. However, it is noted that should any of the existing mineral sites extend their permissions the cumulative impacts would need to be reassessed.
- 4.10 With respect to other types of development which may give rise to cumulative effects (e.g. housing, retail, commercial etc.) each of the Plan area District/Borough Authorities has in place/preparing its own Local Plan. Each of the Local Plans propose development which cumulatively with the development proposed within the HMWP Partial Update could result in significant negative cumulative impacts on local communities and the environment within the Plan area. Given the status of the Local Plans it was considered unlikely that adequate information / evidence would be available for many of the sites (at this time) to allow for a meaningful cumulative assessment to be undertaken (i.e. adequate evidence is taken to include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Scoping report / or similar as a minimum) as part of this Interim Report. As such, the following section provides a high-level assessment only. It also sets out a framework where reasonably foreseeable development will be assessed in more detail and presented in the final SA/SEA report.
- 4.11 A long list of known development sites has been prepared, including sites set out in Local Plans that are within a 5km zone of influence of each HMWP Partial Update proposed minerals and waste site. Of the 36 proposed minerals and waste sites, 34 sites were found to have at least one other development within this zone.
- 4.12 Table 4.1 outlines the number of known development proposals based on current Local Plans as of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2022, within 5km of the proposed minerals and waste sites. Table 4.1 highlights whether each development proposal listed is a housing development or 'other' development, which includes retail, industrial/employment. Housing developments are more likely to include a high number of vehicle movements.
- 4.13 In the absence of sufficient evidence relating to these developments, a very high-level review of the information was undertaken which concluded that a number of the sites have significant numbers of planned housing and 'other' developments within 5km, as shown in Table 4.1. Further detailed assessment is required in order to better understand the potential cumulative effects of these developments with the proposed sites within the HMWP Partial Update.
- 4.14 The next stage of the cumulative assessment will be to develop a short list of sites that will form the basis of the cumulative assessment. Consultation with the Local Authorities will be undertaken to assist in developing the shortlist. The criteria that will be used to develop the shortlist will include the following:
- the zone of influence for each site will be 1km or the distance to the significant road network whichever is the greatest;
  - include those sites that will foreseeably come forward within the Plan area (based on consultations with the Local Authority); and

- adequate information/evidence must be available to enable a meaningful assessment to be undertaken i.e. a EIA scoping report or similar.

4.15 The 36 proposed minerals and waste sites will be assessed with those sites on the shortlist in order to identify cumulative effects, the results of which will be presented in the final SA/SEA report.

Table 4.1: Summary Cumulative Impact Assessment of Development Plans - Long List

Sites (Minerals)	Within 1 km		Within 2 km		Within 3 km		Within 4 km		Within 5 km		Total
	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	
BSK01: Basingstoke Sidings	6	0	11	4	14	11	16	13	23	13	36
EAL02: Former Hamble Airfield	1	2	8	4	14	5	18	9	25	15	40
ESH01: Land at Goleigh Farm	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	3	4	4	8
ESH02: Frith End Quarry Extension	0	1	0	2	1	3	2	5	6	6	12
ESH03: Holybourne Rail Terminal	0	0	1	0	5	0	7	0	7	2	9
HAR01: Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	6
HAR03: Bramshill Quarry Extension	0	0	0	1	6	3	12	5	16	6	22
NFD01: Ashley Manor Farm	2	0	9	1	11	2	12	5	14	6	20
NFD02: Yeatton Farm	2	1	7	2	10	6	15	6	17	7	24
NFD03: Purple Haze	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	3	5	8
NFD04: Midgham Farm	0	0	3	1	6	3	6	3	7	3	10
NFD05: Hyde Farm, Bickton	0	1	4	1	6	3	6	3	7	3	10
NFD06: Cobley Wood	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	2	7	3	10
NFD08: Totton Sidings	2	1	6	4	14	7	28	12	36	15	51
SOU01:	15	4	32	13	39	15	51	20	64	28	92

Leamouth Wharf												
TSV06: Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm)	1	0	1	1	2	5	10	6	11	10	21	
TSV07: Land at the Triangle	0	0	1	0	5	3	13	7	18	11	29	
TSV08: Cutty Brow	0	0	1	1	3	4	4	7	9	9	18	
TSV09: Andover Sidings	2	1	5	4	7	10	10	11	10	13	23	
TSV10: Dunwood Fruit Farm	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	3	3	8	11	
WIN03: Micheldever Sidings	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	
Sites (Waste)	Within 1 km		Within 2 km		Within 3 km		Within 4 km		Within 5 km		Total	
	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Housing	Other		
EAL01: Land at Deer Park Farm	4	3	9	4	9	6	18	10	30	13	43	
FAR01: Down Barn Farm	2	2	4	4	11	7	19	9	22	13	35	
FAR02: Land off Boarhunt Road	0	0	4	4	10	5	19	9	22	13	35	
FAR03: Rookery Farm	0	3	9	7	16	9	21	12	34	16	50	
HAR02: Bramshill Quarry (part)	0	1	1	1	6	3	10	5	13	6	19	
NFD07: Hamer Warren Quarry	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	3	10	
NNP01: Tower View	0	2	4	3	9	4	9	5	11	6	17	
TSV01: Whitehouse Field	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	4	8	12	20	
TSV02:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Grateley Bio Depot											
TSV03: Nursling Lee Lane	1	1	3	2	8	4	14	7	27	13	40
TSV04: A303 Enviropark Shooting School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
TSV05: Land west of A303 Enviropark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
WIN01: Church Farm	1	1	6	3	8	3	9	5	15	8	23
WIN02: Silverlake Automotive Recycling	0	0	1	0	5	1	15	3	19	11	30
WIN04: Three Maids Hill	0	0	2	1	6	1	9	1	18	7	25

## 4.4 Mitigation

- 4.16 Potential improvements to specific HMWP Partial 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.
- 4.17 It should be noted that the assessment of proposed sites, set out in Appendix G, was undertaken without the application of any mitigation.
- 4.18 Given the potential negative effects of a number of the proposed sites, the success of the HMWP Partial Update will depend on the rigor by which the draft 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 Partial Update regarding how the Plan will be implemented by the planning authorities on the ground.
- 4.19 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; and
  - pest control.
- 4.20 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 4.2 outlines examples of the specific types of mitigation and Appendix I highlights examples that can be applied to the proposed sites to address those issues that have been identified through the initial SA/SEA assessment of the sites.

Table 4.2: Example of Mitigation Measures

Biodiversity and nature conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity and nature conservation management schemes</li> <li>• S106 Agreements for long term management</li> <li>• Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts</li> <li>• Afteruse and restoration scheme choice</li> </ul>
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screening / buffer from sensitive habitats and receptors (e.g. using trees, fencing, earth bunds)</li> <li>• Landscape Management Schemes</li> <li>• Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts</li> <li>• Afteruse and restoration scheme choice</li> </ul>
Water and flood management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and flood management schemes</li> <li>• Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and natural flood management measures (NFM)</li> <li>• Afteruse and restoration scheme choice</li> </ul>
Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust suppression schemes</li> <li>• Enclosure of material storage areas and lorries prior to leaving a site</li> <li>• Wheel and body washing of vehicles</li> <li>• Spraying of internal haul roads/site</li> </ul>
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Noise management schemes</li> <li>• Use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance).</li> </ul>
Land Management/soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land and soil management schemes</li> <li>• Use of soil storage bunds</li> </ul>
Contamination management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> <li>• Use of impervious surfacing</li> </ul>
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HGV routing agreements</li> <li>• HGV number restrictions</li> <li>• Wheel and body washing of vehicles</li> <li>• Spraying of internal haul roads/site</li> <li>• Restrictions on sites / vehicle movements, including hours/days/season of operation and speed limits to reduce noise and disturbance to sensitive receptors.</li> <li>• Cleaning of highways along Lorry Routes</li> </ul>
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design specifications</li> <li>• Siting of the facilities</li> <li>• Stand off from residential dwellings</li> <li>• Siting and design of facilities and use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance).</li> <li>• Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts</li> </ul>
Quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hours of working</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phasing of development</li> <li>• Wheel and body washing of vehicles</li> <li>• Cleaning of highways along Lorry Routes</li> <li>• Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts.</li> <li>• Minimising loss of recreation and access facilities, or offering alternatives</li> <li>• Provision (diversions) or arrangements (signage and information) – access management plan</li> </ul>
Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic environmental management scheme</li> <li>• Prior recording, removal or preservation of historic / archaeological material</li> <li>• Provision of access to and interpretation of the historic environment</li> </ul>
Pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pest control measures/scheme</li> </ul>
Cumulative impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts</li> <li>• Hours of working</li> </ul>

## 4.5 Limitations and Difficulties Encountered

- 4.21 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.
- 4.22 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).
- 4.23 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. Examples include SA/SEA Objective 4, where there is not a performance category for tranquillity, and Objective 6, where there is not a performance category for undesignated heritage assets.
- 4.24 Given the nature of the HMWP Partial 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.
- 4.25 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 meaningful cumulative assessment. In the absence of sufficient evidence relating to these developments a very high-level review of the information was undertaken. Further detailed assessment will be undertaken for the final SA/SEA Environmental Report following consultation with the Local Authorities.
- 4.26 The cut-off date for when relevant information, with respect to new and emerging plans, could be included herein was the end of May 2022. Where possible emerging Plans have been considered.

## 4.6 Monitoring

- 4.27 The SA/SEA recommendations for mitigation and monitoring are provided in Table 4.3. 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 4.3: Suggested Monitoring**

SA/SEA Objective	Monitoring Suggestions
1. Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Number of approved applications for facilities which support renewables.</li><li>• Percentage of approved applications supported by a Climate Change Assessment</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of waste sites approved within Flood Zone 2 or 3*.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received with a Hydrological / Hydromorphological Assessment.</li> </ul>
2. Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoidance of AQMAs</li> <li>• Number of site applications received with a Transport Assessment or Statement.</li> </ul>
3. Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of site applications received within a designated site (international, national and local)</li> <li>• LPA Ecologist expert opinion as to whether the implementation of the Plan is contributing to negative impacts on biodiversity / designated sites.</li> <li>• Quantity, quality and type of habitats lost/enhanced/created through Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG).</li> <li>• Details of how biodiversity impacts were avoided.</li> <li>• Details of afteruse and restoration scheme.</li> </ul>
4. Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of site applications received within the Green Belt.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received within National Parks or AONBs, or their setting.</li> <li>• LPA Landscape expert opinion as to whether the implementation of the Plan is contributing to negative impacts on landscape/townscape character.</li> <li>• Details of how landscape impacts were avoided.</li> <li>• Details of afteruse and restoration scheme.</li> </ul>
5. Soil quality/geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of site applications received on agricultural Grade 1 and 2 land.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received on RIGS.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received on previously development / contaminated land.</li> </ul>
6. Historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of site applications received involving impact to a heritage asset or its setting.</li> </ul>
7. Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sites approved with aftercare and restoration plans in place.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received in SPZs or 250m of a PWS.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received with a Hydrological / Hydromorphological Assessment.</li> </ul>
8. Flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of waste sites approved within Flood Zone 2 or 3*.</li> <li>• Number of site applications received with a Hydrological / Hydromorphological Assessment.</li> </ul>
9. Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number, type, size of new amenity facility.</li> <li>• Loss of / diverted PRow.</li> <li>• Number of site applications within Airport Safeguarding Zone.</li> </ul>
10. Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of site applications received with a Transport Assessment or Statement.</li> </ul>
11. Sustainable minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details regarding how sterilisation was avoided.</li> </ul>
12. Waste hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of approved applications for facilities which support the waste hierarchy (recycled, compost, waste recover, re-working).</li> </ul>
13. Minerals/waste self sufficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of additional waste and mineral sites per year.</li> <li>• Number of development (any) applications received and approved within mineral safeguarding area.</li> </ul>
14. Economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information regarding number of jobs from safeguarded and new waste or minerals facilities.</li> <li>• Number of site applications within deprived areas.</li> </ul>
15. Green networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of / diverted PRow.</li> <li>• Details of afteruse and restoration scheme.</li> </ul>

\* Incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances

## 4.7 Concluding Statement

- 4.28 This HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan demonstrates many aspects of good planning. The Partial 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.
- 4.29 In general, the HMWP Partial Update is considered to be in line with other relevant international, national and local plans and programmes as outlined in Appendix A. However, consideration needs to be given to the outcomes of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment due to the potential for impact.
- 4.30 It is imperative that when the HMWP Partial 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.
- 4.31 The objective of this SA/SEA is to promote and facilitate good planning, to provide a high level of protection to the environment and importantly to contribute to the integration of environmental and sustainability considerations in the preparation of the HMWP Partial Update. The next stage of the process aims to make the HMWP Partial Update more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying ways of minimising its negative effects and maximising its benefits<sup>37</sup> before final decisions regarding the HMWP Partial Update are taken.

## 4.8 Next Steps

- 4.32 To enable communities and stakeholders to continue to contribute to the preparation of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan, this SA/SEA Interim Report is available for comment as part of this Regulation 18 consultation.
- 4.33 Once the consultation period is closed all the responses will be collated and addressed. An SA/SEA Environmental Report will then be prepared and issued alongside the Proposed Submission HMWP Partial Update for the Regulation 19 consultation. The Environmental Report will also incorporate any relevant new baseline information and evidence acquired following the publication of the SA/SEA Revised Baseline Report and SA/SEA Interim Report.

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<sup>37</sup> Strategic Environmental Assessment, Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of SEA/SA for land use plans, Levett-Therivell, January 2018.

## 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
CO <sub>2</sub>	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
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
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
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**

Something considered necessary to live comfortably. In property and land use planning, amenity is something considered to benefit a location, contribute to its enjoyment, and thereby increase its value.

### **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)**

Areas of land considered to have significant landscape value and protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. Natural England is responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management.

### **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 not in towns, cities or industrial areas that is either used for farming or left in its natural condition.

### **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 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 the Plan. 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**

Gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activity. For example, a prominent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide which arises from the combustion of fossil fuel and consequently contributes 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.

### **Flood risk**

Areas which have a flood risk have the potential to flood under certain weather conditions.

### **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; and
- 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.

### **Green infrastructure**

A 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 Digital, 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).

**Leachate**

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

**Landscape character**

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

**Listed Buildings and Sites**

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

**Mineral**

Limited, 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.

**Mitigation**

Measures taken to avoid or reduce negative impacts. Measures may include locating the development and its working areas and access routes away from areas of high ecological interest, or timing works to avoid sensitive periods.

**National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

Government policy framework that sets out planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. The NPPF provides guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in preparing development plans and in development management.

**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**

An internationally important wetland designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Wildfowl Habitat (Ramsar, Iran) 1971 and, as a matter of government policy, are afforded the same protection as National Site Network (NSN) sites.

### **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.

### **Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)**

RIGS are locally designated sites of local, national and regional importance for geodiversity (geology and geomorphology), protected by Local Plan policy.

### **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.

### **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**

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.

**Source Protection Zone (SPZ)**

Zones that are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites by the Environment Agency. The purpose of SPZs is to provide additional protection to safeguard drinking water quality by constraining the proximity of an activity that may impact upon a drinking water abstraction.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)**

A site designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)**

Sites identified under the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) supporting habitats or species listed within Annex I and II of that legislation, which form a network of internally recognised sites across Europe alongside SPA and Ramsar sites. Following the UK withdrawal from the EU, these sites are provided equivalent protection under the UK transposition of this Directive - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

**Special Protection Area (SPA)**

Sites identified under the EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds protecting sites supporting the habitats of migratory and other particularly threatened species of bird. They form a network of internally recognised sites across Europe alongside SAC and Ramsar sites. Following the UK withdrawal from the EU, these sites are provided equivalent protection under the UK transposition of this Directive - The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), as amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Amendment (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

**Sustainable Drainage System (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.

**Strategic Road Network (SRN)**

The SRN is made up of motorways and trunk roads, the most significant 'A' roads. The SRN is managed by National Highways. All other roads in England are managed by local and regional authorities.

**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).

**Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA)**

A systematic process, required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. Often incorporated into Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

**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 in the present and for future generations.

**Townscape**

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

**Visual impact**

In the context of the HMWP, the perceived negative effect that the appearance of minerals and waste developments can have on nearby communities.

**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).

## 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 Partial 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 Report<sup>38</sup>.

### 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
Aarhus Convention 2005	All SA/SEA Objectives

<sup>38</sup> HMWP Partial Update: SA Revised Baseline Report September 2021

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
<b>National</b>	<b>SA/SEA Objective</b>
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 Partial Update fulfils these policy requirements.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021	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 <sub>2</sub> ) 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
<b>Local/Regional</b>	<b>SA/SEA Objective</b>
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 Assessment Proforma

<b>Site name:</b>		<b>Site ID:</b>	
<b>Grid reference:</b>		<b>Area (ha):</b>	
<b>MWPA / LPA:</b>			
<i>Boundary Plan</i>		<i>Location within Plan area map</i>	
<b>Site category:</b>			
<b>Current use:</b>			
<b>Proposal:</b>			
<b>Restoration:</b>			
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b>			
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>			
<b>Additional information:</b>			
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>		<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>			
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)?			
<b>Net Effect:</b>			
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>			
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>			
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.			
Within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?			
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?			
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites)			
<b>Net Effect:</b>			
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>			
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>			
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):			
<b>Net Effect:</b>			
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b>			
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>			
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.			
Nationally designated landscape:			
Green belt:			
TPO:			
<b>Net Effect:</b>			
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>			

<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade:		
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
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:		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:		
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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:		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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:		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		

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?		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled		
Recycled		
Composted		
Recovered		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		
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?		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		
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?		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		
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		
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b>		

## 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)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing</b></p> <p>Vision: Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste.</li> <li>• Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.</li> <li>• Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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:</li> </ul>	<p>Reasonable</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;</li> <li>○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;</li> <li>○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and</li> <li>○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon.</li> <li>● Appropriately planning for chalk extraction for agricultural use.</li> <li>● Exploration and production of oil and gas.</li> <li>● Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities including energy recovery.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Option 2: NPPF &amp; Update only (underlined)</b></p> <p>Vision: <u>Protecting and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <p>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 <u>protecting and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <del>Protecting and</del> <u>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.</li> <li>● Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more <del>energy recovery</del> <u>sustainable waste management</u> facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings.</li> <li>● Protecting community health, safety and <del>amenity</del> <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.</li> <li>● 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.</li> <li>● Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste.</li> <li>● Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.</li> <li>● Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>● 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.</li> </ul>	Reasonable



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;</li> <li>○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;</li> <li>○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and</li> <li>○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon.</li> <li>• <del>Appropriately planning for</del> <u>Enabling</u> chalk extraction for agricultural use.</li> <li>• <del>Appropriately planning for</del> <u>Exploration and production of</u> oil and gas.</li> <li>• Encouraging a <del>zero waste</del> <u>circular</u> economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities <del>including energy recovery</del>.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>	
<p><b>Option 3: NPPF update &amp; Hampshire driven (and simplified)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help to mitigate the causes of and adapt to climate change by ensuring development enables carbon reduction and supports adaptation.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance our archaeological and historic heritage to ensure continued enjoyment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Encourage sustainable transport of minerals and waste including rail and water borne.</li> </ul>	Reasonable

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build Hampshire’s economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>• Safeguard Hampshire’s mineral resources of importance, necessary existing and potential infrastructure.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Option 4: Climate Change Driven</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Priority will be given to the reduction of carbon emissions from transport, construction and operations.</li> <li>• Restoration schemes will support communities and the environment to be more resilient to the impacts of a changing climate (e.g. flooding, heat waves).</li> <li>• Decision-making will enable the transition to clean, locally generated, renewable energy, reduce waste and support the sourcing of natural resources and employment.</li> </ul>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)</b></p> <p>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 environment.</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050</li> <li>b. Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.</li> <li>c. Plan for a resilient and reliable waste management network</li> <li>d. Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments.</li> <li>e. Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.</li> <li>f. Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.</li> <li>g. Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations.</li> <li>h. Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.</li> </ol>	Reasonable

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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing</b></p> <p>Vision: Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change</li> </ul>	+/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	<p>This option scores slightly positively for a number of SA/SEA Objectives.</p>

<p>by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste.</li> <li>• Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.</li> <li>• Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>																
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 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:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;</li> <li>○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;</li> <li>○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and</li> <li>○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon.</li> <li>● Appropriately planning for chalk extraction for agricultural use.</li> <li>● Exploration and production of oil and gas.</li> <li>● Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste</li> </ul>																
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<p>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.</p>																	
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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		
<p><b>Option 2: NPPF &amp; Update only</b>            Vision: Protecting <u>and enhancing</u> the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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.</li> <li>• Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change by developing more <u>energy recovery sustainable waste</u></li> </ul>	+	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	<p>As the Vision and Plan Objectives are similar to Option 1, the ratings are the same except for some subtle differences:</p> <p>Obj. 1 – not explicitly seeking to reduce carbon levels but reference to 'energy recovery' has been removed.</p> <p>Obj. 9 – added reference to well-being which increases the rating for quality of life.</p>

<p><u>management</u> facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting community health, safety and <u>amenity 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste.</li> <li>• Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs.</li> <li>• Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>																
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Helping to deliver a <u>steady and adequate</u> 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:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;</li> <li>○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;</li> <li>○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and</li> <li>○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and <del>Selborne, near Bordon.</del></li> <li>● <del>Appropriately planning for</del> <u>Enabling</u> chalk extraction for agricultural use.</li> <li>● <u>Appropriately planning for</u> <del>Exploration and production of oil and gas.</del></li> <li>● Encouraging a zero-waste <u>circular</u> economy whereby</li> </ul>																											
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<p>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</p>																
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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		
<p><b>Option 3: NPPF update &amp; Hampshire Driven (and simplified)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help to mitigate the causes of and adapt to climate change by ensuring development enables carbon reduction and supports adaptation.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths.</li> </ul>	++	++	+	+	?	++	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	<p>As the Vision and Plan Objectives are similar to Option 1, the ratings are similar except for the following differences:</p> <p>Obj. 1 – now makes explicit reference to seeking to reduce carbon levels but reference to ‘energy recovery’ has also been removed.</p> <p>Obj. 2 – Air quality is now specifically referenced, and carbon emissions are set to be reduced.</p> <p>Obj. 6 – The Historic Environment is considered separately and considers its value as a source of enjoyment.</p> <p>Obj. 9 – added reference to well-being which increases the rating for quality of life.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance our archaeological and historic heritage to ensure continued enjoyment.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Encourage sustainable transport of minerals and waste including rail and water borne.</li> <li>• Build Hampshire's economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible.</li> <li>• Safeguard Hampshire's mineral resources of importance, necessary existing and potential infrastructure.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>																
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>																
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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	
<p><b>Option 4: Climate Change Driven</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Priority will be given to the reduction of carbon emissions from transport, construction and operations.</li> <li>Restoration schemes will support communities and the environment to be more resilient to the impacts of a changing climate (e.g. flooding, heat waves).</li> </ul>	++	+	+/?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+/?	+/?	+	+	+/?	?	<p>The Vision and Plan Objective focus on Climate Change and therefore, Obj. 1 has a significant positive rating.</p> <p>Obj. 2 has a positive rating as a reducing in emissions will improve air quality.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Obj. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are not referenced.</p> <p>Obj. 8 is a positive as flood risk is noted.</p> <p>Obj. 9 is a positive as the Vision intends for society to thrive and prosper.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decision-making will enable the transition to clean, locally generated, renewable energy, reduce waste and support the sourcing of natural resources and employment.</li> </ul>	■	■	■	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	<p>As waste reduction is one of the aims, Obj. 11 has a positive rating.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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	
<p><b>Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)</b></p> <p>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 environment.</p> <p>Plan Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050</li> <li>b. Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals.</li> <li>c. Plan for a resilient and reliable waste management network</li> <li>d. Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments.</li> <li>e. Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities.</li> </ol>	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	<p>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.</p> <p>Obj. 2 has a very positive rating as the objectives seek to ensure the communities do not experience a reduction in air quality.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



<p>f. Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.</p> <p>g. Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations.</p> <p>h. Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.</p>																						<p>Obj. 12 scores slightly positively as the objectives seek to enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions.</p> <p>Obj. 13 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.</p> <p>Obj. 14 scores slightly positively as ensuring a steady and adequate supply of minerals and supporting future minerals and waste development requirements with sustainable high-quality operations will support economic growth and prosperity.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Vision Approach*</b>  <b>The Vision and associated Plan Objectives provide significant benefit when measured against the SA/SEA Objectives and ensures the HMWP Partial Update is Hampshire 2050 driven and in line with Hampshire LTP4.</b></p>
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# Appendix D: Long List and Full Appraisal of Development Management Policy Options

## Long List of Policy Options

Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Identical to Option 2.</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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). Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</li> </ul>	Reasonable
Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; or</li> <li>developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and</li> <li>avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.</li> </ol>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minerals and waste development will be supported that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contributes towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and</li> <li>Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and/or</li> <li>Facilitating low carbon technologies; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>reduces vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Minerals and waste development proposals should be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how these opportunities have been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated.</li> </ol>	Reasonable
Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland;</li> </ol>	Not a reasonable option as the policy is not in line with the Environment Act and NPPF in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain.

<p>c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, and Local Nature Reserves;</p> <p>d. habitats and species of principal importance in England;</p> <p>e. habitats and species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance:</p> <p>a. nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species;</p> <p>b. irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees);</p> <p>c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves;</p> <p>d. habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 or as a Hampshire Notable Species;</p> <p>e. Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.</p> <p>f. Features of the landscape that are mapped as Nature Recovery 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, or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.</p> <p>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.</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</b></p>	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations;</p> <p>b. the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy;</p> <p>c. the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and</p> <p>d. whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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</p>	Reasonable

<p>circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Assessment will be required giving consideration to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;</li> <li>the cost and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and</li> <li>any detrimental effect on the environment, landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that can be moderated.</li> </ol> <p>The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited, while development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies of the designated area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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<b>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or</li> <li>the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or</li> <li>the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.</li> </ol> <p>Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration.</p> <p>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.</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or</li> <li>the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or</li> <li>the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.</li> </ol> <p>Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration; and</li> <li>consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local Character Assessment; and</li> <li>ensure any public rights of way are protected, and where possible, enhanced; and</li> <li>be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.</li> </ol>	Reasonable

<b>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.</p>	Reasonable

<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.</p>	Reasonable
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<b>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
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<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. scheduled ancient monuments;</li> <li>b. listed buildings;</li> <li>c. conservation areas;</li> <li>d. registered parks and gardens;</li> <li>e. registered battlefields;</li> <li>f. sites of archaeological importance; and</li> <li>g. other locally recognised assets.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p>	Reasonable
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<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. scheduled monuments;</li> <li>b. listed buildings;</li> <li>c. conservation areas;</li> <li>d. registered parks and gardens;</li> <li>e. registered battlefields;</li> <li>f. sites of archaeological importance; and</li> <li>g. other locally recognised assets.</li> </ol> <p>Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets 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.</p> <p>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 circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be assessed. In assessing proposals there will need to be a balanced judgement which weighs the direct and indirect effects upon the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.</p> <p>Where appropriate, mitigation measures should include archaeological work ahead of or during development, the recording of designated and non-designated heritage assets, the protection, conservation, enhancement or reinstatement of a heritage asset's setting.</p>	Reasonable
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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).	
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<b>Policy 8: Water resources</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b> No existing policy	No existing policy
<b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b> Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where proposals do not: 1. Result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including river, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and 2. cause unacceptable risk to the quantity of water resources; and 3. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on: i. adjoining land; ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions; iii. potential groundwater resources; and or iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats. Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, 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, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.	Reasonable

<b>Policy 9: Protection of soils</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b> 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
<b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b> Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils to help improve local environmental conditions 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 from unacceptable risk during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.	Reasonable

<b>Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b> Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
<b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b> Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan. Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan. The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.	Reasonable

<b>Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b>	Reasonable

<p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);</li> <li>have an unacceptable impact on human health;</li> <li>cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</li> <li>have an unacceptable visual impact;</li> <li>potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tip and quarry slope stability; or</li> <li>differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</li> <li>subsidence and migration of contaminants;</li> </ol> </li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.</li> </ol> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.</p>	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, or unacceptable adverse amenity impacts on well-being.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);</li> <li>have an unacceptable impact on human health or well-being;</li> <li>cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</li> <li>have a unacceptable impact on air quality;</li> <li>have an unacceptable visual impact;</li> <li>potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tip and quarry slope stability; or</li> <li>differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</li> <li>subsidence and migration of contaminants;</li> </ol> </li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.</li> </ol>	Reasonable
<b>Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention</b>	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard;</li> <li>not increase net surface water run-off; and</li> <li>if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.</li> </ol>	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable) 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.
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apply the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals;</li> <li>apply the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and</li> <li>not result in an increased flood risk overall;</li> <li>Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts;</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	Reasonable

<p>f. include site drainage systems 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; and</p> <p>g. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.</p>	
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<b>Policy 13: Managing traffic</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>highway safety;</li> <li>pedestrian safety;</li> <li>highway capacity; and</li> <li>environment and amenity.</li> </ol>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the acceptability of routeing to the site and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact;</li> <li>road safety for all users;</li> <li>sustainable accessibility;</li> <li>appropriate hours of working; and</li> <li>mitigation as appropriate.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Reasonable</p>

<b>Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>



## Short List of Policy Options

### 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	
<b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b> Identical to Option 2.																See Option 2 comments, below.
<b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b>  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). Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.  Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise, taking into account whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when</li> </ul>	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 slightly positive for objective 11, 13 and 14 as it actively supports sustainable development relating to minerals and waste and thereby supports economic growth.  <b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b> <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b>

<p>assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.</li> </ul>																
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**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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; or</li> <li>developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and</li> <li>avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.</li> </ol>	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>As this option references sustainable use of resources, it has also scored slightly positive for objectives 11 and 12.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minerals and waste development will be supported that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contributes towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	<p>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 and imposes a requirement for developer Climate Change Assessments.</p> <p>As this option references sustainable use of resources, this option has also scored slightly positive score for objectives 11 and 12.</p>

**\*Preferred Policy Approach\***

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and/or</li> <li>iii. Facilitating low carbon technologies; and</li> </ul> <p>b) reduces vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures.</p> <p>2. Minerals and waste development proposals should be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates how these opportunities have been considered, and where appropriate, incorporated.</p>															<p><b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development that will contribute to the conservation, restoration and enhancement of biodiversity through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species;</li> <li>irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees);</li> </ol>	0	+	++	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	<p>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.</p> <p>Of benefit is that the policy includes local habitats and species as well as those that are internationally and nationally designated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b></p>

<p>c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves;</p> <p>d. habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 or as a Hampshire Notable Species;</p> <p>e. Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans.</p> <p>f. Features of the landscape that are mapped as Nature Recovery 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, or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.</p> <p>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.</p>																<p><b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>
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**Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape**

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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations;</li> <li>the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy;</li> <li>the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and</li> <li>whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p>	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+	<p>Nearly 40% of the plan area is covered by designated landscapes. This area is significantly larger with the inclusion of land that borders these landscapes known as their 'setting'. The policy does not, however, provide appropriate direction for assisting decision making outside of designated landscapes and does not include reference to the setting of the designated landscapes.</p> <p>The policy scores very positive for objective 4 and due to implied associated benefits for biodiversity, historic environment, green networks and limit to transport impacts in designated landscapes and their setting, scores slightly positive for objectives 3, 6, 10 and 15, respectively.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>																
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Assessment will be required giving consideration to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy;</li> <li>the cost and scope for developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and</li> <li>any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which they can be moderated.</li> </ol> <p>The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited, while development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies of the designated area.</p>	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+	<p>This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes reference to tranquillity and dark night skies, to ensure compliance with the NPPF.</p> <p>This policy option scores the same as policy option 1.</p> <p>It is recommended that this policy option is modified to include reference to the setting of designated landscapes.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF, applies a local context and includes reference to tranquillity and dark night skies.</b></p>





## Policy 5: Protection of the countryside

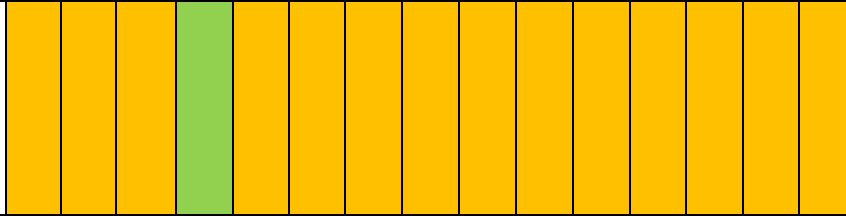
Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or</li> <li>the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or</li> <li>the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.</li> </ol> <p>Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration.</p> <p>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.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p>
<b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes 'consideration of the qualities of the</p>

<p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or</li> <li>e. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or</li> <li>f. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.</li> </ul> <p>Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration; and</li> <li>ii. consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local Character Assessment; and</li> <li>iii. ensure any public rights of way are protected, and where possible, enhanced; and</li> <li>iv. be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.</li> </ul>		<p>landscape' to ensure full compliance with the NPPF.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>
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**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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy option does not mention preservation of the openness of the Green Belt and does not, therefore, score positive for objective 4.</p> <p>The policy option allows for forms of development not inappropriate to Green Belt, which includes minerals and some waste developments.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p>	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It is possible that protection of the Green Belt may indirectly have a positive impact on habitats and</p>

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.



species, public amenity and protection of soils. However, there is insufficient information to enable these SA/SEA objectives to be given a positive score.  
**\*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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. scheduled ancient monuments;</li> <li>b. listed buildings;</li> <li>c. conservation areas;</li> <li>d. registered parks and gardens;</li> <li>e. registered battlefields;</li> <li>f. sites of archaeological importance; and</li> <li>g. other locally recognised assets.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy option scores very positive for objective 4 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment, including undesignated sites.</p> <p>The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 4 as protection of the historic environment would have a positive impact on landscape protection.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire’s historic environment, and</p>	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy option is similar to policy option 1, but with additional text to ensure full compliance with the NPPF.</p>

<p>the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.</p> <p>The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. scheduled monuments;</li> <li>b. listed buildings;</li> <li>c. conservation areas;</li> <li>d. registered parks and gardens;</li> <li>e. registered battlefields;</li> <li>f. sites of archaeological importance; and</li> <li>g. other locally recognised assets.</li> </ul> <p>Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets 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.</p> <p>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 circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be</p>																<p>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.</p> <p>The policy scores very positive for objective 4 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment, including undesignated sites.</p> <p>The policy option scores slightly positive for objectives 4 as protection of the historic environment would have a positive impact on landscape protection.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>
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assessed. In assessing proposals there will need to be a balanced judgement which weighs the direct and indirect effects upon the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.

Where appropriate, mitigation measures should include archaeological work ahead of or during development, the recording of designated and non-designated heritage assets, the protection, conservation, enhancement or reinstatement of a heritage asset's setting.

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).

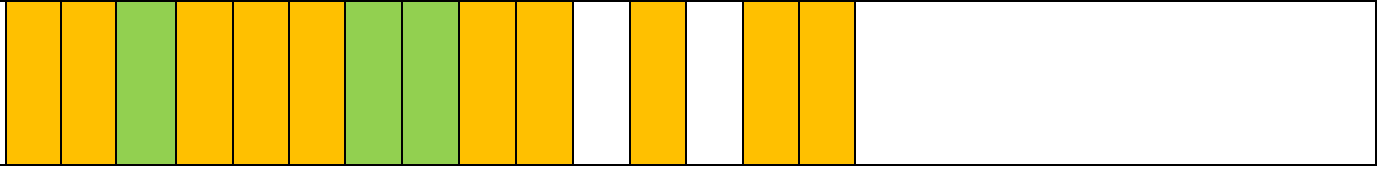
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**Policy 8: Water resources**

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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Planning permission will be granted for minerals and waste development where proposals do not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including river, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and</li> <li>2. cause unacceptable risk to the quantity of water resources; and</li> <li>3. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable impacts on:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. adjoining land;</li> <li>ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions;</li> <li>iii. potential groundwater resources; and or</li> <li>iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological/Hydrological</p>	0	0	+	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	<p>This policy option scores very positive for objective 7 as it focuses on protecting the water environment, including surface and subsurface water resources.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy option recognises the importance of ecological status of waterbodies.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

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, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.



**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		
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.</p>	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils to help improve local environmental conditions and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils from unacceptable risk during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.</p>	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area, and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for habitats, biodiversity or community use where these are consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.</p>	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p>(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy)</p> <p>This policy option scores positive for objectives 4 as it references restoration being in keeping with the character and setting of the local area but does not mention landscape character and uses the word 'should'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

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

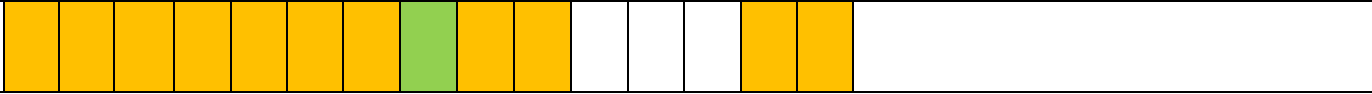
Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);</li> <li>have an unacceptable impact on human health;</li> <li>cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</li> <li>have an unacceptable visual impact;</li> <li>potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tip and quarry slope stability; or</li> <li>differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</li> <li>subsidence and migration of contaminants;</li> </ol> </li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;</li> <li>cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;</li> </ol>	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It would be beneficial to make mention of sensitive receptors such as dwelling, schools etc.</p>

<p>j. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.</p>																
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, or unacceptable adverse amenity impacts on well-being.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <p>a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards);</p> <p>b. have an unacceptable impact on human health or well-being;</p> <p>c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</p> <p>d. have an unacceptable impact on air quality;</p> <p>e. have an unacceptable visual impact;</p> <p>f. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</p> <p>g. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</p> <p>h. cause an unacceptable impact on:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">i. tip and quarry slope stability; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants;</p> <p>i. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters;</p> <p>j. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;</p> <p>k. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development.</p>	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes the term 'well-being' in criterion b and introduces a criterion for air quality in d.</p> <p>Scoring is identical to that of policy option 1.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>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.</b></p>

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. apply the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals;</li> <li>b. apply the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and</li> <li>c. not result in an increased flood risk overall;</li> <li>d. Ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts;</li> <li>e. 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.</li> <li>f. include site drainage systems 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; and</li> <li>g. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.





**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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 through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics.</p> <p>2. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the acceptability of routeing to the site and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact;</li> <li>road safety for all users;</li> <li>sustainable accessibility;</li> <li>appropriate hours of working; and</li> <li>mitigation as appropriate.</li> </ol>	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	?	0	?	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>With potential associated reductions in aerial emissions and traffic movements, it also scores slightly positive for objectives 1, 2 and 9.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

**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		
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.</p>	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

# Appendix E: Long List and Full Appraisal of Minerals Policy Options

## Long List of Policy Options

Policy 15: Safeguarding – mineral resources	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Identical to Option 2</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or</li> <li>it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or</li> <li>the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or</li> <li>the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral.</li> </ol> <p>The soft sand / potential silica sand resources at Whitehill &amp; Bordon (Inset Map 20), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.</p>	Reasonable
Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Identical to Option 2</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Hampshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise its use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</p> <p>Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will object to incompatible development unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or</li> <li>the infrastructure is no longer needed; or</li> <li>the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and</li> <li>be appropriately and sustainably located; and</li> <li>conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or</li> </ol> </li> <li>the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.</li> </ol> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p>	Reasonable
Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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</p>	Not a reasonable option as the existing policy is only to 2030 and provision rates and

<p>will be soft sand.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.0mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and</li> <li>• 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and</li> <li>• 1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.</li> </ul>	<p>alternative resource capacity figures have been reviewed and updated.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>A steady and adequate supply of aggregates until 2040 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.15mtpa, of which 0.23mtpa will be soft sand.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and</li> <li>• 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and</li> <li>• 1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.</li> </ul>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</b></p>	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Development capacity will be supported to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.</p> <p>A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</b></p>	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>ii. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iii. Dibbles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iv. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>v. Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>vi. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>vii. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>viii. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>ix. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>x. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>xi. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)</li> </ol> <p>Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations' at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 2)</li> <li>ii. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 4)</li> </ol> <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the 'Policies Map'.</p> <p>New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. have a connection to the road network; and</li> <li>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</li> </ol>	<p>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</p> <p>Not a reasonable option as existing and proposed aggregate wharfs and rail depots have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.</p>

<p>c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.</p>	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>vi. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>vii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>viii. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The following sites are proposed for rail aggregate depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations' at: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 22)</li> <li>ii. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 3)</li> <li>iii. Holybourne rail depot, Holybourne (Rail depot) (Inset Map 11)</li> <li>iv. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 13)</li> <li>v. Totton rail depot, Totton (Rail depot) (Inset Map 25)</li> </ol> <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the 'Policies Map'.</p> </li> <li>3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. have a connection to the road network; and</li> <li>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</li> <li>c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Reasonable</p>

<p><b>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</b></p>	<p><b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b></p>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>ii. Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iii. Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iv. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>v. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>vi. Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>vii. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>viii. Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>ix. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>x. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)</li> <li>xi. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>xii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)</li> <li>xiii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) – 0.5 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 1) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations':</li> </ol>	<p>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.</p>

<p>Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes</li> <li>iii. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonnes</li> <li>iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes</li> </ol> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or</li> <li>c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or</li> <li>d. the development is for a specific local requirement.</li> </ol> <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the ‘Policies Map’.</p>	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iii. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)</li> <li>vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)</li> <li>ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)</li> <li>x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in ‘Appendix A – Site allocations’: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles) (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 16) – 0.6 million tonnes.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in ‘Appendix A – Site allocations’: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) – 1.5 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Copley Wood, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 7) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>iii. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 8) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>iv. Dunwood Farm, Sheffield English (soft sand) (Inset Map 26) – 0.5 million tonnes</li> <li>v. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 1.50 million tonnes</li> <li>vi. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 14) – 4.2 million tonnes</li> <li>vii. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 15) – 4.0 million tonnes</li> <li>viii. The Triangle (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 17) – 2.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ix. Yeatton Farm (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 19) – 1.1 million tonnes</li> </ol> </li> <li>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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or</li> <li>c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or</li> <li>d. the development is for a specific local requirement.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the ‘Policies Map’.</p>	Reasonable

Policy 21: Silica sand development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>1. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)</li> <li>ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)</li> </ul> <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</li> <li>b. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and</li> <li>c. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</li> <li>d. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</li> </ul>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>1. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)</li> <li>ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)</li> </ul> <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape), are met;</li> <li>b. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</li> <li>c. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and</li> <li>d. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</li> <li>e. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</li> </ul>	Reasonable
<p><b>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</b></p>	<p><b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b></p>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Michelmersh Brickworks</li> </ul> <p>2. 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':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7); and</li> <li>ii. Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6).</li> </ul> <p>The sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in Policy 22 (2) are not deliverable; and</li> <li>b. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or</li> <li>c. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.</li> </ul>	Not a reasonable option as brick-making clay extraction sites have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p>	Reasonable

<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Michelmersh Brickworks</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The site identified above is shown on the '<u>Policies Map</u>'.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or</li> <li>b. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	
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<b>Policy 23: Chalk development</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Identical to Option 2</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p>	Reasonable

<b>Policy 24: Oil and gas development</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 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</li> <li>b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and</li> <li>c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 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</li> <li>b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and</li> <li>c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and</li> <li>b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and</li> <li>c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and</li> <li>b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and</li> <li>c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	Reasonable



## Short List of Policy Options

### 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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur; or</li> <li>it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or</li> <li>the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or</li> <li>the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral.</li> </ol>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

<p>The soft sand / potential silica sand resources at Whitehill &amp; Bordon (Inset Map 20), further illustrated on the Policies Map are included within the MSA and are specifically identified for safeguarding under this policy.</p>																
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in Hampshire is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise its use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.</p> <p>Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will object to incompatible development unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or</li> <li>b. the infrastructure is no longer needed; or</li> <li>c. the capacity of the infrastructure can be relocated or provided elsewhere. In such instances, alternative capacity should:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and</li> <li>ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	<p>This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards mineral infrastructure.</p> <p>It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide infrastructure to provide mineral capacity to support economic growth.</p> <p>The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

<p>iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or</p> <p>d. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.</p> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in <u>'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'</u>.</p>																
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>A steady and adequate supply of aggregates until 2040 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.15mtpa, of which 0.23mtpa will be soft sand.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.8mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and</li> <li>• 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and</li> <li>• 1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>The inclusion of targets over a set time frame makes the policy robust and measurable.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy option reflects the change in Plan period and updated aggregate supply figures.</b></p>

**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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Development capacity will be supported to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.</p> <p>A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	0	0	<p>This policy is the same as Option 1 but adds additional wording on support for development capacity for CD&amp;E waste and encouraging production of high quality recycled/secondary aggregates. A minimum capacity is also included.</p> <p>Scoring is identical to Option 1</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy encourages aggregate recycling and proposes further increase in capacity.</b></p>

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf)</li> <li>vi. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>vii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot)</li> <li>viii. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot)</li> </ul>	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>As such, the policy scores very positive for objective 10 and slightly positive for objective 2.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b> The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.</p>

<p>2. The following sites are proposed for rail aggregate depots provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations' at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 22)</li><li>ii. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 3)</li><li>iii. Holybourne rail depot, Holybourne (Rail depot) (Inset Map 11)</li><li>iv. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 13)</li><li>v. Totton rail depot, Totton (Rail depot) (Inset Map 25)</li></ul> <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the 'Policies Map'.</p> <p>3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. have a connection to the road network; and</li><li>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</li><li>c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities</li></ul>		
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iii. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand)</li> <li>vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand)</li> <li>ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It would be beneficial if part 4 of 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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF by seeking to maintain a landbank though permissions. The policy does not seek to replicate ‘development management’ issues as these are addressed by the draft DM policies.</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel)</li> <li>xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel)</li> </ul> <p>2. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in <u>'Appendix A – Site allocations'</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles) (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 16) – 0.6 million tonnes.</li> </ul> <p>3. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in <u>'Appendix A – Site allocations'</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) – 1.5 million tonnes</li> <li>ii. Cobley Wood , Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 7) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>iii. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 8) – 1.0 million tonnes</li> <li>iv. Dunwood Farm, Sherfield English (soft sands) (Inset Map 26) – 0.5 million tonnes</li> <li>v. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 1.50 million tonnes</li> <li>vi. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 14) – 4.2 million tonnes</li> <li>vii. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 15) – 4.0 million tonnes</li> <li>viii. The Triangle (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 17) – 2.0 million tonnes</li> <li>ix.</li> <li>x. Yeatton Farm (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 19) – 1.1 million tonnes</li> </ul>																	
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<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or</li> <li>c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or</li> <li>d. the development is for a specific local requirement.</li> </ul> <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the ‘Policies Map’.</p>																	
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**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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>1. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)</li> <li>ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)</li> </ul> <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</li> <li>b. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and</li> <li>c. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</li> <li>d. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	<p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>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.</b></p>
<p>1. An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand)</li> <li>ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand)</li> </ul> <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape)</i>, are met;</li> <li>b. the availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</li> <li>c. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and</li> <li>d. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</li> <li>e. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.</li> </ul>																						

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Michelmersh Brickworks</li> </ol> <p>The site identified above is shown on the <a href="#">‘Policies Map’</a>.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> </li> <li>2. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or</li> <li>b. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It would be beneficial if part 2 of 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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF by seeking to maintain a landbank though permissions. The policy does not seek to replicate ‘development management’ issues as these are addressed by the draft DM policies.</b></p>	

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy)</p> <p>The policy option scores slightly positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it supports the small small-scale extraction of chalk for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire, which also supports some economic growth.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

**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		
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <p>1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:</p> <p>a. 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</p> <p>b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and</p> <p>c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.</p>	-	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



<p>2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:</p> <p>a. 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</p> <p>b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and</p> <p>c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.</p>																	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <p>1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:</p> <p>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and</p> <p>b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will only have an acceptable environmental impact; and</p> <p>c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.</p> <p>2. The commercial production of oil and gas will be supported, provided the site and equipment:</p> <p>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) are met; and</p>	-	?	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>(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)</p> <p>Its score is identical to Option 1.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>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.</b></p>

- 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.



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

## Long List of Policy Options

Policy 25: Sustainable waste management	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and</li> <li>reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and</li> <li>be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or</li> <li>maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.</li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of achieving by 2020 at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% recycling; and</li> <li>95% diversion from landfill.</li> </ul>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and</li> <li>reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and</li> <li>be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or</li> <li>maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.</li> </ol> <p>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 regeneration plans), or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of delivering at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65% recycling; and</li> <li>95% diversion from landfill.</li> </ul>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure</b></p>	<p>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</p>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Identical to Option 2</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or</li> <li>the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed; or</li> <li>the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered; or</li> <li>the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.</li> </ol> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2030 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.62mtpa of non-hazardous waste;</li> <li>• 2.49mtpa of inert waste;</li> <li>• 0.16mtpa of hazardous waste.</li> </ul> <p>The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.29mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and</li> <li>• 0.39mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and</li> <li>• 1.4mt of non-hazardous landfill void.</li> </ul> <p>Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p> <p>b. the use of existing waste management sites; or</p> <p>c. extensions to suitable sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p>d. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or</p> <p>e. new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).</p>	<p>Not a reasonable option as the policy is only to 2030 and capacity figures for waste management development have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.5mtpa of non-hazardous waste;</li> <li>• 1.8mtpa of inert waste;</li> <li>• 0.18mtpa of hazardous waste.</li> </ul> <p>The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1.99mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and</li> <li>• Up to 0.95mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and</li> <li>• Up to 3.9mt of non-hazardous landfill void</li> </ul> <p>Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p> <p>a. the use of existing waste management sites; or</p> <p>b. extensions to suitable sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p>c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or</p> <p>d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>
<p><b>Policy 28: Energy recovery development</b></p>	<p>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</p>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Energy recovery development should:</p> <p>a. be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and</p> <p>b. wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power. As a minimum requirement the scheme should recover energy through electricity production and the plant should</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>

<p>c. 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.</p>	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Energy recovery development should:</p> <p>a. be used to divert residual waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and</p> <p>b. provide combined heat and power; and</p> <p>c. maximise the use of and provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.</p>	Reasonable

<b>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire;</li> <li>Areas along the strategic road corridors; and</li> <li>Areas of major new or planned development.</li> </ol> <p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is part of a suitable industrial estate; or</li> <li>has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or</li> <li>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</li> <li>is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and</li> <li>is of a scale compatible with the setting.</li> </ol> <p>3. Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and</li> <li>a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified</li> </ol>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and</li> <li>Areas with safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority;</li> </ol> <p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is part of a suitable industrial estate; or</li> <li>has permission or is allocated for general industry/storage; or</li> <li>is suitable previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or</li> <li>is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and</li> <li>is of a scale compatible with the setting.</li> </ol> <p>3. Development locations other than in accordance with criteria in (1) and (2) will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and</li> <li>a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified; or</li> <li>the proposed development facilitates and reduces the amenity impacts of an existing facility.</li> </ol> <p>4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in '<a href="#">Appendix A – Site allocations</a>':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1)</li> <li>Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23)</li> <li>Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4)</li> <li>Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12)</li> <li>Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21)</li> <li>Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24)</li> </ol>	Reasonable

<b>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Not a reasonable option as the lifespan of the HMWP Partial Update is now to 2040 and up to date figures for CD&E waste development capacity are now represented in the new policy approach.
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <p>i. 1.77mtpa of inert waste;</p> <p>The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <p>i. Maintenance of current inert recycling capacity levels (1.43mtpa); and</p> <p>ii. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (1.17mtpa).</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a. Restoration of mineral workings;</p> <p>b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects;</p> <p>c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation;</p>	Reasonable

<b>Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Identical to Option 2</p>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste-water or sewage treatment plants where:</p> <p>a. there is a clearly demonstrated need to provide additional capacity via extensions or upgrades for waste-water treatment, particularly in planned areas of major new development; and</p> <p>b. they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; and</p> <p>c. 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 Policy 28 (Energy recovery development);</p> <p>and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:</p> <p>d. they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable.</p>	Reasonable

<b>Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported.</p> <p>Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order:</p> <p>1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:</p> <p>i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood</p> <p>ii. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey</p> <p>iii. Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch</p> <p>2. proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations':</p>	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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8)</li> </ul> <p>3. 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':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12)</li> </ul> <p>4. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 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</li> <li>b. 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</li> <li>c. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and</li> <li>d. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and</li> <li>e. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and</li> <li>f. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</li> </ul>	
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<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste will be supported.</p> <p>Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following in priority order:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (providing for up to 3.9 million tonnes void space and/or regionally needed capacity); and</li> <li>b. where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and</li> <li>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</li> <li>d. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and</li> <li>e. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and</li> <li>f. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and</li> <li>g. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. 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.</li> </ul>	Reasonable
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<p><b>Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development</b></p>	<p><b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b></p>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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;</li> <li>c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).</li> </ul>	Reasonable
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p>	Reasonable

<p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 2,000tpa capacity, subject to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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;</li> <li>it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).</li> </ol>	
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<b>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</b>	<b>Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)</b>
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Not a reasonable option as the name of some of the infrastructure quoted in this policy has changed since the 2013 Plan was published.</p>
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and</li> <li>land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and</li> <li>Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and</li> <li>land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and</li> <li>existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.</li> </ol> <p>The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.</p>	<p>Reasonable</p>



## Short List of Policy Options

### 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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrate that waste is being managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and</li> <li>reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; and</li> <li>be located near to the sources of waste, or markets for its use; and / or</li> <li>maximise opportunities to share infrastructure at appropriate existing mineral or waste sites.</li> </ol> <p>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 regeneration plans),</p>	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This policy option sets specific targets for recycling rates and diversion from landfill to be achieved by 2040.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b></p>

<p>or prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development.</p> <p>Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of delivering at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65% recycling; and</li> <li>• 95% diversion from landfill.</li> </ul>																<p><b>The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment and inappropriate encroachment unless:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the merits of the development clearly outweigh the need for safeguarding; or</li> <li>the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed; or</li> <li>the waste management capacity can be relocated or provided elsewhere and delivered; or</li> <li>the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.</li> </ol> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in <u>'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'</u>.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy)</p> <p>The policy scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards waste infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide facilities to support levels created by economic growth.</p> <p>The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives.</p> <p>It is recognised that by safeguarding only 'strategic' facilities, it is possible that capacity could reduce if other sites are not safeguarded.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>	

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5.5mtpa of non-hazardous waste;</li> <li>• 1.8mtpa of inert waste;</li> <li>• 0.18mtpa of hazardous waste.</li> </ul> <p>The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1.99mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and</li> <li>• Up to 0.95mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and</li> <li>• Up to 3.9mt of non-hazardous landfill void</li> </ul> <p>Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the use of existing waste management sites; or</li> <li>extensions to suitable sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable,</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

<p>or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and</p> <p>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</p> <p>c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or</p> <p>d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).</p>																
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**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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>Energy recovery development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and</li> <li>b. 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</li> <li>c. provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.</li> </ul>	?	?	0	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.
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Energy recovery development should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. be used to divert residual waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and</li> <li>b. provide combined heat and power; and</li> </ul>	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>This policy option is scored the same as policy option 1 for the same reasons.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

c. maximise the use of and provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.																
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**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	
<p><b>Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy</b></p> <p>2. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire;</li> <li>ii. Areas along the strategic road corridors; and</li> <li>iii. Areas of major new or planned development.</li> </ul> <p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or</li> <li>b. has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or</li> <li>c. 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</li> <li>d. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives.</p>



<p>a. is of a scale compatible with the setting.</p> <p>3. Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <p>a. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and</p> <p>b. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified</p>																
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <p>i. Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and</p> <p>ii. Areas with safe and suitable access to appropriate roads as determined by the Local Highway Authority;</p> <p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <p>a. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or</p> <p>b. has permission or is allocated for general industry/storage; or</p> <p>c. is suitable previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or</p> <p>d. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and</p> <p>e. is of a scale compatible with the setting.</p> <p>3. Development locations other than in accordance with criteria in (1) and (2) will only be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <p>a. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and</p> <p>b. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified; or</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>The policy option has been scored the same as policy option 1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

<p>c. the proposed development facilitates and reduces the amenity impacts of an existing facility.</p> <p>4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1)</li><li>ii. Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23)</li><li>iii. Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4)</li><li>iv. Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12)</li><li>v. Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21)</li><li>vi. Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24)</li></ul>																								
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <p>i. 1.77mtpa of inert waste;</p> <p>The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <p>i. Maintenance of current recycling capacity levels (1.43mtpa); and</p> <p>ii. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (1.17mtpa).</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a. Restoration of mineral workings;</p> <p>b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects;</p> <p>c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

priority habitat, flood alleviation or  
climate change adaptation / mitigation;



**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste-water or sewage treatment plants where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>they do not breach either relevant 'no deterioration' objectives or environmental quality standards or Environment Act treated waste-water phosphorus targets; and</li> <li>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 Policy 28 (Energy recovery development);</li> </ol> <p>and in the case of other liquid waste treatment plants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>they contribute to the treatment and disposal of oil and oil/water mixes and leachate as near as possible to its source, where applicable.</li> </ol>	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	<p>(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire’s non-hazardous residual waste will be supported.</p> <p>Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following in priority order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill (providing for up to 3.9 million tonnes void space and/or regionally needed capacity); and</li> <li>b. where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and</li> <li>c. there is an existing landfill or un-restored mineral void, except where this would lead to unacceptable continuation, concentration or increase</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	-	+	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>It also scores slightly positive for objective 13, by providing waste management capacity in the Plan area.</p> <p>The policy option does not score positively for objective 3 because of the use of the word ‘or’ in criterion 2b.vi.</p> <p>It would be beneficial if section 3 of the policy could be 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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>

<p>in environmental or amenity impacts in a local area or prolong any impacts associated with the existing development; and</p> <p>d. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and</p> <p>e. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and</p> <p>f. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and</p> <p>g. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.</p> <p>3. 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.</p>																								
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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;</li> <li>c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	+	0	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>



<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 2,000tpa capacity, subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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;</li> <li>c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).</li> </ul>																	<p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>
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**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	
<p><b>Option 2: New Policy Approach</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and</li> <li>ii. land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and</li> <li>iii. Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and</li> <li>iv. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and</li> <li>v. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked.</li> </ul> <p>The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	++	+	0	<p>(This option is identical 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)')</p> <p>This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure.</p> <p>It also scores slightly positive for objective 10 in safeguarding sustainable transport infrastructure.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>*Preferred Policy Approach*</b>  <b>The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.</b></p>


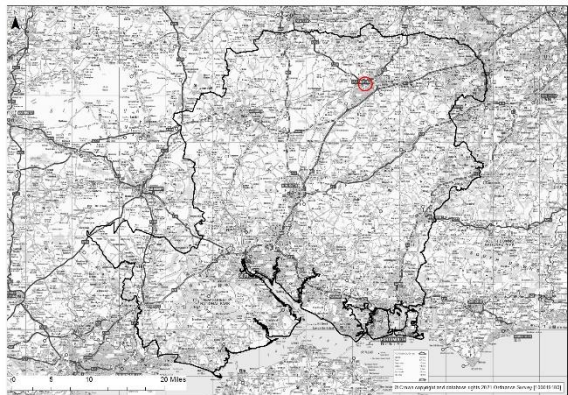
## Appendix G: List and Full Appraisal of Sites

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 inclusion of sites more transparent.

Sites are assessed without the benefit of mitigation.

### List of Proposed Minerals Sites

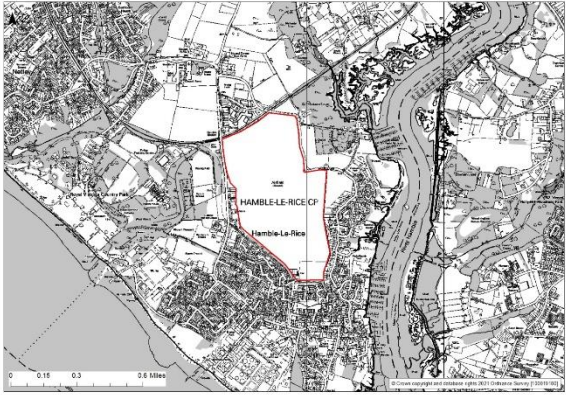
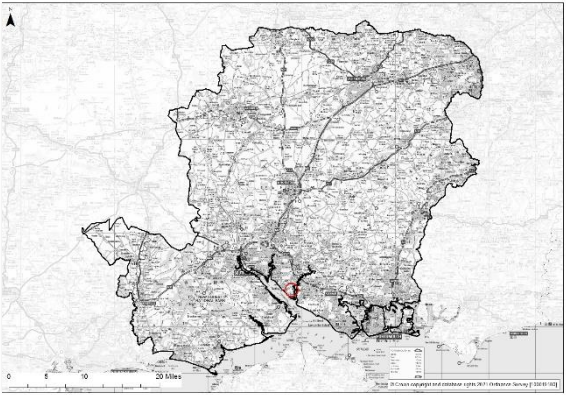
- Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)
- Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)
- Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)
- Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)
- Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)
- Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)
- Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)
- Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)
- Yeatton Farm (NFD02)
- Purple Haze (NFD03)
- Midgham Farm (NFD04)
- Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)
- Cobley 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)

<b>Site name: Basingstoke Sidings</b>		<b>Site ID: BSK01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 627 524</b>		<b>Area (ha): 2.4</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Rail Depot		
<b>Current use:</b> Rail siding and adjacent railway land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May have some potential for waste uses.		
<b>Restoration:</b> Permanent development		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Currently allocated in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Aggregate rail depot proposal. Proposed site within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>10km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Existing rail sidings and railway land.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets: Scheduled Monument Holy Ghost Chapel Historic Park Listed Buildings 5 No. Closest = Boundary walls to Church of the Holy Ghost (Grade II) Conservation Areas (unnamed)  Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	0.54km east N/A  Within 500m  0.46km north east 0.19km south, 0.43km east and 0.47km south east  N/A On site	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		

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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> Proposed site is within an SPZ and less than 250 m of a public water supply.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b> Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Flood Zone:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> Proposed site within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b> 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	
<u>Other amenities:</u> Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	0.22km west <30m south >5km 1.46km south west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Site is adjacent to existing rail network, with intended use as aggregates rail depot and close proximity to significant road junctions.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Unknown	
Composted	N/A	

Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> Footpath is linked to the railway underpass and is separate from the site entrance road		

<b>Site name: Former Hamble Airfield</b>		<b>Site ID: EAL02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 477 078</b>		<b>Area (ha): 62</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Eastleigh Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Scrub vegetation and rough grazing		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
<b>Restoration:</b> 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.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> CEMEX		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site is allocated within the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Within 2 km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site with inert backfill.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Solent Maritime SAC	0.3km	



Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	0.3km	Red
Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	0.3km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	Red
<u>National sites:</u> Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI	0.3km east 0.32km northeast	Red
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
<u>Local sites:</u> Mercury Marshes LNR Hook with Warsash LNR Hackett's Marsh LNR Holly Hill Woodland Park LNR Badnum Copse SINC 1A/1Cii/4A Mercury Marine Saltmarsh SINC 4A/6A Mercury Marsh South SINC 4A Hamble Common North 2A SINC Hamble Common West 3Bii/5B SINC Netley to Hamble Shore 4A SINC West Wood (Royal Victoria Country Park) 1A/1Cii/5B SINC Netley Lodge 1A/1Cii/5B SINC Spear Pond Gully 1B SINC St. Mary's Road Wood 1D SINC Priors Hill Copse/ Hound Grove 1A SINC Mallards Moor 1A/Cii SINC	0.32km east 0.55km east 0.78km north east 0.94km 40m north east 307m east 250m east 600m south 520m south 900m south & west  170m west 810m west 700m northwest 810m northwest 840m northwest 300m north	Red
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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. 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 Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	3.3km south	Green
Green Belt	Not within 10km	Green
TPO	Not on HCC Land	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> Potential impact of development on the landscape: 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. 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b> 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.	Red
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	Red
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		

Land is greenfield and Grade 1,2 and 3 soils are present on site. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to protection of soils.

**Objective 6: Historic environment**

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

<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Scheduled Monument:		
St. Andrews Castle	0.75km south	
Historic Park:		
Royal Victoria Country Park	0.17km southwest	
Listed buildings:		
Former Airfield Building (Unknown Grade) 37 Listed Buildings	0.15km south Within 500m of site	
Conservation Areas:		
Old Bursledon Conservation Area	56m east	
Hamble Conservation Area	89m southeast	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	On-site	

**Net Effect:** 0

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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 affects that might be caused by change in traffic on the historic core of the settlement.

**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	

**Net Effect:** 0

**Objective 7 Justification:**

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

**Objective 8: Flood risk**

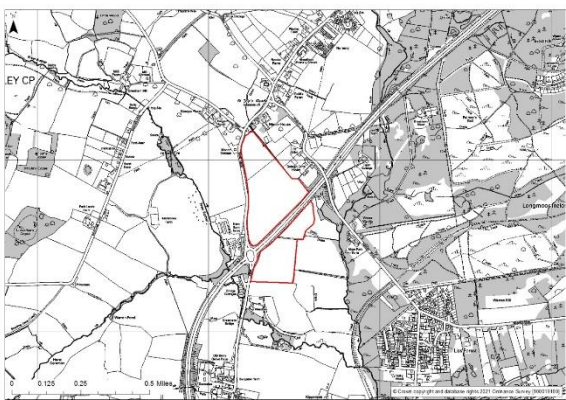
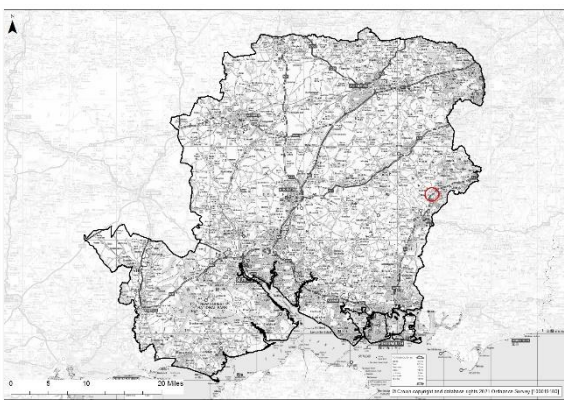
Reduce the risk of flooding.

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

**Net Effect:** +

<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1 and is water compatible development.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	0.13km north & west	
Proximity to schools	0.67km east	
Proximity to hospitals	N/A	
Other		
Recreation Pitch/ Sports Pitch	0.11km east	
Allotments	0.25km northwest	
Stables	0.73km northwest	
Golf Course	5.62km east	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings and amenities to minimise visual intrusion and noise. Careful consideration will need to be given the issue of birdstrike in development operations and restoration proposals.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Transport Assessment Summary: The site promoter has suggested a possible HGV routing via Hamble Lane (B3397) to the Windhover Roundabout where onwards journeys on the A3024 and M27 could be made. As the site is not currently in use, there are no baseline traffic flows to include in the net assessment of additional movements. 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. The applicant proposes a new access is proposed onto Hamble Lane. This would need to be supported by a future Transport Assessment or Statement. 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 1.9Mt of inert material (recovery).		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Inert backfill	

<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 1.9Mt of inert material (recovery).		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Mineral extraction.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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)	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> The statutory footpath that crosses 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.		

<b>Site name: Land at Goleigh Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: ESH01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 774 297</b>		<b>Area (ha): 20</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: South Downs National Park Authority / East Hampshire District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1.7 million tonnes of building and silica sand		
<b>Restoration:</b> Wetland and conservation		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1, with transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site with inert backfill.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores, manure stores).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m<sup>3</sup>/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	Within	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The current landscape condition is Good given that the site comprises well managed farmland with a structure of mature hedgerows characteristic of the area.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 5 Justification:**

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

**Objective 6: Historic environment**

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

<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Archaeology Yellow Alert Buffer:	Across northern boundary	
Scheduled Monument:		
Three Disc Barrows	2.16km northeast	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
4 Listed Buildings Grade II	Within 250m	
13 Listed Buildings Total	Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:		
Greatham	Adjacent north	
West Liss	0.56km south	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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 (17<sup>th</sup> century) and an associated granary (18<sup>th</sup> 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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>

**Objective 7 Justification:**

Within Zones 1,2 and 3 of groundwater source protection zone (SPZ). Not within 8m watercourse buffer.

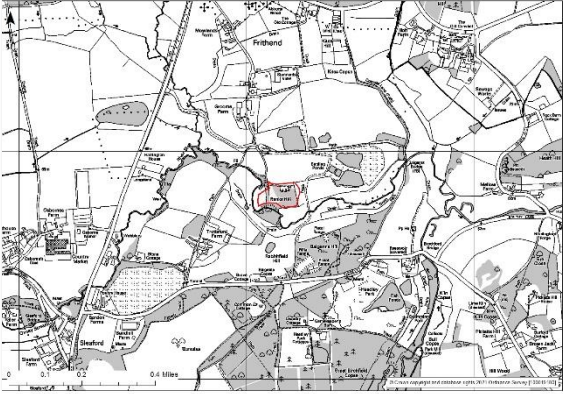
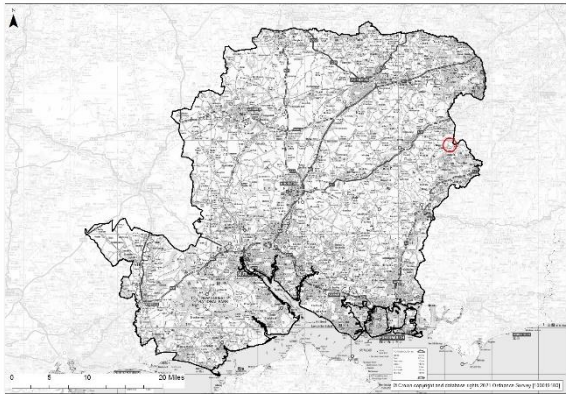
**Objective 8: Flood risk**

Reduce the risk of flooding.

Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> The site could potentially have impacts for residents from noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts could be mitigated.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Transport Assessment Summary: 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unlikely, wetland restoration	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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?	?	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	<b>?</b>
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration to wetland and conservation.		

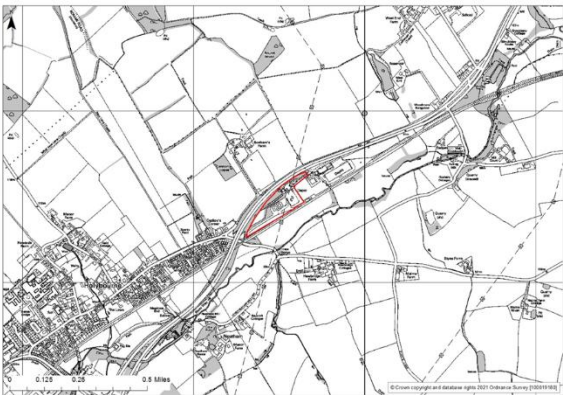
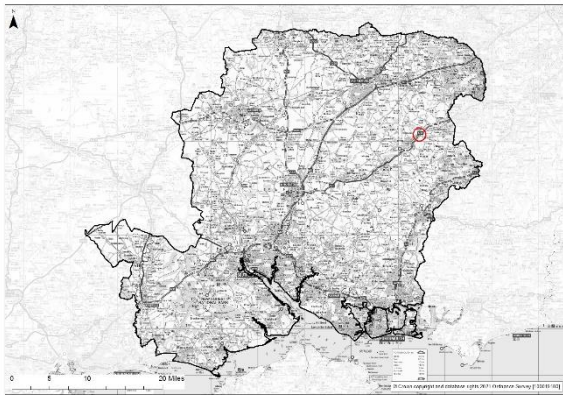
<b>Site name: Frith End Quarry Extension</b>		<b>Site ID: ESH02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 811 388</b>		<b>Area (ha): 1.7</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / East Hampshire District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral Extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Active quarry – Extension area is open grassland and woodland		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of up to 150,000 tonnes of soft sand and silica sand		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to grassland and woodland		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Parent site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	0.32km	

East Hampshire Hangers SAC	2.86km	
Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC	3.13km	
Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA	3.13km	
Shortheath Common SAC	3.29km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u>		
Broxhead & Kingsley Commons SSSI	0.34km south	
Thursday, Hankley & Frenshaw Commons SSSI	3.09km northeast	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores, manure stores).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m<sup>3</sup>/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u>		
Broxhead Kingsley Common LNR	0.34km south	
Grooms Farm Sand Pit, Frithend Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	On site	
Mellow Farm Meadows SINC	100m east	
River Wey & Adjacent Wood on Headley Wood Estate SINC	430m southeast	
Heath Hill SINC	430m east	
Bordon Sandpit SINC	500m southwest	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>Site has potential for significant ecological interest, including Great Crested Newts and sand martins that surveys have not ruled out.</p> <p>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 Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>		
South Downs National Park	0.81km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Sleas Valley. The landscape sensitivity is moderate and the likely landscape effect is moderately adverse.</p> <p>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 grassland habitats. Native planting alongside the River Sleas boundary would aid melding of the new landform into the valley landscape.</p>		

<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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. There is not understood to be any palaeolithic potential within these sands. 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within the 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> Flood Zone 1 (very small portion within Flood Zones 2 and 3).		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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?	2.13km west	
Proximity to Allotments?	1.5km west	
Proximity to Stables?	0.99km northwest	
Proximity to Golf course?	2.09km northwest	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> No residential or amenity facilities within 250m of the site.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Transport Assessment Summary: 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is an extension to a minerals extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown, backfill required	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>?</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	

<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is an extension to a mineral extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration to grassland and woodland.		

<b>Site name: Holybourne Rail Terminal</b>		<b>Site ID: ESH03</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 746 415</b>		<b>Area (ha): 4.2</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / East Hampshire District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral processing and Rail depot		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing Oil and Gas development		
<b>Proposal:</b> 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		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Igas Energy PLC		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Materials transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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 <sup>2</sup> , slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m <sup>2</sup> , manure stores > 3500t).		
<u>Local sites:</u> Round Wood 1A SINC	610m north	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> Ecological Assessment Summary: 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.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Part previously developed land with no agricultural land.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> 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: Listed buildings: Bonhams Milestone (Grade II Listed) Total 2 Listed Buildings	Immediately west Immediately southwest  0.17km NW & SW N/A  61m north Within 500m of site	

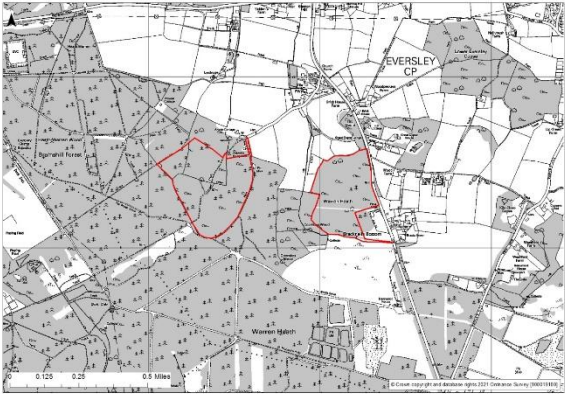
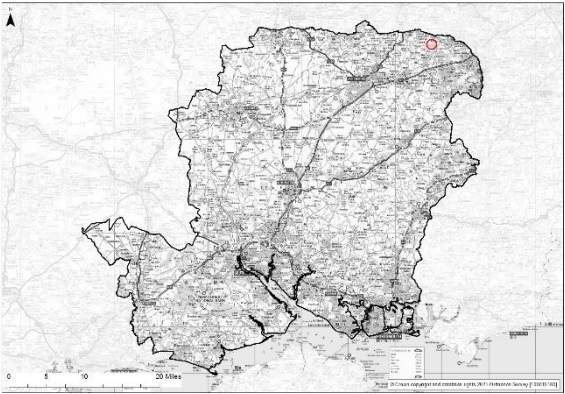


Conservation Areas: Holybourne Conservation Area	0.56km west	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<p>The site is an existing rail depot. Mapped and LiDAR evidence suggest that the site will have been heavily impacted by existing development which 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.</p> <p>The site is on Lynch Hill gravel which has a high potential for derived artefacts.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within the 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. 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.		

<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Transport Assessment Summary: 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. 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Materials handled at the site uncertain.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Unknown	?
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Materials handled at the site uncertain.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Materials handles at the site uncertain.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		

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

<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> No PRoW affected. Permanent development		

<b>Site name: Warren Heath West &amp; Warren Heath East</b>		<b>Site ID: HAR01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 774 602 (West) &amp; SU 782 603 (East)</b>		<b>Area (ha): 19.2 ha (west) &amp; 14.6 ha (east)</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Managed woodland		
<b>Proposal:</b> 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		
<b>Restoration:</b> 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		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> R Collard Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1 and with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	Zero/within	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Adjacent to or within an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (International site).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		

Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Zero / within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Bramshill SSSI	Zero/ Adjacent to south of site	
Castle Bottom SSSI	0.22km southeast	
Castle Bottom NNR	0.60km southeast	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores, manure stores).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		--
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on the SPA and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Western Site:</u> 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 PRow's that run immediately alongside. Visual sensitivity is high. The proposals are likely to have a high adverse effect.</p> <p><u>Eastern Site:</u> 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.</p> <p>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Proposed sand and gravel extraction will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• remove areas of plantation, regenerating heathland and woodland;</li> <li>• disturb the adjacent internationally important Thames Basin SPA, the locally designated Coombes Wood SINC &amp; Ancient Woodland, and remove the entirety of the Warren Heath SINC;</li> <li>• introduce visual and aural intrusion for users of the adjacent public rights of way;</li> <li>• remove part of an historic "ride", designated under the Grade 1 Bramshill Park listing;</li> </ul>		

- 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.

#### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

#### Objective 5 Justification:

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

#### 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 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>

#### Objective 6 Justification:

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.

#### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

#### Objective 7 Justification:

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

#### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

#### Objective 8 Justification:

Within a Flood Zone 1 and water compatible development.

#### Objective 9: Communities

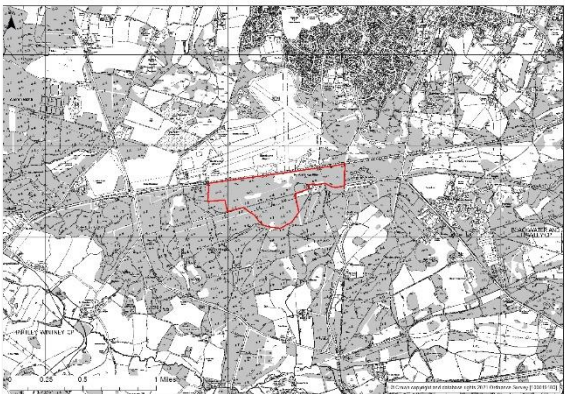
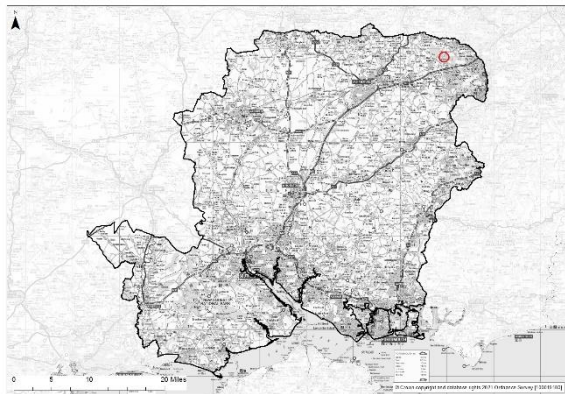
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.

Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Farnborough Airport	8.94 km southeast, site lies within Safeguarding Zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	50m east	
Proximity to schools?	0.97 km north	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.83 km southwest	
<b>Other:</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. The site could potentially have impacts for residents of nearby properties from noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts could be mitigated.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
Transport Assessment Summary: 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
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	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>?</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		
Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		



The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Similar to existing	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b>		
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		

<b>Site name: Bramshill Quarry Extension</b>		<b>Site ID: HAR03</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 805 585</b>		<b>Area (ha): 52</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Commercial forestry and open heathland		
<b>Proposal:</b> 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.		
<b>Restoration:</b> Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Current allocation in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	Within	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (International site).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		
Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<b>National sites:</b>		

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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		--
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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. Potential impacts on the SPA and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b> 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	Greenfield (adjacent to permitted quarry)	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets:</u> Archaeology Alert Red Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Festaen Dic Historic Park: Minley Manor Bramshill Park Elvetham Hall Listed buildings: Milestone 34 2 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Registered Park and Garden:	56m west  100m west  Adjacent southeast 1.18km northwest 1.84km southwest  Adjacent north within 250m Within 500m N/A N/A N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 7 Justification:**

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

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

**Objective 8 Justification:**

Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

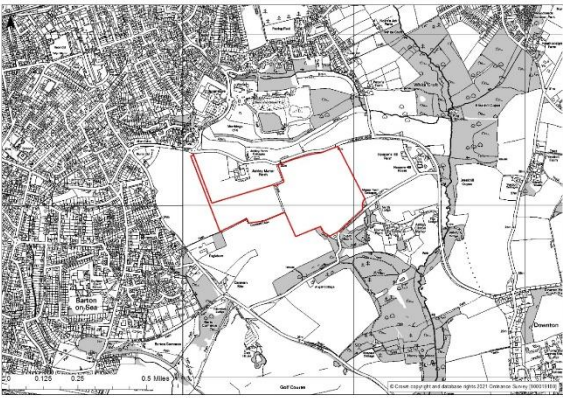
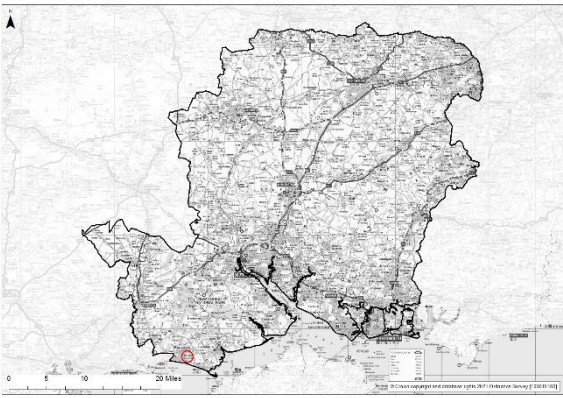
**Objective 9 Justification:**

Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. 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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 64HGV 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 Yatley 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Extension to existing minerals extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> 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	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>?</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is an extension to an mineral extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		

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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<p><b>Objective 15 Justification:</b>            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.</p>		

<b>Site name: Ashley Manor Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SZ 253 940</b>		<b>Area (ha): 26.6</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of approximately 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Land & Mineral Management on behalf of New Milton Sand and Ballast Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	1.26km	
The New Forest SAC	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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 750m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 3500t).</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><u>Local sites:</u></p> <p>Barton Common North 1B SINC</p> <p>Barton Common 3A SINC</p> <p>Barton-on-Sea Golf Course South 3A/4A/5B SINC</p> <p>Lymington Road Open Space 2A SINC</p> <p>Carrick Way Woodland 1A SINC</p> <p>Ashley Meadows 2A/5B SINC</p> <p>Breakhill Copse 1B/1Cii/5A/5B SINC</p> <p>Breakhill Heath 3Bi SINC</p> <p>Cluster of 5 REVIs 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).</p>	<p>225m south-west</p> <p>390m south-west</p> <p>850m south-west</p> <p>700m east</p> <p>400m north</p> <p>300m north</p> <p>470m north east</p> <p>830m north east</p> <p>290 – 650m east</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>		



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

<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
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	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 5 Justification:**  
Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.

<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
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		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 7 Justification:**

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

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

**Objective 8 Justification:**

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

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>

**Objective 9 Justification:**

As a minerals site and due to its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Potential impact on school and other amenity facilities can be mitigated with bunds/screening etc. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 10 Justification:**

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 50 HGVs or 100 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 4 two-way car movements from staff. This is based on observations from similar operations at the Downton 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.

**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	
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Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
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<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>0</b>
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**Objective 11 Justification:**  
The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery).

**Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy**  
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.

Landfilled	N/A	
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Recycled	N/A	
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Composted	N/A	
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Recovered	Yes, backfill material unknown	
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<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>+</b>
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**Objective 12 Justification:**  
The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.

**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	
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Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
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Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
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<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>+</b>
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**Objective 13 Justification:**  
The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.

**Objective 14: Economic**  
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.

Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
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Deprivation index in locality	Decile 10	
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Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
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Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
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<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>+</b>
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**Objective 14 Justification:**  
The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.

**Objective 15: Green networks**  
Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.

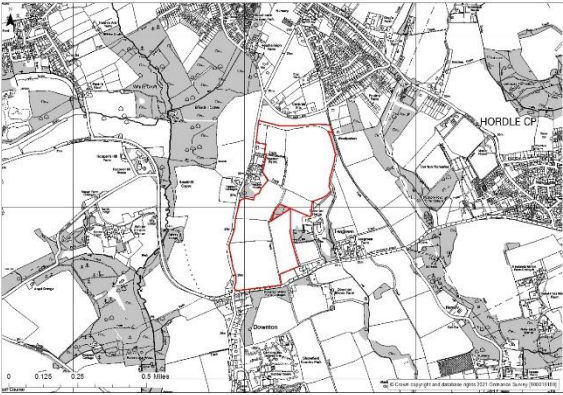
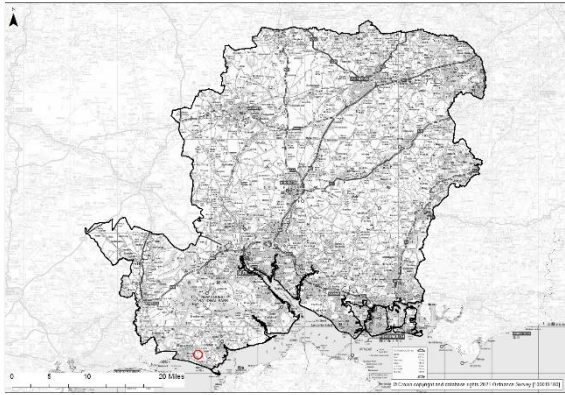
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Statutory Right of Way within and on boundary of site	
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Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
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<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>0</b>
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**Objective 15 Justification:**

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.

<b>Site name: Yeatton Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SZ 272 941</b>		<b>Area (ha): 32.6</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of approximately 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Land & Mineral Management on behalf of New Milton Sand and Ballast Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	1.4km	
The New Forest SAC	2.38km	
Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	2.69km	
Solent Maritime SAC	3.12km	

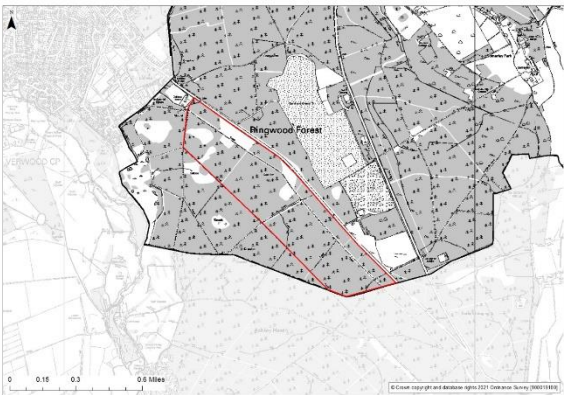
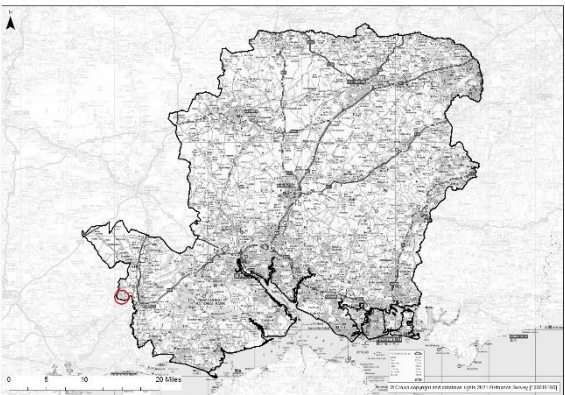
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.98km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI	1.39km south	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>The proposed site is within the South West Hampshire Green Belt and within the setting of the New Forest National Park.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3a on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b> Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> Site within Flood Zone 1		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 50 HGVs or 100 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 4 two-way car movements from staff. 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	



Recovered	Unknown	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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		

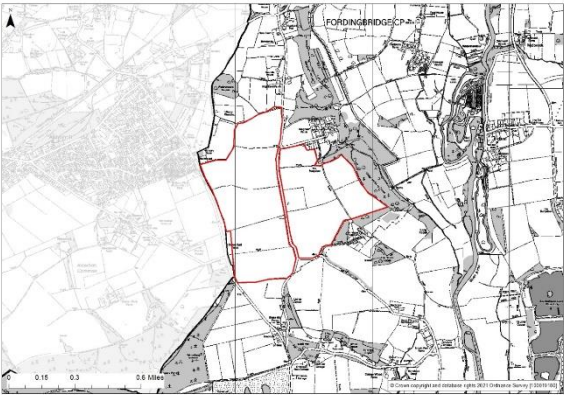
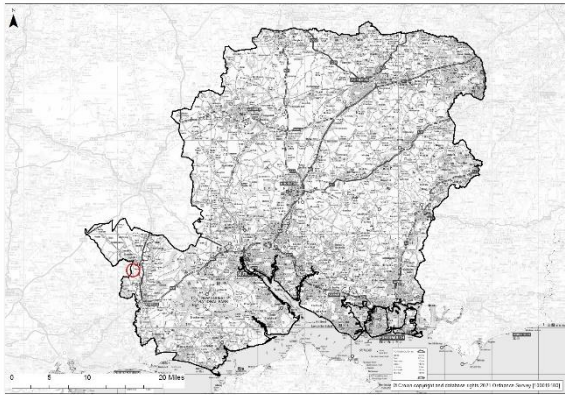
<b>Site name: Purple Haze</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD03</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 115 069</b>		<b>Area (ha): 70</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Coniferous plantation.		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction 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).		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to heathland, deciduous woodland and nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site is allocated in the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Within Flood Zone 1 and minerals extraction proposal with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Proposed mineral extraction development.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Dorset Heaths SAC	0.21km	

Dorset Heathlands SPA River Avon SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.21km 1.26km 1.33km 4.20km 4.23km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Eblake 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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. 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 Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> Proposed site is sufficiently distant from the National Park and there are no relevant TPOs. The proposal would have a Moderate Adverse effect. Elongated plan shape may make mitigation impacts from the road difficult. The site is predominantly coniferous forest, which is well maintained, but the landscape lacks diversity and visual interest. The condition is moderate. Proposals would have a Slight Adverse effect on visual receptors. 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 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.		

<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		
Not best and most versatile agricultural land but consideration needs to be given to heathland/woodland soils for site restoration.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b> 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.	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p>The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification</b>		
Within Flood Zone 1.		

<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	0.99km west	
Allotments	1.30km west	
Stables	1.82km north-east	
Golf course	1.23km north-east	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
As a minerals site and due to its distance from Bournemouth Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Potential impact on amenity facilities can be mitigated with appropriate bunds/screening etc. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including potential backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
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	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>?</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including potential backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals importation from outside the Plan area.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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.		

<b>Site name: Midgham Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD04</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 133 122</b>		<b>Area (ha): 89.7</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 4.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from two areas east and west of Lomer Lane		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> CEMEX		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Proposed mineral extraction and inert backfill.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	0.53km	

River Avon SAC	0.53km	
Dorset Heaths SAC	1.79km	
Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	1.79km	
The New Forest SAC	1.95km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:  Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.  Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; 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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b>  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.  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 Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>  Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>  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.  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 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.</p>		



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.

### Objective 5: Soils

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

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 2 Pre-1988 on site. Grade 3a across parts of the site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	

<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>0</b>
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#### Objective 5 Justification:

Land is greenfield, with ALC Grade 2 and 3a present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality during extraction and restoration.

### 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	1.1km north-west	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:	N/A	
Conservation Areas: Bickton Conservation Area	0.75km east	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Green and Yellow Buffers Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	On site 0.14km east	

<b>Net Effect:</b>	-
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#### Objective 6 Justification:

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.

### 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	

<b>Net Effect:</b>	<b>0</b>
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#### Objective 7 Justification:

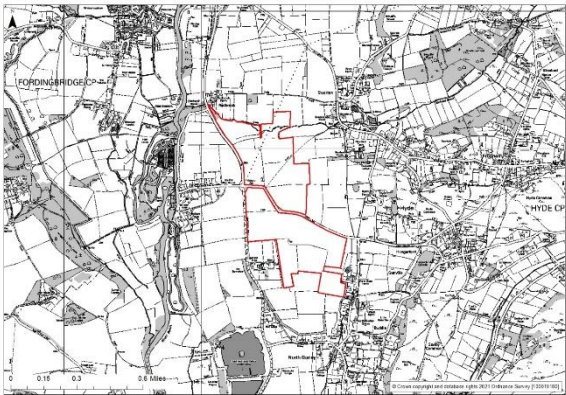
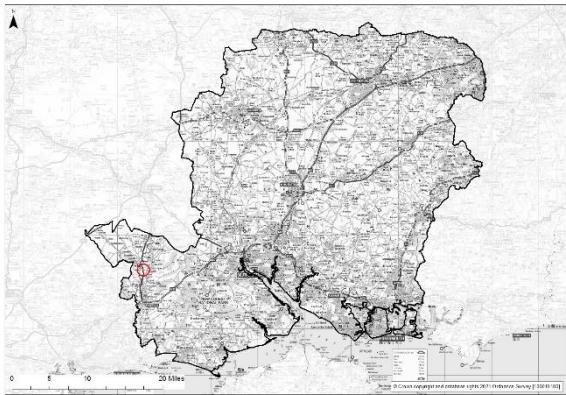
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.

### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> Within flood zone 1 and water compatible development.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	0.29km west	
Allotments	0.34km north-west	
Stables	0.15km north-east	
Golf course	3.36km south	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Potential impact on amenity facilities can be mitigated with appropriate bunds/screening etc. 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A338	1.48km east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	6.15km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 over 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert material (recovery).		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	

Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, inert backfill	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert material (recovery).		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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.		

<b>Site name: Hyde Farm, Bickton</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD05</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 154 129</b>		<b>Area (ha): 54.3</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 3.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from two parcels, north and south of Hern Lane		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels using approximately 4 million tonnes of inert fill material, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> CEMEX		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1 (northern edge of the site is within Flood Zone 2 and 3), with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	<200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed mineral extraction site with inert backfill.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		

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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores, manure stores).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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.	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Very 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 Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Extraction in this area would have a Large adverse effect on the landscape.</p>		

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.

**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	Greenfield	

**Net Effect:** 0

**Objective 5 Justification:**  
Land is greenfield, with ALC Grade 2 and 3a present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality during extraction and restoration.

**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	

**Net Effect:** 0

**Objective 6 Justification:**  
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.

#### 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	Green
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	Green
8m buffer of watercourses	Within	Red
<b>Net Effect:</b>		Red -

#### Objective 7 Justification:

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).

#### 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)	Red
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		Yellow 0

#### Objective 8 Justification:

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.

#### 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)	Yellow
Proximity to residential dwellings?	30m east	Red
Proximity to schools?	0.82km east	Green
Proximity to hospitals?	1.36km north-west	Green
Other		Green
Recreation ground / sports pitch	0.50km north; 0.72km east	
Allotments	1.32km north-west	
Golf course	4.22km south-west	
Water Park	0.41km south-west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		Yellow 0

#### Objective 9 Justification:

As a minerals site and due to its distance from Bournemouth Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. 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.

#### 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	Green
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)?	6.33km south	Red
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	Yellow
<b>Net Effect:</b>		Yellow 0

#### Objective 10 Justification:

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).

<p>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.</p> <p>The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.</p>		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 4Mt of inert material (recovery).</p>		
<p><b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.</p>		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, proposal for approximately 4Mt of inert backfill	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<p><b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 4Mt of inert material (recovery).</p>		
<p><b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.</p>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<p><b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals importation from outside the Plan area.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 14: Economic</b> Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.</p>		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	<b>?</b>
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<p><b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.</p>		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 125 criss-crosses the site.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	

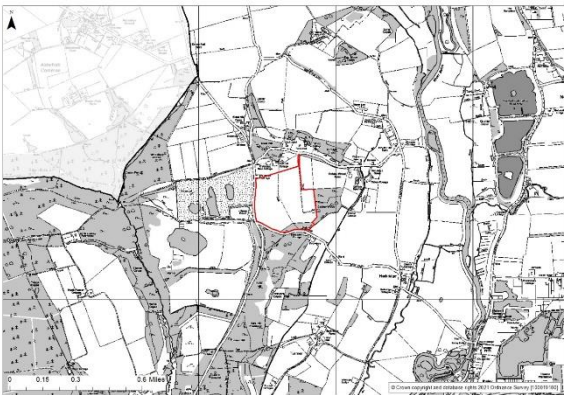
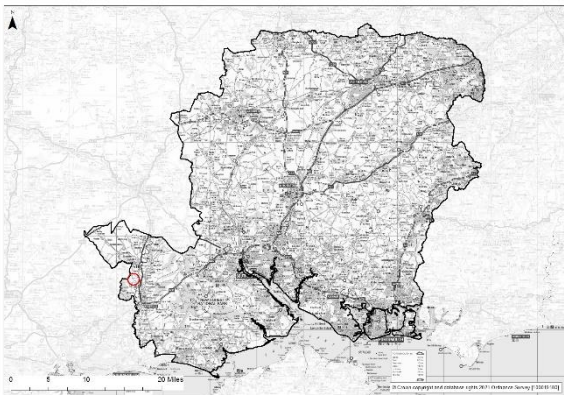


**Net Effect:**

+

**Objective 15 Justification:**

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.

<b>Site name: Cobley Wood</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD06</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 136 107</b>		<b>Area (ha): 14.8</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> CEMEX		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b> The site is proposed to be processed as an extension to Hamer Warren Quarry, with a conveyor either over or under Harbridge Drive.		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar River Avon SAC	0.79km 0.80km	

Dorset Heaths SAC	2.09km	Yellow
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	Red
<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	Yellow
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m<sup>3</sup>/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</p>		
<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	Red
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	2.05km south-east 3.93km north-west	Yellow
Green Belt	5.28km south	Green
TPO	Not on HCC land	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		

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.

**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	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 5 Justification:**

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

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 7 Justification:**

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

**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	

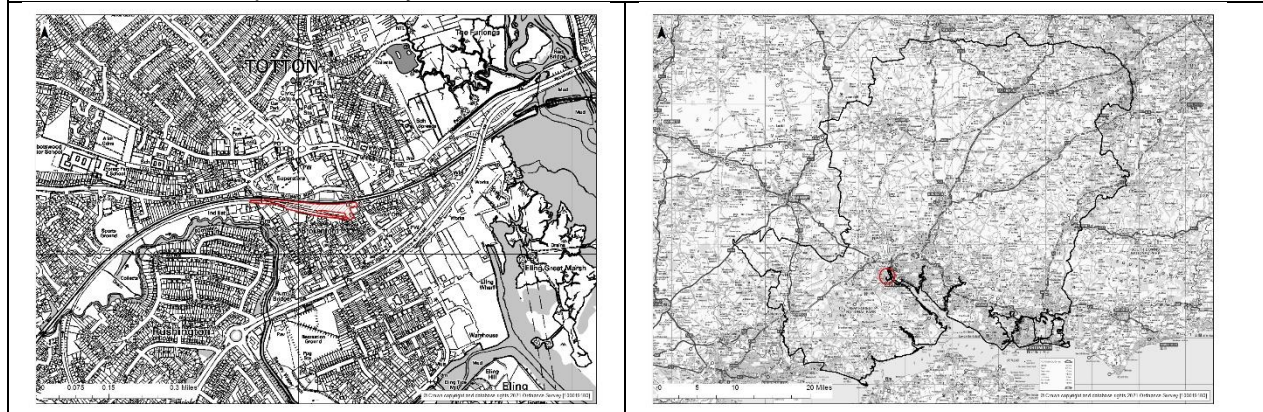
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> The proposed site is in Flood Zone 1 and sand and gravel extraction is considered 'water compatible development'.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people 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)	1.37km north-west	
Allotments (distance)	3.91km north-east	
Golf course (distance)	2.18km south	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> As a minerals site and due to its distance from Bournemouth Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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. 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. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. Works associated with the installation of a conveyor belt over the public highway (Harbridge Drove) 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction – restoration to agriculture, nature conservation and woodland, with the potential for inert waste backfill.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction – restoration to agriculture, nature conservation and woodland, with the potential for inert waste backfill.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals importation from outside the Plan area.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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.		

<b>Site name: Totton Sidings</b>	<b>Site ID: NFD08</b>
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<b>Grid reference: SU 36108 13163 / 436108, 113163</b>	<b>Area (ha): 1.12</b>
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<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>	
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<b>Site category: Rail Depot</b>
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<b>Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land</b>
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<b>Proposal: Creation of a rail depot</b>
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<b>Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)</b>
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<b>Proposal nominated by: Network Rail Ltd</b>
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<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>
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**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
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Rail depot proposal surrounded by built infrastructure and rail corridor.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		

Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed rail depot surrounded by built development.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	0.35km east	
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA	0.66km east	
Solent & Southampton Water Ramsar	0.35km east	
Solent Maritime SAC	0.35km east	
New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar	3.31km south west	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites (SSSI/NNR):</u>		
Lower Test Valley SSSI:	0.35km east	
Eling and Bury Marshes SSSI	0.46km east	
River Test SSSI;	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	0.76km east	
Redbridge Wharf SINC 4A	0.94km east	
Eling Hill Mudflats SINC, 4A	0.61km east	
Eling Hill Salt Marsh SINC 4A/6A		
Bartley Water Meadow South SINC 4A	0.68km south	
Bartley Water Meadow (North) SINC 4A	0.54km south	
A326 Roadside Woodland and Little Copse 1A/4A SINC	0.58km south	
Bartley Park Meadows SINC 2B/7A	0.93km southwest	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b>		
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. 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 Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>		
The condition of this landscape is urban and industrial. The landscape is not sensitive to change. 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. 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. Opportunities for enhancement: Retain and enhance all vegetation along the southern boundary and improve the buffer for the adjacent housing areas. 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>



<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Brownfield site with no agricultural soils.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> Not within an SPZ, 250m of a PWS abstraction point or within 8m of a watercourse.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> Site surrounded by built infrastructure and rail corridor.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		

Due to the nature and location of the site with existing industrial and rail activity. Ability to increase vegetation screening.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		
Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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?	?	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		
Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		

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.

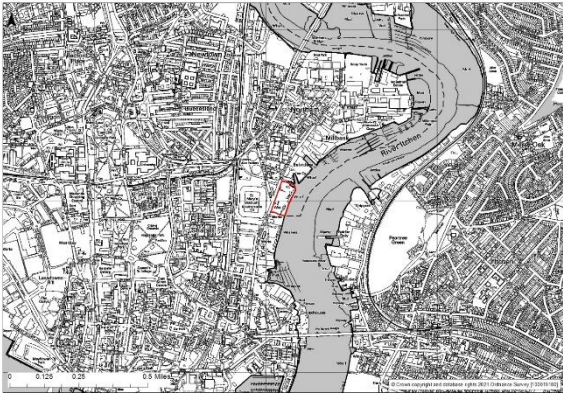
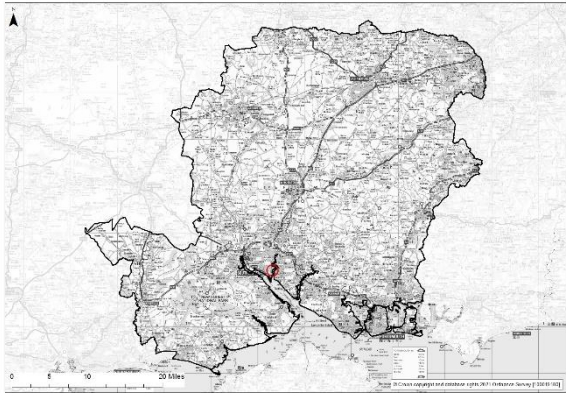
**Objective 15: Green networks**

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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 15 Justification:**

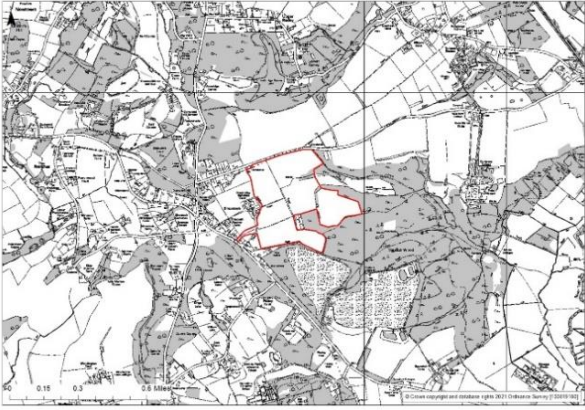
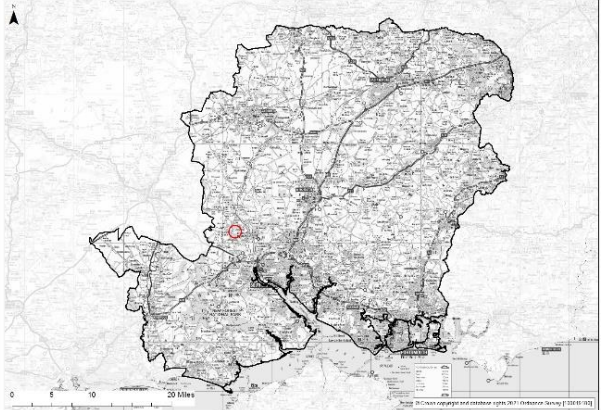
The footbridge would be unaffected by the proposed development and the site would be permanent.

<b>Site name: Leamouth Wharf</b>		<b>Site ID: SOU01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 431 120</b>		<b>Area (ha): 16</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Southampton City Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral wharf		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing mineral wharf		
<b>Proposal:</b> Modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> CEMEX		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b> Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted HMWP.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Proposed modernisation of existing minerals wharf.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Water	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites)	<200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Materials transportation by water. Modernisation of existing wharf.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar River Itchen SAC Solent Maritime SAC	Adjacent/within 0.17km 3.20km 4.30km	

Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI	0.17km east	
<b>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b>		
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. Potential impacts on the SPA/Ramsar and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>		
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. 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. 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		
Existing mineral wharf.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
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)	0.59km west  Within 500m 0.39km south	

Conservation Areas: Canute Place Cranbury Place Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer	0.76km south west 1km north west N/a 0.67km south west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> and some 20 <sup>th</sup> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> Modernisation of existing mineral wharf		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Modernisation of existing mineral wharf		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	

<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		
Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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?	?	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		
Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> No PRoW affected. Permanent development.		

<b>Site name: Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm)</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV06</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 3244 2229</b>		<b>Area (ha): 32.6</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> N/A		
<b>Additional information:</b> Scoping Opinion application was made, SCO/2020/0566, in 2020. Decided on 02/12/2020.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Mottisfont Bats SAC	4.01km	

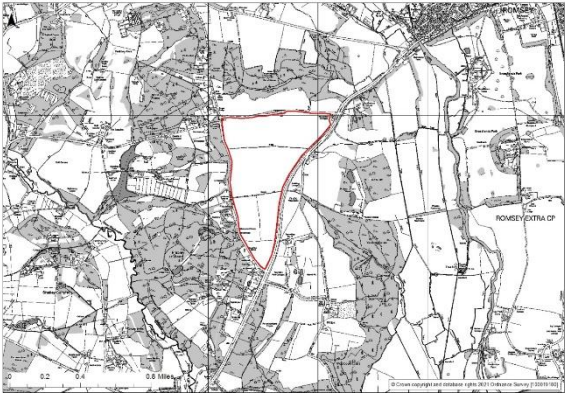
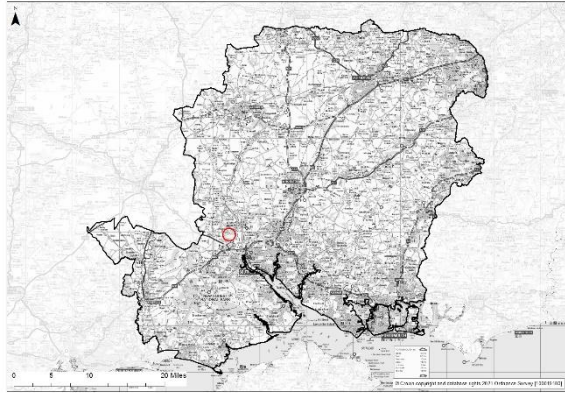


The New Forest SAC	4.04km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.42km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI	1.34km east	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on the Mottisfont Bats SAC will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	4.12km south	
Green Belt	23.24km south	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>The landscape condition is Good.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification</b></p> <p>Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 and therefore consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.</p>		

<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Scheduled Monument: Dunwood Camp	0.98km	
Registered Park and Garden:	N/a	
Awbridge Danes	0.22km north	
Embley Park	0.26km south	
Listed buildings: Longdown cottage	47m south	
Conservation Areas:	N/a	
Registered Battlefield:	N/a	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> The site could potentially have impacts for residents due to noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts can be mitigated. Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm is within 50m of the site but is part of the proposed site ownership.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> 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)	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		

The proposal is a mineral extraction facility.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	No	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b>		
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.		

<b>Site name: Land at The Triangle</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV07</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 335 195</b>		<b>Area (ha): 68</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 2.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel		
<b>Restoration:</b> 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.		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> 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'		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		
The New Forest SAC	2.87km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.35km	

Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	3.96km	Yellow
Solent Maritime SAC	4.49km	
Emer Bog SAC	4.97km	
Mottisfont Bats SAC <sup>39</sup>	6.70km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	Red
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI	1.03km east	Yellow
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u> Tadburn Meadows LNR Kentford Lake Wood (2 Sites) 1A/1B SINC Burnt Grove 1A/1B SINC Embley Wood & Bog 1D/3A/3Bi/5A/5B/6C SINC Yew Tree Copse/Ridge Copse/Moorcourt Copse 1A/1B SINC Town Copse 1A/1B SINC Grandmother's Meadow 2A SINC Romsey Common Farm Field 3 2A/5B SINC Greenhill Meadow 2A/5B/6A SINC Hall Copse (North) 1B SINC Embley Wood Nursery 2A SINC Embley Wood Alders 1A SINC Yew Tree Copse Meadow 2A SINC	2.9km north east 0.01km west 0.11km north 0.17km west 0.18km east  0.35km east 0.58km south 0.66km south west 0.74km north 0.76km north west 0.81km south west 0.86km south west 0.96km south east	Red
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	1.6km south	Yellow
Green Belt	21.9km	Green
TPO	None on HCC land	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The site is currently a series of agricultural fields divided by mature hedgerows and trees, used for growing arable crops. The condition is good.</p>		

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.

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.

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.

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 5 Justification:**  
Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 and therefore consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 6 Justification:**  
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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

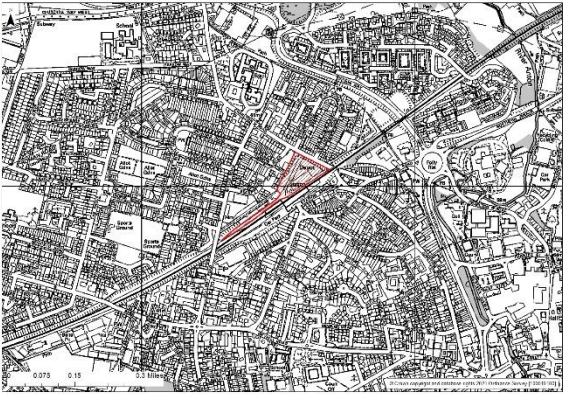
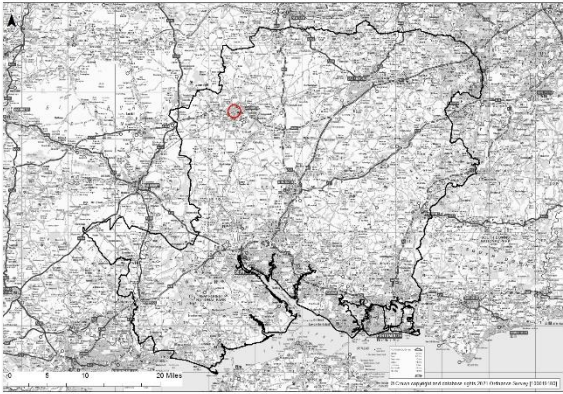
**Objective 7 Justification:**  
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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)	
<u>Other</u>		
Recreation ground / sports pitch	1.28km north east; 1.76km east	
Allotments	2.10km east	
Golf course	1.03km west (Wellow Golf Course)	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Potential impact on school and other amenity facilities can be mitigated with bunds/screening etc. As a minerals site and due to its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue is unlikely to be significant. Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 from either Gardeners Lane (preferred) or Ryedown Lane 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		



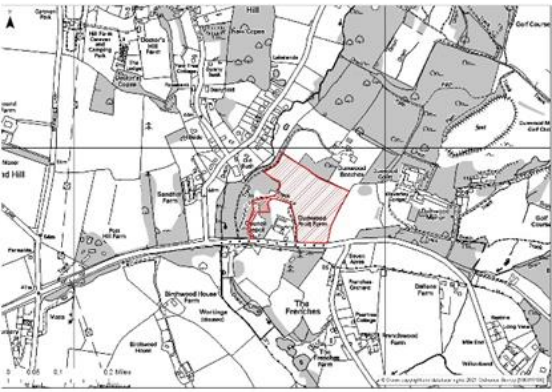
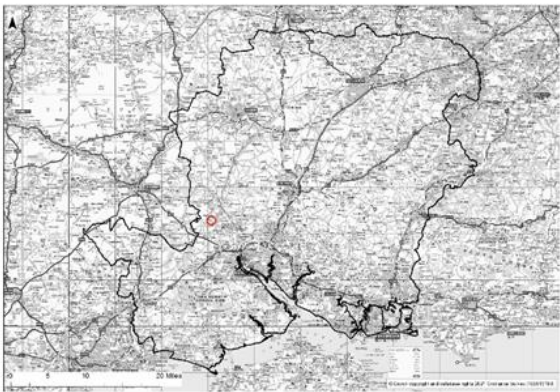
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes (inert construction waste backfill)	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no mineral importation from outside the Plan area.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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.		

<b>Site name: Andover Sidings</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV09</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 35536 45982 / 435536, 145982</b>		<b>Area (ha): 1.7</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category: Rail Depot</b>		
<b>Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.</b>		
<b>Proposal: Make use of recently completed rail depot for aggregates</b>		
<b>Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)</b>		
<b>Proposal nominated by: Network Rail Ltd</b>		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<p><b>Additional information:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Aggregate rail depot proposal in Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>5km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation includes rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		

<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> The site does support some mature trees/woodland that provides some ecological interest, especially with its connection to the wider landscape.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>		
Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	>4km	
Green Belt:	>10km	
TPO:	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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. 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 down-grading their outlook. The development would have a Moderate/Low adverse effect, without mitigation to protect the adjacent housing areas. 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Brownfield site with no agricultural soils.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
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:  Conservation Areas:	N/A N/A 2 No. listed buildings within 500 m of the site. Closest is Andover Station immediately south (Grade II) N/A	

Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Area:	N/A N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
Not within an SPZ, 250m of a PWS abstraction point or within 8m of a watercourse.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
Flood Zone 1		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
Due to the nature and location of the site with existing industrial and rail activity. Ability to reinforce vegetation screening.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	

<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Potential	?
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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?		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> PRoW will be unaffected by the proposal and the proposed development would be permanent.		

<b>Site name: Dunwood Fruit Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV10</b>
<b>Grid reference: 430670, 122820 / SU 30670 22820</b>		<b>Area (ha): 4.2</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Minerals extraction		
<b>Current use:</b> Fruit Farm / Nursery		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand		
<b>Restoration:</b> Agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Grundon Sand & Gravel Limited		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site was submitted and assessment under the HMWP (2013). The site was not taken forward to allocation.		
<b>Additional information:</b> N/A		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
Within Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)?	No	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Distance from air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites)	3.51 km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	3.51 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	

<p><b>SSSI Impact Zone Issues:</b>  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 &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 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.</p>		
<p><b>Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves):</b>  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 &amp; Marshy Field SINC (2A/5B)  Doctor's Hill Farm Row SINC (1A)  Doctor's Copse SINC (1A)</p>	<p>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</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b>  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 SPA bats.  Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>  Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<p><b>Nationally designated landscape:</b>  New Forest National Park</p>	<p>4.3 km west</p>	
<p><b>Green Belt:</b></p>	<p>Not within 5 Km</p>	
<p><b>TPO:</b></p>	<p>Not within HCC land</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>  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.  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.  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.  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.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p>		

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:	Part greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		
Land is part-greenfield. Not best and most versatile agricultural land but consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
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.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of an Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
Not within a Flood Zone 2 or 3 and water compatible development.		
Objective 9: Communities		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
<u>Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding):</u>		
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	1.86 km north east	



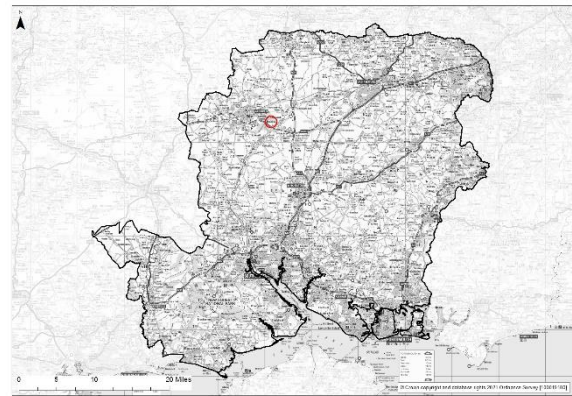
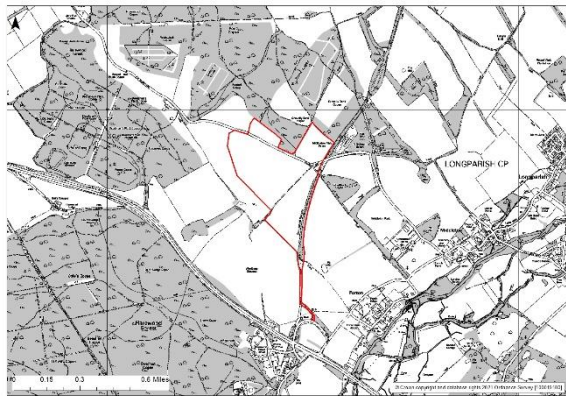
Allotments	5.36 km south east	
Stables	2.06 km south west	
Golf course	2.34 Km south east	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
Consideration will need to be given to screening any development from nearby residential dwellings to minimise visual intrusion and noise.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
Minimise 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
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 60 HGV movements would have slight impact, representing a 22.6% 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 0.4% 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown	?
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Insufficient information	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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		

<b>Site name: Cutty Brow</b>	<b>Site ID: TSV08</b>
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<b>Grid reference: SU 413 445</b>	<b>Area (ha): 36.7</b>
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**MWPA / LPA:** Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council



<b>Site category:</b> Mineral extraction
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land
<b>Proposal:</b> Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration to agricultural uses.
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> HCC
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Is a current allocation in the adopted HMWP
<b>Additional information:</b>

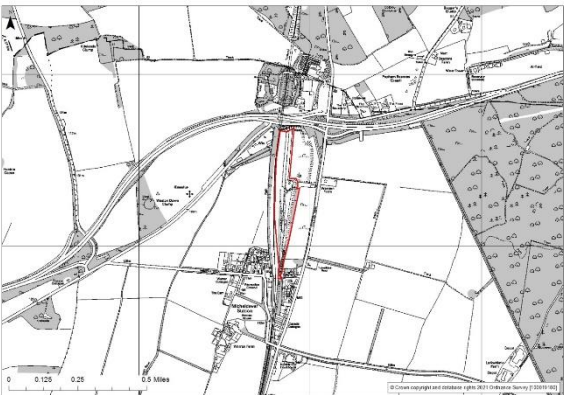
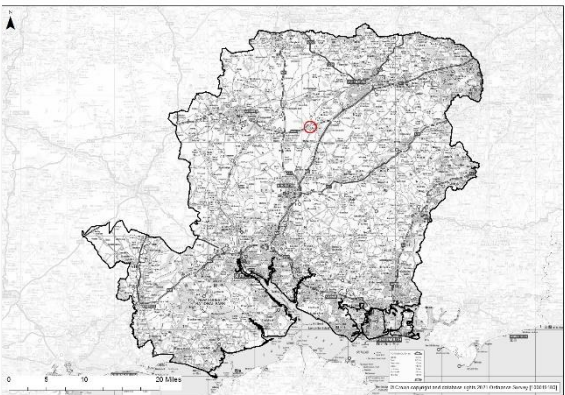
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>10km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	

<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:          Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.          Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 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.</p>		
Local sites: Anton Lakes LNR	4.8km north west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b>          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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>          Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	2.28km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>          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.          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.          Negative impact on this plateau downland area which, although disturbed aurally by the busy A303, is currently intact visually with few detractors.          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.          Restoration to arable and pasture in keeping with the landscape character.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b>          Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3b	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>          Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 and therefore consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>          Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		

<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
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: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	N/A On site	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
Beyond the thresholds for amenity facilities.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no mineral importation from outside the Plan area.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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)	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	No	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> Footpaths, including a long distance route cross the site entrance. Restoration to agricultural uses.		

<b>Site name: Micheldever Sidings</b>		<b>Site ID: WIN03</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 518 433</b>		<b>Area (ha): 7.2</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Rail depot		
<b>Current use:</b> Rail siding and adjacent railway land.		
<b>Proposal:</b> Considered to be primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May also have some potential for waste uses.		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Site is currently allocated in the adopted HMWP.		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Aggregate rail depot proposal within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>10km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>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 &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; 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.</p>		
<p><u>Local sites:</u> Micheldever Oil Terminal 2A/6A. Black Wood, Micheldever 1B/6A/6C SINC Cobley Wood South 1A SINC</p>	<p>Within north-east part of site 0.76km east 0.93km north-east</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<p><u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> North Wessex Downs AONB</p>	7.31km north-west	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	No	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b> Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 (Pre 1988)	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing railway sidings	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		
<p><u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Popham Beacons Historic Park: Stratton Park Listed buildings: 5No. listed buildings (closest = Micheldever Railway Station (Grade II) 9No. listed buildings Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:</p>	<p>0.67km north-east 2.85km south-east &lt;250m &lt;30m west within 500m of site west N/A N/A 0.33km east and 0.41km</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.</p>		

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-

**Objective 7 Justification:**

Although the site is not within 250m of a public water supply or an 8m watercourse buffer, it is within SPZ Zone 3. Further consideration needs to be given to the potential for pollution to potable water supplies.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+

**Objective 8 Justification:**

The proposed site is within Flood Zone 1.

**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	95m west	
Golf course	1.25km north	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-

**Objective 9 Justification:**

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

**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)	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+

**Objective 10 Justification:**

The sidings are currently accessed from New Road, which also serves a number of residential properties from its junction with Overton Road.

The site is currently operating as a rail depot and 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.

<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The site is a proposed rail depot.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The site is a proposed rail depot.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The site is a proposed rail depot.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	<b>?</b>
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		

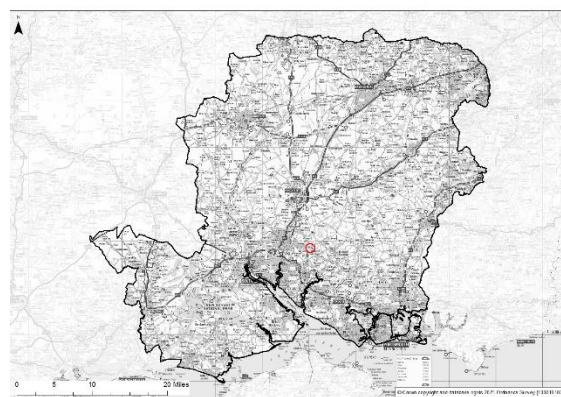
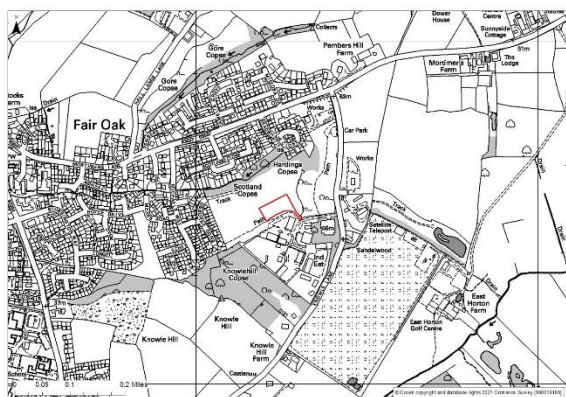
The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.

<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> Consideration will need to be given to minimising the impact of the development and operation of the site to the local PRoW. Permanent development.		

## List of Proposed Waste Sites

- Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)
- Down Barn Farm (FAR01)
- Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)
- Rookery Farm (FAR03)
- 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)

<b>Site name: Land at Deer Park Farm</b>	<b>Site ID: EAL01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 502 185</b>	<b>Area (ha): 0.404</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Eastleigh Borough Council</b>	



**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
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Energy/heat production and renewables currently unknown. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> River Itchen SAC	2.92km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	

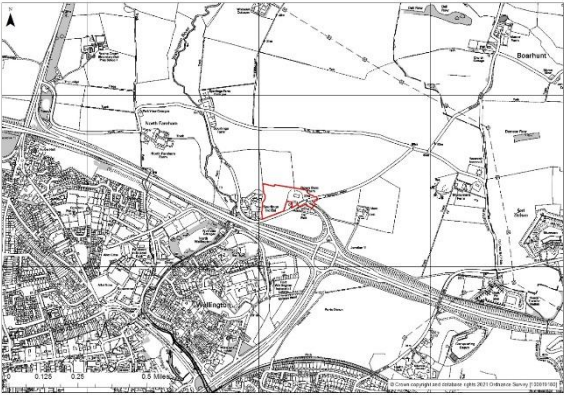
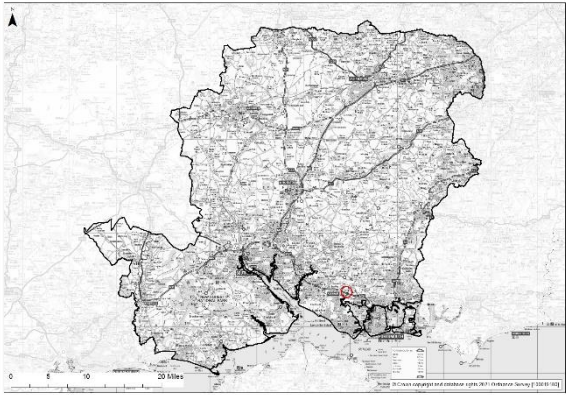
<u>National sites:</u> River Itchen SSSI	2.92km southwest	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 750m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 3500t).</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on the SAC and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	2.16km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b></p> <p>Land is greenfield, but Grades 1, 2 or 3 soils are not present on site. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b></p> <p>Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		
<u>Heritage Assets</u>		

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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> <0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	Site within Zone, 4.52km southwest of Airport	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.12km north	
Proximity to schools?	0.74km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.61km southwest	
Other Recreation/ sports ground Allotments Stables Golf Course	1.08km west 0.32km south 1.23km east 0.42km east	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Due to the proposed use of the site and its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	



<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b>		
The proposed facility is for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	+
Composted	Potential	+
Recovered	Potential	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b>		
The proposed facility is for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b>		
Recycling of concrete and hardcore for use in the construction industry will enhance minerals self-sufficiency.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		

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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> No PRoW within the proposed site or within 50m.		

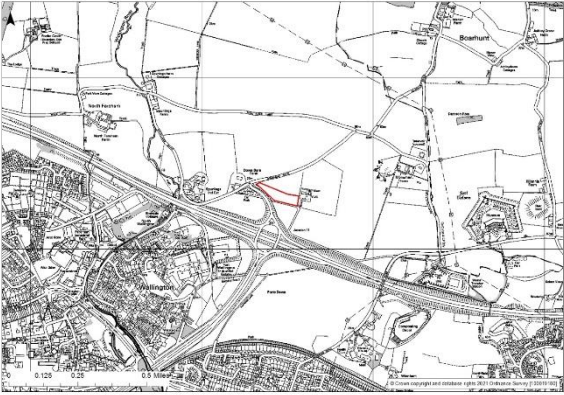
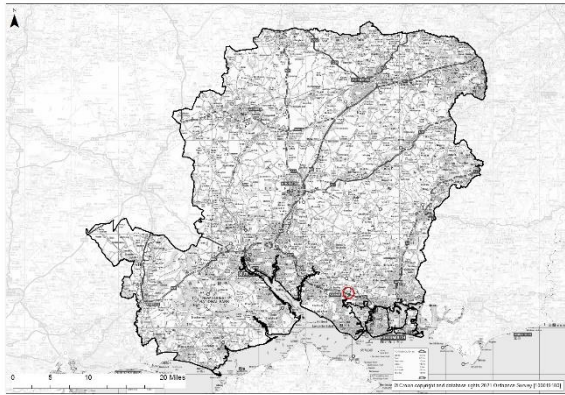
<b>Site name: Down Barn Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: FAR01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 592 074</b>		<b>Area (ha): 3.5</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing aggregate recycling facility		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Graham Moyle trading as Recycling and Waste Management (Southern) Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
The proposal includes the potential for energy recovery. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		

Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.08km southwest 0.84km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Portsmouth Harbour Downend Chalk Pit SSSI Portsdown	0.88km south 0.97km southeast 2.59km east	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>General combustion processes &gt;20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	3.57km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Opportunities for enhancement: If developed a significant tree belt should be planted all around the north western and eastern boundaries of the site.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	

Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Land is greenfield, but Grades 1, 2 or 3 soils are not present on site. Nevertheless, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality of any soils removed or retained.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> 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 (Grade II) Downbarn Farmhouse (Grade II) Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	Onsite 80m north 0.66km east  0.66km east 1.2km east N/A  Within 500m of site 10m west 15m south N/A N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b> 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	

<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> Within Inner zone (SPZ1) of a groundwater protection zone and within 250m of Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point. Not within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b> Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> <0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b> 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?	15m south	
Proximity to schools?	1.34km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.62km west	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Golf Course	1.65km southwest 0.84km southwest 1.8km south	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc will be dependent on mitigation in the form on stand-off, screening etc.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 routing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	No	
Recycled	Yes	

Composted	No	
Recovered	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site.		

<b>Site name: Land off Boarhunt Road</b>		<b>Site ID: FAR02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 594 073</b>		<b>Area (ha): 1.3</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Material and equipment depot for M27 Smart Motorway upgrade		
<b>Proposal:</b> Development of an inert recycling facility (up to 75,000 tpa)		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b> Site appears to be operating as an inert recycling facility already.		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2 km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed development of an inert recycling facility.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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 Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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 Moderate adverse effect. Opportunities for enhancement: This site is quite well screened by the local topography, but if it became a permanent site it will need to be screened. New hedgerow planting should be carried out along the access track and new woodland planting along the northern and eastern boundaries.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> The site has already developed for the intended use.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> 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 Fort Nelson Historic Park: Listed buildings: Downham Farmhouse (Grade II) 3 other Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	0.28km west & northwest 0.28km west & northwest 0.41km east  0.41km east 0.93km east N/A  140m west Within 500m N/A N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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 (Downbarn 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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-

**Objective 7 Justification:**

Within Inner zone (SPZ1) and Outer Zone (SPZ2) of a groundwater protection zone. Not within an 8m watercourse buffer.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+

**Objective 8 Justification:**

<0.1% risk of flooding.

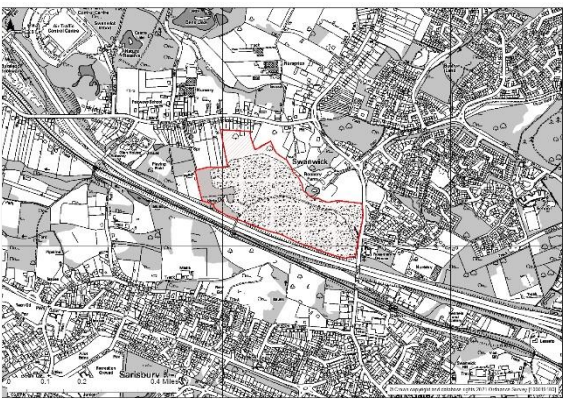
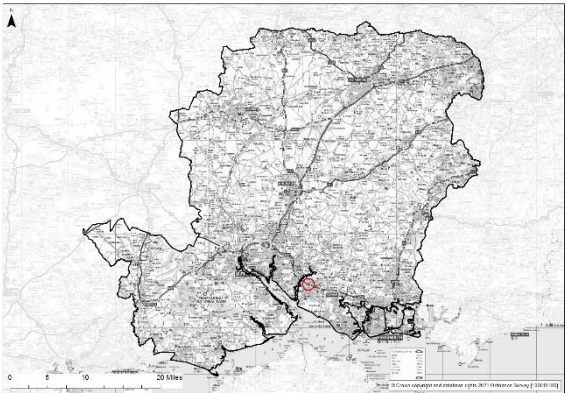
**Objective 9: Communities**

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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0

<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc will be dependent on mitigation in the form on stand-off, screening etc. However, the site is already developed for the intended use.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal would create/maintain permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed site.		

<b>Site name: Rookery Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: FAR03</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 513 092</b>		<b>Area (ha): 5.5</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing aggregate recycling facility		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility to alternative waste uses (total capacity – 140,000 tpa)		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b> Currently a safeguarded site under Policy 26 of the adopted HMWP.		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>?</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility to alternative waste uses.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Solent Maritime SAC	1.54km west	

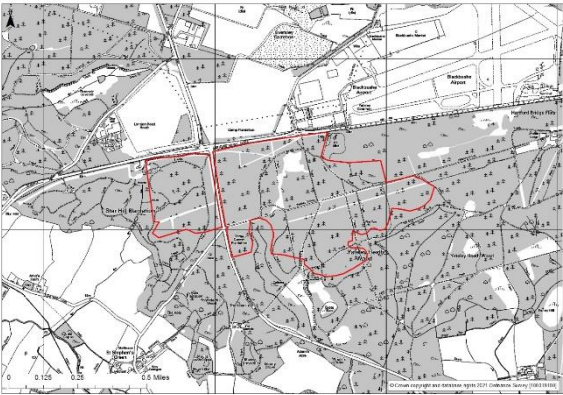
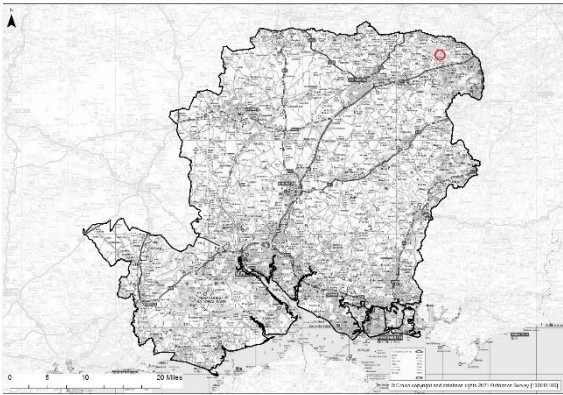
Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.3km west	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary	1.02km northwest 1.57km 1.83km 1.99km	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>General combustion processes &gt;20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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 Burrige 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> South Downs National Park	6.23km northeast	

Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b>  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.</p>		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>  Land is brownfield, with no Grade 1, 2 or 3 soils present on site.</p>		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<p><b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>  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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	

<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b> Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> <0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b> Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?		
Daedalus Airfield (Site)	7.72km southeast	
Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone	3.29km southeast	
Southampton Airport (Site)	8.76km northwest	
Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	Within	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	<30m north & east	
Proximity to schools?	0.68km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	0.74km south	
Other:		
Recreation/ Sports Ground	0.11km west	
Allotments	0.73km southwest	
Proximity to Golf Course	2.54km east	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> 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. Impact on nearby residential property from noise, dust, vibration, vehicle movements, etc will be dependent on mitigation in the form on stand-off, screening etc.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is the extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	+
Composted	Unknown	?
Recovered	Yes	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is the extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal would create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	+
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site.		

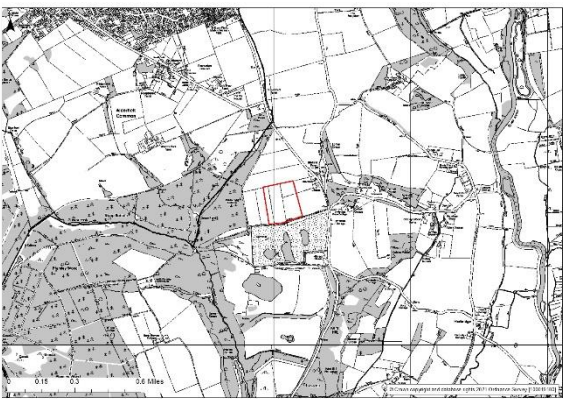
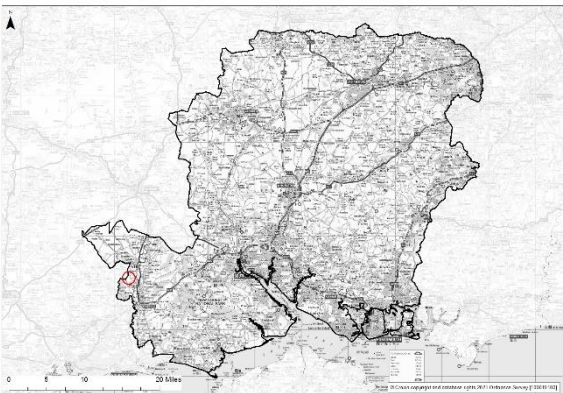
<b>Site name: Bramshill Quarry (part)</b>		<b>Site ID: HAR02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 792 584 and SU 788 583</b>		<b>Area (ha): 81</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste importation		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing quarry		
<b>Proposal:</b> Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material		
<b>Restoration:</b> As above		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Carter Jonas on behalf of the Elvetham Estate		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Proposal to restore existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of inert waste material. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	Within	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within an air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		
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	
<p><b>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</b> Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores, manure stores).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		--
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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 draft HMWP.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
Nationally designated landscape:	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b> Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No Grade 1, 2 or 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing quarry site	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> Modification of existing mineral extraction operation.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Red Buffer: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer: Scheduled Monument:	1 on site 3 on site	

Festaen Dic Historic Park: Bramshill Park Elvetham Hall Minley Manor Listed buildings: Milestone 34 (Grade II Listed) Conservation Areas: Elveltham Farm Hartfordbridge Hartley Wintney Registered Battlefield:	Adjacent east  0.71km north 0.87km southwest 1.02km southeast  220m northeast  0.56km southwest 0.68km 1.02km southwest N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 250m of a public water supply or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b> Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> The proposed site is neither within a groundwater protection zone nor within 250m of a public water supply.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b> 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	2.69km southwest	

Allotments	2.27km southwest	
Stables	1.57km west	
Golf Course	0.83km southwest	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 conveyor 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Importation of approximately 740,000 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Importation of approximately 740,000 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Importation of approximately 740,000 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal would create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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 <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material.		

<b>Site name: Hamer Warren Quarry</b>		<b>Site ID: NFD07</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 130 107</b>		<b>Area (ha): 6.25</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Hazardous landfill		
<b>Current use:</b> Active sand and gravel quarry		
<b>Proposal:</b> Infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils (total capacity – 0.4 million tonnes)		
<b>Restoration:</b> Restoration as per the permitted proposals of Bleak Hill II		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Inert Recycling UK Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b> Site is currently permitted for sand and gravel extraction under planning permission 19/11325		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Proposal to infill approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		

River Itchen SAC	1.46km	Yellow
Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	1.46km	
Dorset Heaths SAC	1.58km	
Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	1.58km	
The New Forest SAC	3.14km	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.43km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	Red
<u>National sites:</u> River Avon SSSI	1.48km east	Yellow
Avon Valley SSSI	1.48km east	
Cranborne Common SSSI	1.64km west	
Verwood Heaths SSSI	3.32km southwest	
New Forest SSSI	3.5km southeast	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m<sup>3</sup>/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u> Stephens Castle LNR	3.93km southwest	Red
Ringwood Forest & Home Wood 1A/3Bi/3Bii/6A SINC	Adjacent to site	
Lomer Copse 1A SINC	90m northeast	
Lomer Meadow 2B/5B SINC	60m northeast	
Hamer Copse 1A SINC	560m southwest	
Cobley Copse (Cobley Wood) SINC	540m southeast	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	2.82km east	Yellow
Green Belt	>5km	Green
TPO	Not on HCC Land	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impact of development on the landscape: There will be little impact on this landscape as the site has already been extracted.</p> <p>Opportunities for enhancement: The final levels and ground restoration should be as approved for the existing planning permission for this site.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Active quarry site	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		

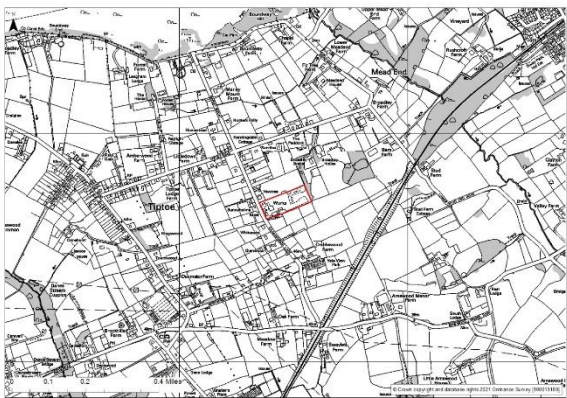
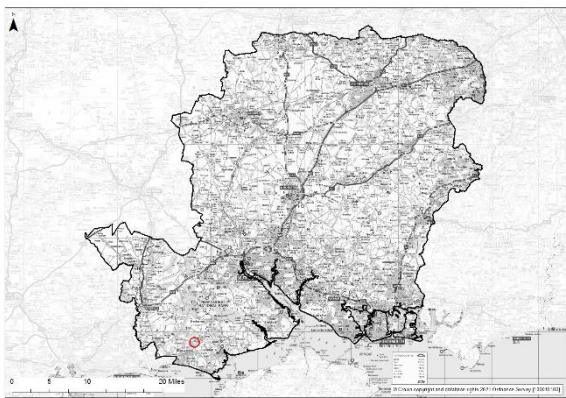


Soils have already or are already being stripped as part of current activity. Restoration would be as per the agreed restoration scheme.

<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Archaeology Buffer Yellow Alerts:	0.65km east	
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings: Primrose Cottage (Grade II)	0.19km east	
Conservation Areas: Harbridge conservation area	1.2km south east	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
<0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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. 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 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	Yes, hazardous	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> No waste exported or minerals imported.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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)	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 15 Justification:</b>  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.</p>		

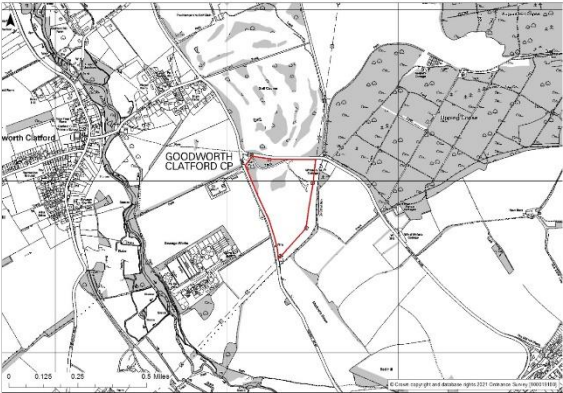
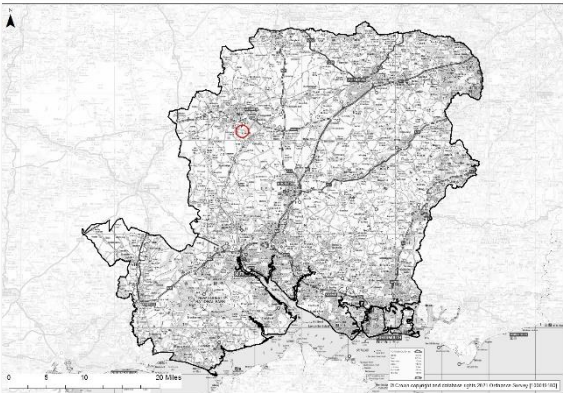
<b>Site name: Tower View</b>		<b>Site ID: NNP01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SZ 264 977</b>		<b>Area (ha): 1.346</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: New Forest National Park Authority</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing inert waste transfer facility		
<b>Proposal:</b> Redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> G Farwell Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> The New Forest SAC	0.68km	

New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.68km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> New Forest SSSI	0.43km north	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 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.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u> Hordle Grange Wood 1A SINC Danes Stream Coppice 1A SINC	900m south 1km west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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. 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 Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b> 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. 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. 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. 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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b> Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing development	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> The site is an existing inert waste transfer facility.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Green Buffers: Archaeology Alert Green Buffers: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Laurel Cottage (Grade II) 8 Listed Buildings	0.8km southwest 1.1km northeast N/A N/A 0.35km southwest Within 1km	

Conservation Areas: Sway Tower	1.35km southeast	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
<0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	1.4km east	
Allotments	2.75km southwest	
Stables	0.28km northwest	
Golf Course	1.44km southwest	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		
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.

<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		

<b>Site name: Whitehouse Field</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 373 419</b>		<b>Area (ha): 17.8</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Landfill reworking		
<b>Current use:</b> Completed inert landfill		
<b>Proposal:</b> Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling as well as additional primary aggregate		
<b>Restoration:</b> 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		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Nelson Plant Hire		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b> Site has permanent permission for the construction of a 5-hole golf course under Test Valley Borough Council.		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> Inert landfill reworking proposal. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>10km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	

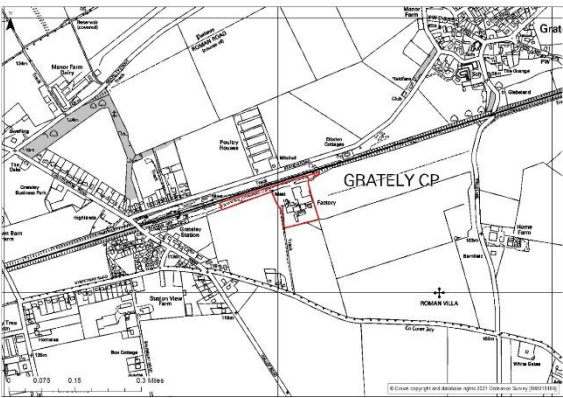
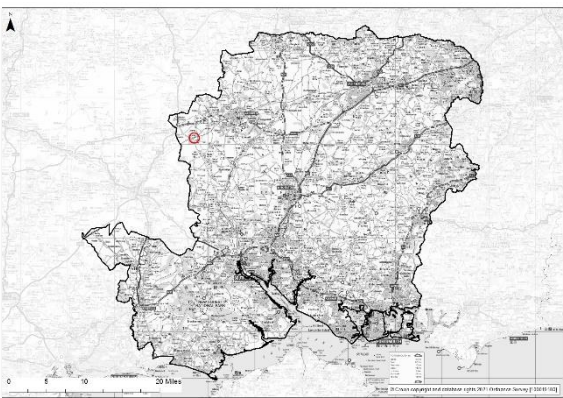


<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI Chilbolton Common SSSI Bransbury Common SSSI	1.64km southeast 1.64km southeast 2.36km southeast	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 750m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 3500t).</p> <p>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.</p>		
<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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Formally Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Potentially former inert landfill site	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b></p> <p>Potentially a former inert landfill site</p>		

<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Archaeology Alert Orange Buffer	Adjacent northeast	
Scheduled Monument: Bury Hill Camp	2.72km northwest	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
Whitehouse Cottage (Grade II)	Adjacent east	
1 Listed Building	Within 250m of site	
5 Listed Buildings	Within 500m of site	
Conservation Areas:		
Goodworth Clatford	0.71km northwest	
Wherwell	1.54km southeast	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of an Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Recovery of inert landfill material.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> 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.	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Recovery of inert landfill material. Importation of up to 500,000m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Recovery of inert landfill material.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create temporary employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> 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 m <sup>3</sup> of inert waste material for deposition and restoration as a 5-hole golf course, in line with current planning permission.		

<b>Site name: Grateley Bio Depot</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 271 413</b>		<b>Area (ha): 2.45</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing inert waste processing and transfer facility		
<b>Proposal:</b> Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> CA Stevens & Sons Transport Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b> Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b> Porton Down SPA Salisbury Plain SAC	2.19km 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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u> Grateley Station Grasslands 6A SINC	30m west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>The site is heavily developed, with some encroachment on the hedgerow boundaries, and no adequate stand-off for buildings and hardstanding.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> North Wessex Downs AONB	9.5km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Industrial site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing waste site	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b></p> <p>Existing inert waste processing site.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b></p> <p>Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Orange Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Quarley Hill Fort Historic Park: Amport Park Listed buildings: Conservation Areas: Grateley Conservation Area Registered Battlefield:	0.24km southeast  1.05km north  2.86km northeast N/A  0.51km east N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		

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.

#### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

#### Objective 7 Justification:

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

#### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

#### Objective 8 Justification:

Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.

#### 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

#### Objective 9 Justification:

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.

#### Objective 10: Transport

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

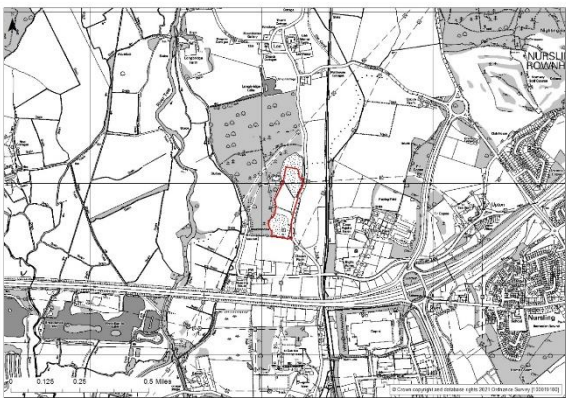
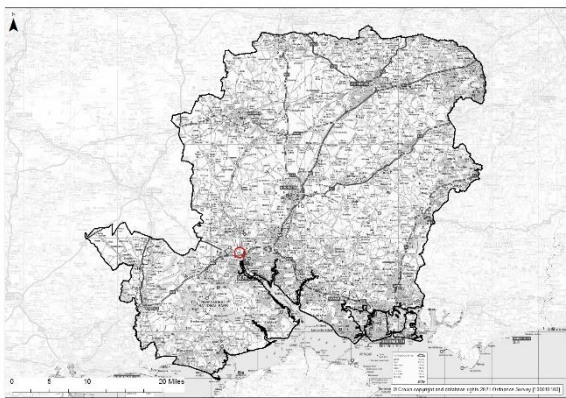
Proximity of significant road junction? B3084	0.32km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A303	3.62km northwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

#### Objective 10 Justification:

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.

<p>Routing to the SRN (A303) will be north along the B3084.</p> <p>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 Grateley village, which includes residential areas bordered by adequate footways.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b></p> <p>Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.</p>		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 11 Justification:</b></p> <p>Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b></p> <p>Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.</p>		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 12 Justification:</b></p> <p>Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b></p> <p>Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.</p>		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 13 Justification:</b></p> <p>Recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry will aid in aggregate self-sufficiency.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 14: Economic</b></p> <p>Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.</p>		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 14 Justification:</b></p> <p>The proposal is likely to create/maintain permanent employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 15: Green networks</b></p> <p>Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.</p>		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	No	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 15 Justification:</b></p> <p>No PRoW on site or within 50m. Permanent development.</p>		



<b>Site name: Lee Lane, Nursling</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV03</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 362 169</b>		<b>Area (ha): 2.5</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Concrete batching plant and waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Existing concrete batching plant, waste transfer station, and inert waste recycling facility		
<b>Proposal:</b> 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		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Collard Group Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>200m	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation.		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<b>International sites:</b>		
Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	1.15km	

Solent Maritime SAC	1.56km	Yellow
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	Red
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI	0.49km west	Red
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is &gt; 1,000m<sup>2</sup> or footprint exceeds 0.2ha.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<u>Local sites:</u> Valley Park Woodlands LNR Lower Test Valley: Pylon Fen 5B/2A SINC Big Willow Wood 1Cii/5B SINC Sunken Garden, Grove Place 2A/2B/6A SINC Fir Copse 1B SINC A3057 Romsey Road, Nursling REVI Manor House Farm HIWWT reserve	6.12km northeast 480m southwest 440m southwest 510m east 590m east 950m northeast 170m west	Red
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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 in 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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	3.42Km west	Green
Green Belt	>10 km	Green
TPO	None on HCC Land	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>Opportunities for enhancement: Improve the screen planting around the site. Plant along Lee Lane boundary. Look at improving the environment on Lee Lane.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No	Green
Contaminated / brownfield land	Restored gravel pit	Green
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b></p> <p>Former gravel pit restored to pasture.</p>		

<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b>		
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	0.2km south	
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
Church Farm (Unknown Grade)	310m south	
9 Listed Buildings Total	Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
Not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
Proposed development within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	1.47km southeast	
Proximity to Allotments	1km southeast	
Proximity to Stables	0.37km south	
Proximity to Golf Course	1.04km west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Transport Assessment Summary: 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

**Objective 14 Justification:**

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

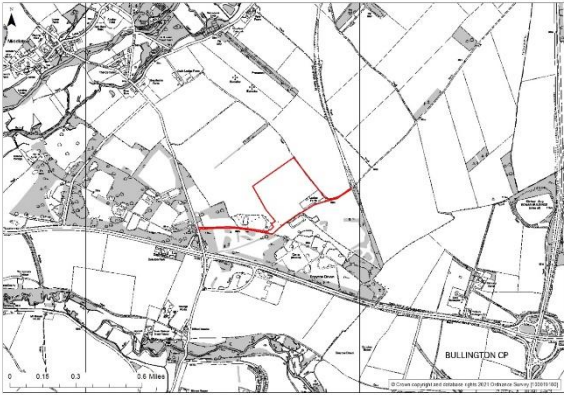
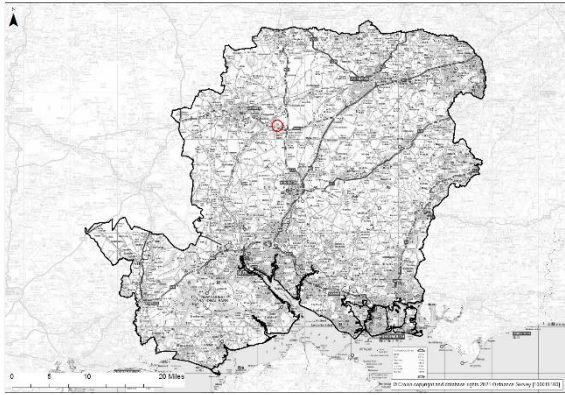
**Objective 15: Green networks**

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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 15 Justification:**

No PRoW on site or within 50m. Permanent development.

<b>Site name: A303 Enviropark Shooting School</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV04</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 444 430</b>		<b>Area (ha): 15</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Mineral and/or waste		
<b>Current use:</b> Open grassland used as a shooting school		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extension to existing Enviropark site for potential waste and mineral use		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
<b>Receptor / Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Distance / response</b>	<b>SA/SEA Judgement</b>
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>10km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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,	0.72km south	

East Aston Common SSSI Bransbury Common SSSI	1.44km north 1.77km south west	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil &amp; gas exploration/extraction.</p> <p>Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha.</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>General combustion processes &gt;20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.</p> <p>Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Local sites: Drayton Down (area 1) 2A/6A SINC Longparish Cornfields 6A SINC	Adj. to southern boundary 325m north	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	3.14km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
ALC Grade	Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part-greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		

Although the site has been disturbed and modified, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.

**Objective 6: Historic environment**

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

<b>Heritage Assets</b>		
Scheduled Monument:		
Tidbury Ring	1.16km east	
The Andyke	1.18km west	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
Closest = Grade II listed Granary at South Side Farmhouse	1.09km north west	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	On site	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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.

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 7 Justification:**

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

**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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>

**Objective 8 Justification:**

<0.1% risk of flooding.

**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	1.7km north west	
Golf course	6.31km west	



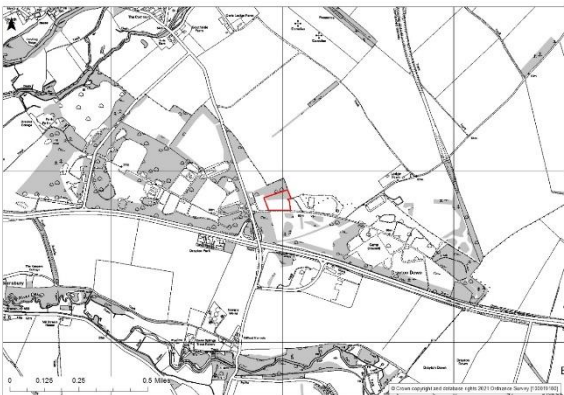
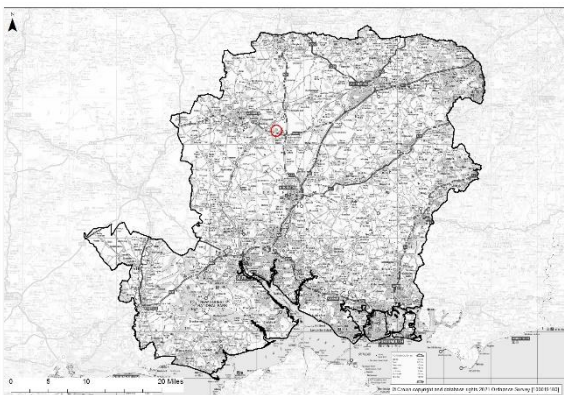
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> The site is sufficiently distant from residential and amenity development.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant 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	0
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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 160 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes (potential)	+
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	0
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Potential for site to cater for a range of waste and minerals uses		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	0
Recycled	Yes (potential)	+
Composted	Yes (potential)	+
Recovered	Yes (potential)	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Potential for site to cater for a range of waste and minerals uses		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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 (potential)	+
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	0
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes (potential)	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The potential for waste importation at this site is currently unknown.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	0
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	+
Minerals (temporary) development?	Possible	0
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Possible	+
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b>		

Development and operation of the site would create jobs (number and permanence currently unknown) and is not within a deprived area. The proposal would support economic growth.

**Objective 15: Green networks**

Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m		
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure		
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>

**Objective 15 Justification:**  
 Restricted Byway terminates 49m east of the proposed site boundary. As such, the PRoW and recreational users would not be significantly impacted. Permanent development.

<b>Site name: Land west of A303 Enviropark</b>		<b>Site ID: TSV05</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 439 428</b>		<b>Area (ha): 1.8</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste storage and transfer		
<b>Current use:</b> Recently developed Incinerator Bottom Ash storage area		
<b>Proposal:</b> Extension of the existing A303 Enviropark for the storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) - total capacity 63,000 tpa.		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Proposal for storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) (already implemented). Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>10km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 3 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 4 Justification</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 5: Soils</b> Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Site cleared	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing IBA storage area	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b> The extension site has already been cleared and is operating as an IBA storage area.		
<b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b> Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer: Scheduled Monument: The Andyke Tidbury Ring Historic Park: Listed buildings:	0.58km northeast & west  1.23km west 2.06km east N/A	

Closest = Granary at South Side Farmhouse (Grade II)	1.03km north	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
<0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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 Golf Course	1.7km northwest 6.31km west	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b>		
The site is sufficiently distant from residential and amenity development.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b>		

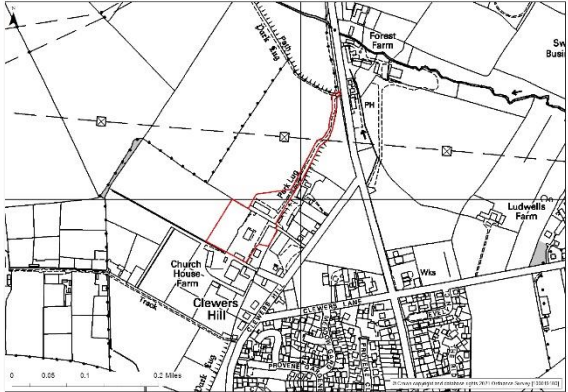
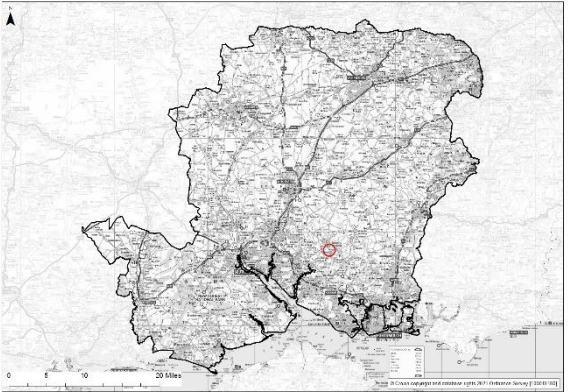
The proposals are for additional storage of IBA waste produced by the adjacent A303 EnviroPark, and therefore no additional net traffic movements are anticipated as a result.

Routeing 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.

<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Storage and transfer (recycling) of IBM.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Storage and transfer (recycling) of IBM.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> IBM will be exported for processing/recycling but lack of detail on whether out of Plan area.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> No PRoW on or within 50m of the site. Permanent development		

<b>Site name: Church Farm</b>		<b>Site ID: WIN01</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 558 159</b>		<b>Area (ha): 2</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Development of a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Sicon Farm Contractors Ltd. & CWM Aggregates Ltd.		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		?
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
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.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>5km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	0.38km north	

Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI	0.95km southeast	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 200m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 250t).</p> <p>Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><u>Local sites:</u></p> <p>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</p>	<p>0.55km north          1.53km northwest          1.8km north          2.15km northwest          700m northeast          630m northeast          620m northeast          720m northeast          730m northeast          890m northeast</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b>          Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<p><u>Nationally designated landscape:</u>          South Downs National Park</p>	<p>0.37km north (to road access = closest point)</p>	
<p>Green Belt</p>	<p>&gt;10km</p>	
<p>TPO</p>	<p>Not on HCC Land</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b>          Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
<p>Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade</p>	<p>Grade 3</p>	
<p>Contaminated / brownfield land</p>	<p>Part-greenfield</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		



Land is part-greenfield, with ALC Grade 3 present on site. Consideration should be given, therefore, to protection of soil quality during development.

**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:		
Bishops Waltham Palace	1.23km northwest	
Two Bowl Barrows	1.34km northeast	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:	N/A	
Church House Farmhouse (Grade II)	Within 10m east	
4 Listed Buildings	Within 250m	
6 Listed Buildings	Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:		
Bishops Waltham Conservation Area	1.21km northwest	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	

**Net Effect:** -

**Objective 6 Justification:**

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.

**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	

**Net Effect:** 0

**Objective 7 Justification:**

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

**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	

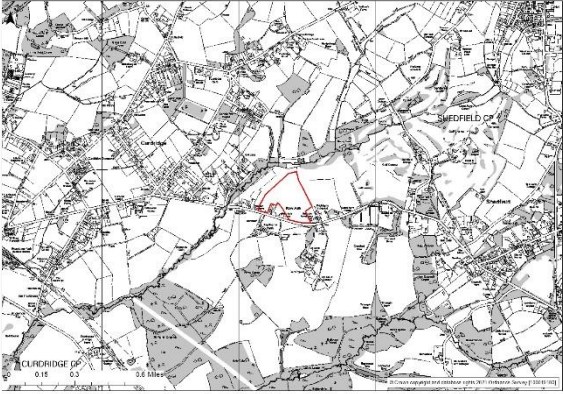
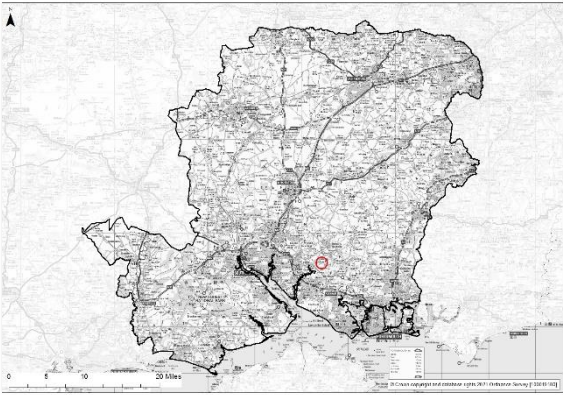
**Net Effect:** +

**Objective 8 Justification:**

<0.1% risk of flooding.

<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Due to the proposed use of the site and its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>-</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> Transport Assessment Summary: 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Proposal as a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b>		
Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	Yes	
Recovered	Unknown	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Proposal as a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		

<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> Recycling of concrete and hardcore for use in the construction industry will enhance minerals self-sufficiency.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b>		
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.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> Separating footpath access from vehicle access would eliminate risk to footpath users from vehicle movements. Permanent development.		

<b>Site name: Silverlake Automotive Recycling</b>		<b>Site ID: WIN02</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 543 136</b>		<b>Area (ha): 7.5</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> End of Life Vehicles		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> 7.5 ha extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> Silverlake Automotive Recycling		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b>		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility proposal. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	
National sites:		

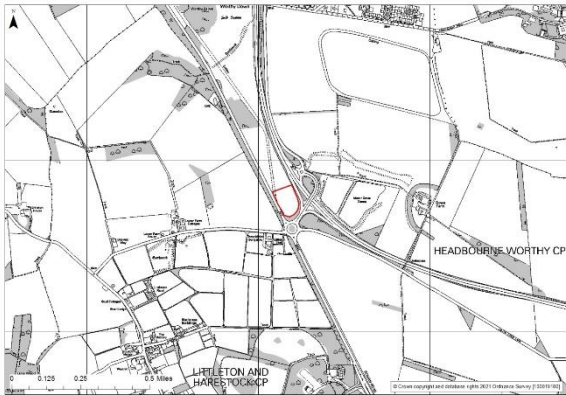
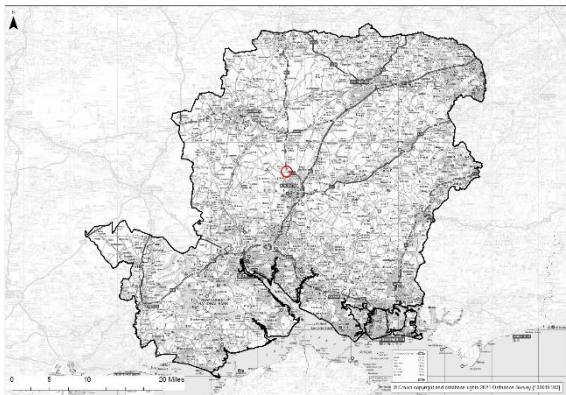
Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses SSSI Waltham Chase Meadows	2.07km southwest 2.11km south 2.12km northeast	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 750m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 3500t).</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><u>Local sites:</u></p> <p>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 Sink 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 &amp; East Croft Row 1B.1Cii/2B/5B SINC Gulley Copse, Shedfield 1Cii SINC</p>	<p>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</p>	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
Nationally designated landscape:		
South Downs National Park	2.95km east	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impact of development on the landscape: Suburbanisation and urban fringe encroachment onto the existing rural agricultural landscape.</p> <p>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. Utilise appropriate native species planting and seeding in to ensure minimal impact on adjacent ecologically important areas.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p>		

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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 5 Justification:</b>		
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.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b>		
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.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b>		
The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b>		
<0.1% risk of flooding.		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Due to the proposed use of the site and its distance from Southampton Airport, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. 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.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b>		

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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The degree of waste material exported from the site from processed vehicles is not known.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		+
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		



<b>Site name: Three Maids Hill</b>		<b>Site ID: WIN04</b>
<b>Grid reference: SU 462 338</b>		<b>Area (ha): 1.8</b>
<b>MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council</b>		
		
<b>Site category:</b> Waste processing		
<b>Current use:</b> Open agricultural land		
<b>Proposal:</b> Development of an inert recycling facility		
<b>Restoration:</b> None (permanent development)		
<b>Proposal nominated by:</b> IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd		
<b>Previous consideration within the plan making process:</b>		
<b>Additional information:</b> 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
<b>Objective 1: Climate Change</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 1 Justification:</b>		
Proposal for an inert recycling facility. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
<b>Objective 2: Air Quality</b>		
Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.		
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 sites)	>2km	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 2 Justification:</b>		
Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
<b>Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity</b>		
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	
<p>Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:</p> <p>Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock &amp; poultry units with floorspace &gt; 500m<sup>2</sup>, slurry lagoons &amp; digestate stores &gt; 750m<sup>2</sup>, manure stores &gt; 3500t).</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><u>Local sites:</u></p> <p>Crab Wood LNR Worthy Copse 1A SINC Worthy Grove 1A/1B SINC</p>	4.14km southwest 520m north 1km north	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		-
<p><b>Objective 3 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 4: Landscape / townscape</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.</p>		
<p><u>Nationally designated landscape:</u></p>		
South Downs National Park	3.47km southeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 4 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 5: Soils</b></p> <p>Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		0
<p><b>Objective 5 Justification:</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>Objective 6: Historic environment</b></p> <p>Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.</p>		
<p><u>Heritage Assets</u></p>		
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	0.3km southeast	

Scheduled Monument: Worthy Down Ditch Bowl Barrow Woodham Farm	0.91km north 1.35km northwest 2.25km east	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:	N/A	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 6 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 7: Water resources</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 7 Justification:</b> The site is not within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ), 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) or within an 8m watercourse buffer.		
<b>Objective 8: Flood risk</b>		
Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 8 Justification:</b> <0.1% risk of flooding.		
<b>Objective 9: Communities</b>		
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 Allotments Stables Golf Course	1.1km south 3.23km south 3.06km southwest 3.53km south	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 9 Justification:</b> Site is separated from residential properties by vegetation screening and roads and potential impacts could be further minimised by addition mitigation.		
<b>Objective 10: Transport</b>		
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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 10 Justification:</b> 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.		
<b>Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 11 Justification:</b> Proposed inert recycling facility		
<b>Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy</b> Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes. Inert waste	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 12 Justification:</b> Proposed inert recycling facility		
<b>Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 13 Justification:</b> The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
<b>Objective 14: Economic</b> 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	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>+</b>
<b>Objective 14 Justification:</b> The proposal would create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal would contribute to economic growth.		
<b>Objective 15: Green networks</b> 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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
<b>Net Effect:</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Objective 15 Justification:</b> There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		

## Appendix H: Quality Assurance Checklist

Checklist	Completed / Location
<b>Objectives and Context</b>	
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
<b>Scoping</b>	
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
<b>Alternatives</b>	
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
<b>Baseline Information</b>	
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
<b>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</b>	
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
<b>Mitigation Measures</b>	
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
<b>The Environmental Report (Interim)</b>	
Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	Throughout
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	See Glossary and Acronyms, 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
<b>Consultation</b>	
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
<b>Decision-making and information on the decision</b>	
The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan or programme.	To be completed in next Phase.
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	To be completed in next Phase.
Reasons are given for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered.	To be completed in next Phase.
<b>Monitoring Measures</b>	
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

## Appendix I: Site specific example mitigation measures

Sites	Examples of mitigation measures
<b>Minerals Sites</b>	
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Flood risk</i>: Flood risk assessment</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Flood risk</i>: Flood risk assessment</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversion</li> </ul>
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Purple Haze (NFD03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Flood risk</i>: Flood risk assessment</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Flood risk</i>: Flood risk assessment</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>

Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>

Andover Sidings (TSV09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>

Waste Sites	
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>

Rookery Farm (FAR03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Tower View (NNP01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme</li> </ul>
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Nursling Lee Lane (TSV03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; landscape management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> </ul>
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)</li> </ul>
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer</li> <li>• <i>Water environment</i>: Water management scheme</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Church Farm (WIN01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; landscape management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> <li>• <i>Public access / green networks</i>: Public access assessment and potential diversions</li> </ul>
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Biodiversity</i>: Management and enhancement schemes; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Air quality</i>: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer</li> <li>• <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; landscape management plan (secured through S106)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Historic environment</i>: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> <li>• <i>Traffic</i>: HGV routing agreements and restrictions</li> <li>• <i>Noise</i>: Noise management schemes; use of BAT</li> <li>• <i>Dust</i>: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road</li> </ul>
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Landscape</i>: Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; long term management; landscape management plan (secured through S106)</li> <li>• <i>Design</i>: Specifications and siting of facilities</li> <li>• <i>Soil quality</i>: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development</li> <li>• <i>Communities</i>: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control</li> </ul>

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