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

Hampshire County Council

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK

Portsmouth CITY COUNCIL

South Downs National Park Authority

SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

Contents

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 (MWPA) 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 HWMP 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[1], 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[2].

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.

[1] National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 32) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

[2] Planning Practice Guidance: www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal

Table A: SA/SEA Objectives

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

The Appraisal Process

The appraisal involved systematically assessing the following parts of the HMWP 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

Draft 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.	
No.	**Draft HMWP Partial Update Objectives**
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

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)	++	++	+	+	?	+	?	?	++	+	+	+	+	+	?

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_2 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[3]) and mitigation measures will be required.

[3] 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[4]. 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;

[4] 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[5] in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) (SEA Regulations)[6].

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'[7]. It aims to make the partial update of the HWMP more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying significant impacts and ways of minimising their negative effects[8].

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.

[5] Commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment

[6] The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/contents/made

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

[8] 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[9], SA 'should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains)'.

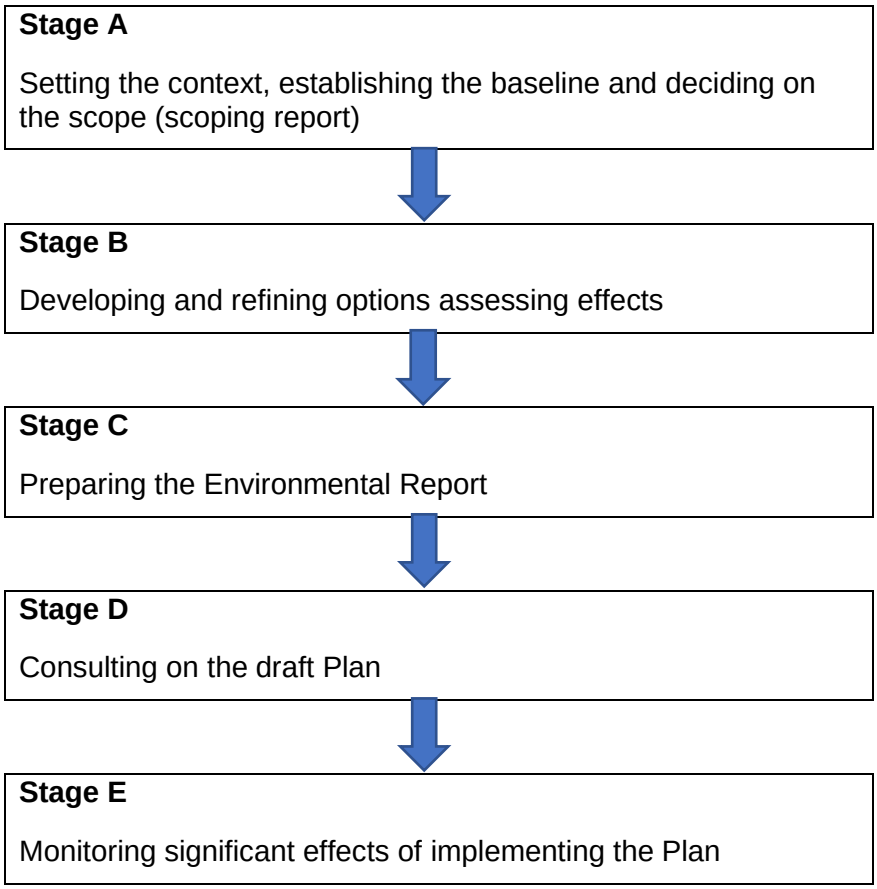
1.10 The approach for undertaking the SA/SEA has been based on 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, 2005', 'Practice Advice Note on Strategic Environmental Assessment (2018)' and guidance provided by the National Planning Practice Guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal[10].

1.11 The stages of the SA/SEA process are set out in Figure 1.1.

[9] National Planning Policy Framework (Para. 32) - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

[10] Planning Practice Guidance: 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[11]
- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update Sustainability Appraisal (Incorporating Strategic Environment Assessment) Revised Baseline Report September 2021[12]

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

[11] HMWP Partial Update SA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan
[12] 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

SA/SEA Stages and Tasks[13]	Deliverable
HMWP Partial Update Pre-Production	
Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope A1: identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives A2: collecting baseline information A3: identifying sustainability issues and problems A4: developing the SA/SEA Framework A5: consulting on the scope of the SA/SEA	• Scoping and Baseline Reports June 2021; • Revised Scoping and Baseline Reports September 2021.
HMWP Partial Update Production	
Stage B: Developing and refining options assessing effects B1: testing the Plan's objectives of the SA/SEA framework B2: developing and refining the option B3: predicting the effects B4: evaluating the effects B5: considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects B6: proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the HWMP Partial Update	• Interim SA/SEA Report
Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report C1: preparing the Interim SA/SEA Report C2: preparing the Environmental Report	• Interim SA/SEA Report • Environmental Report
Stage D: Consulting on the Draft Plan D1: consultation on the Draft Plan and accompany Interim SA/SEA Report D2: consultation on Proposed Submission Plan and accompanying Environmental Report	
HMWP Partial Update Examination	
D3: appraising significant changes resulting from representations	• Environmental Report
HWMP Partial Update Adoption	
Stage E: Monitoring significant effects of implementing the Plan E1: Finalising aims and methods of monitoring E2: responding to adverse effects	• HMWP Partial Update Monitoring Reports

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

[13] 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[14]

Task	Where covered in this report
(a) an outline of the contents; and main objectives of the plan or program; and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Contents page Section 1 / Appendix A
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereafter without implementation of the plan or program.	Section 2 / Revised Scoping and 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) [15].	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: • 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.	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

[14] 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.
[15] Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/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)[16], 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)[17] 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[18] and a separate HRA screening exercise for the partial update has been undertaken[19]. 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.

[16] 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/uksi/2017/1012/contents

[17] 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.

[18] HMWP Partial Update HRA Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021 – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan

[19] HMWP Partial Update HRA Screening Report August 2022 – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan

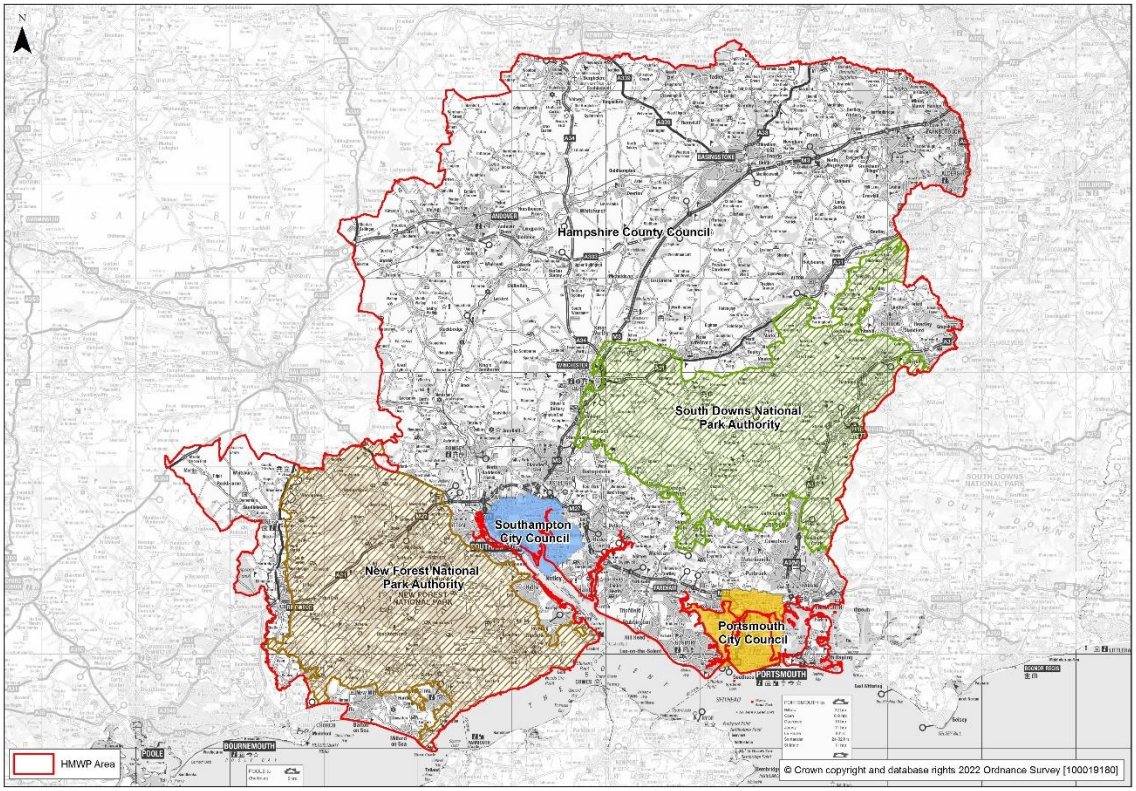
1.19 The current HMWP was adopted in October 2013[20]. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should be reviewed to assess whether they require updating at least once every five years[21].

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).

[20] Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan

[21] 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[22] 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.

[22] 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[23] 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[24].

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.

[23] HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan
[24] 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[25].

[25] 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_2) 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_2 into the atmosphere annually.
Waste management generates CO_2 and methane which are both greenhouse gases.
Waste management contributes to climate change from CO_2 emissions from machinery involved in sorting, processing and transporting wastes and CO_2 and methane emissions from landfill.
Climate change may impact the way waste is managed in the future. For example, rising temperatures may result in an increase in odours and pest problems and increases in precipitation may impact run off and leachate from waste sites, potentially causing contamination.
Climate change may impact the type of waste being produced. For example, if homes are flooded, associated waste from flooded homes could overwhelm landfill capacity or waste processing facilities. Climate change may also impact vegetation growth and change the volumes of green waste produced.
Climate change is likely to increase soil degradation. An increase in soil erosion is likely, due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events.
Extreme weather events have made their mark on the Plan area's landscape through droughts, increased rainfall intensity and high velocity winds. The Plan area has experienced: increase in wild fires affecting heathland landscapes; flooding inundating both inland and coastal plains; and wind blow toppling trees in rural and urban settings.
There are particular pressures on water resources in the South East of England as this is the driest and most heavily populated region. Parts of the Plan area's landscape is suffering from significant water-stress, including river valleys and aquifers. This will be exacerbated by future projected population growth and the effects of climate change.
Increased climate extremes such as summer drought, winter flooding and more severe storm events will alter the suitability of sites to provide suitable habitat required for restoration, mitigation and/or compensation.
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) data suggests that the Plan area has a fairly typical per capita CO_2 emission when compared to the South East 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.
Air Quality
Minerals extraction and waste management activities, including the transportation of associated materials, create aerial emissions, in particular NO_x, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$ and the greenhouse gases CO_2 and methane.
There are 22 locations where NO_2 limits are being breached, and one location where limits for PM_{10} are breached. 22 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) are therefore in place.
The primary source of NO_2 and PM_{10} are vehicle emissions, and this is reflected in the locations of the AQMAs in cities and town centres, along roadsides and motorways.
Emissions of NO_x and PM_{10} appear highest in New Forest, Winchester, Basingstoke, Test Valley, Southampton and Portsmouth. Of these locations, Winchester, Basingstoke, Test Valley, Southampton and Portsmouth also have proportionately higher levels of road emissions.
Generally, the Plan area's air quality is improving, with emissions having decreased in the last 18 years and no new AQMAs declared in the last 5 years. Indeed, 14 AQMAs have been revoked between 2010-2020.
Private cars and passenger vehicles are significantly cleaner and are continuing to improve. Government policy will ensure this trend continues.
Biodiversity
There are 30 International sites (National Site Network sites and Ramsar sites) that lie partially or wholly within Plan area and 13 that lie outside the Plan area but wholly or partially within a 10km zone of the Plan area. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) undertaken for the Plan Area (Habitats Regulations Assessment: Baseline and Methodology Report September 2021) identified the following issues/hazards to the above sites from the following development: Mineral extraction sites: land take, removal of supporting habitat, noise, vibration, lighting dust, water pollution, changes in surface/groundwater hydrology, traffic, and recreational displacement. Waste management sites: land take, leachate, dust, noise, vibration, lighting, vermin, traffic, impact of building, litter, air pollution, water use and pollution, and recreational displacement.
There are 125 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering 13.2% of the Plan area, twice the proportion of any other lowland county. 93% of these SSSIs are in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering condition'.
Local Wildlife Sites cover 9.4% of the Plan area (these are known both as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) and County Wildlife Sites (CWS) depending on the local planning authority they are within.
The Plan area remains one of the richest areas in lowland England for its habitats and number of species.
51 SINCs within the Plan area, covering 176 hectares, have been lost between 2010 and 2019 due to inappropriate management or as a result of development. 60% of these sites were species-rich grasslands. Grassland SINCs saw a decline in their condition between 2010 and 2019. 41% of these had suffered from agricultural improvement and 59% had suffered from neglect or abandonment leading to part succession to species-poor scrub/woodland.
40% of all neutral grassland (lowland meadow), 38% of coastal habitats and 66% of chalk streams remain in 'unfavourable no change' or 'declining condition'
Repeat surveys of woodland SINCs over the past 30 years are also showing a decline in structural and floristic diversity because of lack of management, on-going expansion in deer numbers, the impact of invasive species and, in some cases, recreational disturbance.
Many of the Plan area's important habitats remain fragmented and isolated and much of the woodland 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.

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

Loss of soils can occur through climate change, contamination, development and agricultural practices.
Climate change is likely to increase soil degradation. An increase in soil erosion is likely, due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events.
Development may lead to soil compaction and sealing. This will prevent water infiltrating the soil and result in increased surface run off and promote soil erosion.
The condition and health of the Plan area's soils needs to be better understood with improved data collection and more regular and frequent soil sampling.
Historic environment / cultural heritage
The Plan area has a rich historic environment, which encompasses archaeological sites, historic buildings and settlements, historic landscape, and parks and gardens. These assets range from individual artefacts, through sites and buildings, to extensive landscapes, and range in date from the early prehistoric to the late 20th century.
There are over 18,000 historic buildings records within the Historic Environment Records that cover the Plan area, of which over 13,000 relate to statutory Listed Buildings, nearly 300 designated Conservation Areas, over 20,000 archaeological records, over 730 Scheduled Monuments and 62 Registered Parks and Gardens.
Most historic environment features are not protected by legislation, other than being considered a material consideration in planning decisions.
Gravel deposits are associated with a rich archaeological heritage and archaeological remains which could be vulnerable during minerals extraction.
The potential impact of minerals and waste development on the historic environment, including historic built environment, archaeology and historic landscape character, must be taken into consideration when identifying potential minerals and waste sites. Sites that are likely to have an impact on nationally important features, or their settings, should not normally be considered for development.
Water environment
The Plan area accommodates an outstanding freshwater environment and is heavily dependent on its groundwater for water supply. The area benefits from a number of main river catchments including some that are of international nature conservation and cultural value and more riverine and wetland sites of national importance for wildlife than any other county area in England.
The Plan area is heavily influenced by its water sources (bedrock and surficial aquifers and river catchments such as the Itchen and Test).
Maintaining the quality and quantity of water resources is essential for a healthy functioning natural environment, human health and wellbeing and a prosperous economy.
There are a number of Groundwater Protection Zones and Nitrate Vulnerability Zones (NVZ) across the Plan area.
There are particular pressures on water resources in the South East of England as this is the driest and most heavily populated region. Parts of the Plan area's landscape is suffering from significant water-stress, including river valleys and aquifers. This will be exacerbated by future projected population growth and the effects of climate change.
Water resources in the Plan area depend on groundwater stored in the chalk aquifer of the Hampshire Downs, with over 70% of Hampshire's water supply derived from this source and the rest from groundwater-fed rivers.
Due to decreasing household size and changing lifestyles, per capita water consumption is rising and this increases pressure on supplies and local water resources.
Between 2010 and 2016 the ecological status of surface water bodies across the Plan area has generally declined.
Minerals extraction and processing activities and waste management activities have the potential to significantly impact water quality and the hydrological regime of aquatic habitats.
In accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive it is essential that the HMWP 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.
Population and human health
The Plan area is predicted to have above average population increase compared to the UK and England, which puts increasing pressure on public services, housing and waste facilities.
The Plan area has a slightly above average life expectancy and fairly typical age demographic. The population has relatively low levels of deprivation with the most deprived areas located within Rushmoor, Havant, Gosport and Eastleigh (with pockets in New Forest).
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.
Material assets (landuse, transport, minerals and waste)
The majority of minerals and waste would have to be transported via the road network.
The Plan area is well served with its principal transport routes. Highways England has identified the Strategic Route Network (SRN) that spans the Plan area as the M3, M27, A303, A34, A3, A36 and A27. Other key trunk and A-roads across the Plan area include the M271, M275, A3(M), A354, A31, A338 and A331.
In 2019, the busiest road traffic region in the UK was the South East of England and within this region the Plan area (Hampshire) was the busiest area, with 10.33 billion vehicle miles travelled on roads. The south east has seen a 28% increase in motor vehicle traffic between 1994 and 2019.
With a predicted increase in population within Hampshire an associated increased demand for public transport and pressure on transport infrastructure is therefore predicted.
Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton are well connected by a passenger rail network. In terms of freight, the port of Portsmouth has a lack of direct rail access, but a railhead at nearby Fratton goods yard opened in 2007.
The Plan area's rail network is also utilised to import crushed rock into the area from other parts of the country. Transporting goods such as aggregates and waste by rail has many social, economic and environmental benefits which include reducing congestion on the Plan area's roads.
The Plan area has a number of wharves used for the import and processing of aggregate, as well as some waste uses such as recycling and export of glass and the export of scrap metal.
Aerodrome safeguarding regulations require Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities to consult the Ministry of Defence (MoD) or the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) before granting planning permission for any development likely to attract birds, within 13km of an officially safeguarded military or civil aerodrome.
Infrastructure projects that are likely to place an additional requirement on future aggregate demand in the Plan area relate to both housing and transport projects. There are in the region of 120,000 new homes planned within the Hampshire area over the next 15 years. Of these, some 6,000 homes are planned in the Welborne development in Fareham, 4,000 in the Whitehill & Bordon development in East Hampshire, and 3,850 in the Aldershot Urban Extension in Rushmoor.

Over the last 10 years, average production, sales and landings of all minerals in the Plan area was approximately 3.57 million tonnes per annum (mtpa). This includes approximately 0.85mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates and 0.9mtpa of sand and gravel from local quarries. A similar amount is landed from marine dredging and the importation of approximately 0.7mtpa through existing rail depots. The Plan area has traditionally exported sand and gravel to neighbouring areas but is also a net importer of aggregates such as crushed rock.
To meet its aggregate needs, the Plan area will need to greatly increase its land-won aggregate landbank.
Marine-won (dredged) sand and gravel is extracted from a number of Crown Estate licensed areas off the south coast and is received at six wharves within the Plan area.
Hampshire does not have any natural hard rock resources and therefore relies on imports of crushed rock such as limestone and granite to meet demand for this type of aggregate.
Between 2006 and 2018, 137 hectares of land was developed for minerals extraction and waste management, an increase of 16.3%. The majority of this land is outside the Plan area's nationally designated landscapes.
There is a need to move towards sustainable waste management and achieve as much value from resources as possible. This is driven by factors such as increasing volumes of waste, a decreasing landfill capacity, and higher targets for reuse and recycling of waste. Increasing waste arisings is currently associated with economic growth.
The largest volume of waste is the construction, demolition and excavation sector, followed by the commercial and industrial (businesses) and the municipal (mainly households) waste sectors.
A significant amount of construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste is re-used or recycled on sites under development.
There are three oilfields currently in production in the Plan area. Each are comprised of a central production centre with satellite well sites supporting them and have been operating for a number of years.
Currently, there is no shale oil or gas exploration, appraisal or production activity or associated 'fracking' taking place in the Plan area.
Economy
The Plan area's economy is worth £50.7 billion and constitutes 19% of the South East economy. Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population – a measure of prosperity – is £28,000, more than 1.4% higher than the UK average
A large proportion of the Plan area is rural (over 85%), which is dominated by agriculture (approximately 57% is actively farmed) and a further 18% comprises woodland. The Plan area contributes approximately 18% of the South East region's farmland. The remaining proportion (almost 15% consists of urban areas; comprising the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton and other districts, which are predominantly urbanised (such as Rushmoor, Gosport, Fareham and Havant).
The maintenance of a healthy regional economy will require an adequate supply of minerals and minerals related products to support a major housing programme, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that the area uses. Minerals make a crucial contribution to wider economic and development activity.
Hampshire is a growing economy and will rely on the supply of minerals and management of waste. Many manufacturing industries are dependent on the supply of raw materials from suppliers that are not locally based. This means that transportation distances for materials can be substantial.
There are currently around 47,000 people employed in the construction industry within the Plan area. This is an industry which relies heavily on minerals supply (90% of aggregates minerals are used in this industry).
The numbers employed in the minerals and waste industries varies according to the size of the facility.
The number of potential employees at waste facilities per square metre is fairly small compared to other types of employment uses.
The identification of waste sites should consider industrial land in accordance with Government guidance. It is crucial that there is an adequate supply of land for industrial and business development in Hampshire, and it is apparent that available land will face competing pressures for development.

2.5 Limitations

2.13 The information presented in this Report is the result of a desk-based review of publicly available data and no formal requests for records, data or information have been made. The cut-off date for the inclusion of relevant information was 31st 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[26] 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[27].

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.

[26] The RTPI Practice Advice states that in fact these effects are 'total effects' that are often erroneously called 'cumulative effects' in SEA/SA reports.
[27] Particularly landscape.

2.26 Following the scoping and baseline consultation, responses received were considered and Revised SA/SEA Scoping[28] and Baseline[29] 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.

[28] HMWP: Partial Update SA/SEA Revised Scoping Report September 2021 - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan
[29] 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.	• lead to a decrease in production of greenhouse gases such as CO_2 and methane? • support renewable energy, gas sequestration etc? • reduce distances travelled by road? • ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding? • ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?	Generates energy production or heat production. Supports renewables. Method of transportation proposed. Proximity of site to Flood Zones. Incidences of flood warnings. Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.	<u>Energy/renewables (waste)</u> Red: no renewable or energy generation Green: some renewable and energy generation <u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed <u>Flooding (minerals and waste – incl. climate change allowances)</u> Red: Zone 2-3 Amber: Zone 2 Green: Zone 1 <u>Flooding (minerals)</u> Green: sand gravel extraction (water compatible)
SA2. Improve and maintain air quality at levels which does not damage natural systems and human health.	• seek to minimise road haulage? • lead to increased traffic congestion in built-up areas? • lead to increased dust and/or odours? • lead to increased adverse effect of air quality on biodiversity. • seek to avoid existing AQMAs? • Be in close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites)?	Location of AQMA (including primary access routes). Method of transportation proposed. Proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors.	<u>AQMA</u> Red: in an AQMA Green: not in AQMA <u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed <u>Air quality sensitive ecological receptor</u> Red: <200m Amber: 200m – 2km Green >2km

SA3. Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.	• conserve and enhance internationally, nationally, and locally important sites for nature conservation? • protect, maintain, and enhance UK habitats and species of principal importance? • enhance ecological networks and habitat connectivity? • protect and conserve geological SSSIs and Local Geology Sites?	Distance to designated sites. Condition of sensitive receptors.	<u>International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar)</u> Red: <0.5km or impact zone or screened in by HRA Screening Assessment Amber: =0.5-5km Green: >5km (7.5km for Mottisfont Bats SAC and 12km for Singleton and Cocking Tunnels SAC) or screened out by HRA Screening Assessment <u>National (SSSI/NNR)</u> Red: <0.5km or impact zone Amber: 0.5 – 5km Green: >5km <u>Local (LWS/LNR/nature reserve)</u> Red: <0.5km Amber: =0.5 – 0.8km Green: >0.8km <u>Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)</u> Red: in a RIGS Green: not in a RIGS
SA4. Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.	• conserve and enhance the Plan area's National Parks and AONBs & their settings? • respect, maintain, and strengthen local landscape character and distinctiveness? • seek to minimise the effects of minerals and waste development on tranquillity, including noise and light pollution?	Distance from designated landscapes Number and location of Tree Protection Orders (TPO). Presence of Green Belt for waste proposals	<u>Designated Landscape</u> Red: within designated landscape Amber: within setting of designated landscape Green: beyond setting of designated landscape <u>TPO</u> Red: TPO on site Green: TPO not on site

			Green Belt (waste) Red: in Green Belt Green: not in Green Belt
SA5. Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.	• affect high grade agricultural land? • lead to soil pollution or contamination?	Location and extent of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land grades 1, 2 and 3a. Location and extent of contaminated land.	Agricultural land Red: grade 1-2 Amber: grade 3a Green: other/existing quarry Contaminated Land Red: undeveloped/greenfield Green: brownfield land
SA6. Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.	• protect, conserve, and/or enhance heritage assets and the historic/prehistoric environment of the Plan area? • contribute to the better management of heritage assets? • improve the quality of the historic environment? • provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment? • lead to the potential loss of historic landscape and features? • alter the hydrological conditions of water-dependent heritage assets, including paleo-environmental deposits? • provide for increased understanding and interpretation of the historic environment?	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	• seek to protect water resources in particular potable reserves and	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.	source protection zones (surface and groundwater, quantity and quality)? • seek to minimise adverse effects on water hydromorphology, natural processes and aquatic environment?	Distance to public water supply (PWS) abstraction. Relationship to 8m buffer for all watercourses measured from bank top	Green: not in SPZ or within 250m of surface water abstraction PWS Amber: within buffer Green: not in buffer
SA8. Reduce the risk of flooding.	• ensure waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding? • ensure mineral sites seek to alleviate flood risk or the impact of flooding?	Proximity of site to Flood Zones. Incidences of flood warnings. Distance to 'Areas susceptible to surface water flooding'.	<u>Flooding (minerals and waste – incl. climate change allowances)</u> Red: Zone 2-3 Amber: Zone 2 Green: Zone 1 <u>Flooding (minerals)</u> Green: sand / gravel extraction (water compatible)
SA9. Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.	• have impacts which could have a harmful effect on human health? • result in loss of amenity through visual impact, noise, dust, or vibration for local communities? • provide opportunities for enhancement of local amenity and access to the countryside?	Distance to residential dwellings, schools and hospitals. Location, type and access to existing amenities. Promote recreational amenities. Relationship to Airport Safeguarding Zones.	<u>Dwellings and amenities</u> Red: <100m Amber: =100 – 250m Green: >250m <u>Airport safeguarding zones</u> Amber: within Green: outside
SA10. Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.	• reduce distances travelled by road? • allocate sites that are well located in relation to surrounding settlements for waste, or markets for minerals? • enable waste facilities or mineral operation serve local needs?	Method of transportation proposed. Links to rail network or waterway. Location of potentially significant junctions in relation to	<u>Significant uncongested road junction</u> Red: junction >2k Green: junction <2km <u>Transportation</u> Amber: road Green: water and rail accessed

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

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

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

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

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[30] 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.

[30] 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[31]. 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

[31] 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

Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4)	
Vision:	**Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, wellbeing and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique environment.**
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 HWMP 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'[32] 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.

[32] 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 adaption have been considered and, where appropriate, incorporated into proposals.
- Policy 3 affords protection to habitats and species and specifically includes locally important sites as well as designated habitats and species that are part of the National Site Network. The policy also requires at least 10% measurable Biodiversity Net Gain.
- Policy 4 has particular focus on the protection and enhancement of nationally 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 adaption.

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
Proposed Minerals Sites			
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	Development of aggregate rail depot, with some potential for waste uses	• LWS within close proximity • Archaeology Alert Area on site • SPZ Zone 2 • Public water supply – 75m • Residential dwellings 41m • Other local amenities <50m • SRN >2.5km • PRoW adjacent to site	• As the site is within close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological value. • The site is within SPZ 2 and less than 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	Mineral extraction (1.5 million tonnes of sand and gravel) with backfill of 1.9 million tonnes of inert material	• SAC, SPAs and Ramsar sites > 1km • SSSIs > 1km • LWS in close proximity • Greenfield site with Grades 1, 2 and 3a soils present • Heritage assets in close proximity and Archaeology Alert Area on site • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Residential dwellings – 0.13 km • Recreational facilities just over 100m • SRN >2km • PRoW on 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. • Careful consideration of the potential for adverse impact on the nearby SSSIs and LWS required. • The site has Grade 1, 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.

			• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	Mineral extraction (up to 1.7 million tonnes of building and silica sand	• SPA <1km and SACs <2km • SSSIs <1 and 2km, respectively • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS within close proximity • Within the South Downs National Park • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets within very close proximity and Archaeology Alert Area on site • Flood Zones 2 and 3 on site • Residential dwellings – 28m	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is within close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As the site is within the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. However mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development). Nevertheless, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. Restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	Extension to existing quarry for minerals extraction (up to 150,000 tonnes of building and silica sand)	• SPA <1km • SSSI <1km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS on site and in close proximity • South Downs National Park – 0.81km • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets within close proximity • Small proportion of site within Flood Zones 2 and 3 • SRN >6km	• The site 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. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is on and adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is within the setting of the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. However mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development). Nevertheless, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. Restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	Redevelopment of existing oil and gas site to develop a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with extension to the existing	• South Downs National Park – 1.41km • Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas in close proximity • Residential properties – 121m	• As the site is within the setting of the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value.

	railhead to serve the site		• 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.
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	Mineral extraction of 2.196 million tonnes of sand and gravel (West) and 0.69 million tonnes of sand and gravel (East)	• Adjacent or within SPA • Adjacent or within SSSI and close to other SSSIs • Within SSSI Impact Zone • LWS on site and adjacent • Greenfield site with Grade 3 Soils present • Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas adjacent and in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 50m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >4km • PRoW adjacent to site	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is on and adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	Mineral extraction of up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to the existing Bramshill Quarry	• Site within SPA • Site supports significant element of lowland heathland • Site within SSSI • LWS in close proximity • Greenfield site • Heritage assets and Archaeology Alert areas	• The site 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. • Consideration of the need to enhance lowland heathland habitat. • Site within an SSSI. Consultation with Natural England required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected.

		adjacent and in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 60m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • PRoW in close proximity	• Although soil grades 1 – 3 were not recoded for the site, consideration will need to be given to soil protection and conservation as part of any development proposal. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	Mineral extraction (1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel) with backfill of 1.5 million tonnes of inert material	• SPA <2 km • Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI – 1.26km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <250m • New Forest National Park – 1.29km • Within South West Hampshire Green Belt • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Historic asset <20m • Residential dwellings – 20m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >13km • PRoW crossing and bordering site	• The site 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. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As the site is within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The proposed site is within Green Belt and an applicant would need to demonstrate that any development would have no adverse effects on openness of Green Belt and, for waste sites, that alternative sites have been considered. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value.

			• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site and nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	Mineral extraction (1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel)	• SAC <3km • SPA/Ramsar <3km • Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI – 1.39km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <10m • New Forest National Park – 1.47 km • Within South West Green Belt • Greenfield site with Grade 3a soils onsite • Heritage assets <250m • Residential dwellings <30m • SRN – 14km	• The site 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. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • As the site is within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The proposed site is within Green Belt and an applicant would need to demonstrate that any development would have no adverse effects on openness of Green Belt and, for waste sites, that alternative sites have been considered. • The site has Grade 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

Purple Haze (NFD03)	Mineral extraction (up to 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel) (a maximum of 4.0 million tonnes available in the Plan period)	• SAC/SPA <30m; SAC/SPA/Ramsar <1.5km • SSSIs in close proximity • SSSI Impact Zone • Local sites for nature conservation onsite and adjacent • Greenfield site • Heritage assets <250m and Archaeology Alert Area onsite • Residential dwellings – 40m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >1.9km • PRoW adjacent to northwest boundary	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is on and adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • Although soil grades 1 – 3 were not recorded for this site, careful consideration needs to be given to the protection and conservation of soils. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	Mineral extraction (up to 4.18 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel), backfilling with inert material	• SACs/SPAs/Ramsar sites <2km (as close as 0.53km) • SSSIs <2km (as close as 0.55 km) • SSSI Impact Zone • Local sites for nature conservation adjacent and in close proximity • New Forest National Park – 1.93km • Cranborne Chase AONB – 2.15km • Greenfield site with Grades 2 and 3a soils present	• 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is adjacent and in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the settings of the New Forest National Park and Cranborne Chase AONB, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park and purpose of the AONB, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the areas.

		• Archaeology Alert Area onsite • Residential dwellings <15m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Stables – 150m • SRN >6km • PRoW crosses the site	• The site has Grade 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	Mineral extraction (up to 3.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, backfilling with approx. 4 million tonnes of inert material)	• SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites <1km • SSSIs <1km • SSSI Impact Zone • New Forest National Park – adjacent • Greenfield site with Grades 2 and 3a soils present • Heritage assets in close proximity • Flood Zone 3 on site • Residential dwellings – 30m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >6km • PRoW crosses site	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. However mineral deposits have to be worked where they are (and sand and gravel extraction is defined as 'water-compatible development). Nevertheless, mineral working should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed, worked and restored accordingly. Restoration can be designed to reduce flood risk by providing flood storage and attenuation.

			• Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	Mineral extraction (up to 1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel)	• SACs, SPAs and Ramsar sites <1km • SSSIs <1km • SSSI Impact Zone • Adjacent to and in close proximity to a number of LWS • New Forest National Park – 2.05km • Greenfield site with Grade 3a soils present • Heritage assets in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 30m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant junction >5km • SRN >5km • PRoW crosses the site	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is adjacent to and in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

			• Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	Creation of a rail depot	• SAC/SPA/Ramsar – 350m • SSSI – 350m • River Test SSSI – 1.28km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <100m • Heritage Assets <250m • Partly in Flood Zone 3 • Residential dwelling – 10m • SRN >3km	• Although the site has been 'screened out' as part of the HRA Screening process, the proximity of the site to International sites is still an important consideration in site development. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by rail. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is in a flood zone. Any proposal should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed and operated accordingly. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	Modernisation of existing minerals wharf	• SPA/Ramsar – 170m • SSSI – 170m • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS >250m • Within Flood Zone 3 • Within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone • Football stadium < 30m • SRN >4km • Within deprived area	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by water. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to an LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • The site is in a flood zone. Any proposal should not increase flood risk elsewhere and needs to be designed and operated accordingly. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby sports amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.

			• Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	Mineral extraction (1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry) with backfill of 600,000 tonnes of inert material	• Mottisfont Bats SAC – 4.01km • River Test SSSI – 1.34km • SSSI Impact Zone • Close to local sites for nature conservation • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets <250m • Residential dwellings <100m • Significant junction >2km • SRN >5km	• The site 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. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	Mineral extraction (2 million tonnes of sand and gravel) with backfill of 2 million tonnes of inert material	• SAC <3km • SPA/Ramsar sites <4km • River Test SSSI – 1.03km • SSSI Impact Zone • Close to local sites for nature conservation • New Forest National Park – 1.6km • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Heritage assets <250m • Residential dwellings <50m	• 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. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any

		• Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >2km	development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Andover Sidings (TSV09)	Develop rail sidings as a rail depot for aggregates	• LWS within close proximity • Heritage asset in close proximity • Residential development in very close proximity • SRN >1km	• As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • Due consideration would need to be given to the adjacent Grade II Listed station building and its setting. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	Mineral extraction (up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand) with restoration to agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows	• Screened in (HRA) • LWS within close proximity • Part greenfield • Heritage asset and Archaeology Alert Area in relatively close proximity • Residential development in very close proximity • Significant junction >4 km • SRN >6 km • PRoW on site	• The site 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. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in relatively close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

			• Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	Mineral extraction (1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel) with restoration to agriculture	• River Test SSSI – 0.85km • SSSI Impact Zone • North Wessex Downs AONB – 2.28km • Greenfield site with Grade 3b soils present • Archaeology Alert Area on site • 2 Public Rights of Way (PRoW) present on site	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up mineral extraction. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purpose of the AONB – to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area. • The site has Grade 3b soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological value. • Impact on the on-site PRoW would need to be considered, including screening/diversion. Consultation with the local Highways Authority will be necessary.
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	Development of an aggregate rail depot on existing railway sidings	• Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI – 87m • SSSI Impact Zone • Local sites for nature conservation within and close to site • Heritage assets <30m • Zone 3 SPZ on site • Residential dwellings <10m • Recreational facilities – 95m	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up transport by rail. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is within and in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • The site is within SPZ 3. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational facilities. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

Proposed Waste Sites			
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for construction industry.	• LWS adjacent • Greenfield site with Grade 1, 2 and 3 soils present • Residential dwellings 120m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >5km	• As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which it was selected. • The site has Grade 1, 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery	• International sites within 1km • SSSIs within 1km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS in close proximity • Greenfield site • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity • Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone) • PWS <250m • Residential dwellings – 15m	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • Although Grades 1 – 3 soils were not listed for this site, consideration should still be given to the protection and conservation of soils removed/relocated. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Areas on site and in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • The site is within SPZ 1 and within 250m of a PWS. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	Development of an inert recycling facility	• International sites <2km • SSSI <1km • Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone) and SPZ2 (Outer Zone)	• 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.

		• Residential dwellings – 140m	• Consideration of potential impact to nearby SSSI. • The site is within SPZ 1 and 2. Any development proposal would require prior consultation with the Environment Agency. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.
Rookery Farm (FAR03)	Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility	• International sites <1.5km • SSSI <1.5km; other SSSIs <2km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS in close proximity • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert Area within close proximity • Residential dwellings <30m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zones • Recreation/sports facilities within close proximity	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and recreational/sports facilities. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction with importation of approx. 740,000 m^3 of inert waste	• Within SPA • Within SSSI • SSSI Impact Zone • NNR <1km • LWS adjacent and in close proximity • Archaeology Alert Areas on site and historic assets adjacent and in close proximity • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >1.8km	• The site 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. • As the site is within an SSSI and SSSI Impact Zone and close to an NNR. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there is an Archaeological Alert Area on site and heritage assets in close proximity, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's archaeological and historic environment value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.

			• Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	Infilling approx. 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils (total capacity – 0.4 million tonnes.	• International sites <2km • SSSIs <2km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS adjacent • New Forest National Park – 2.82km • Residential dwellings – 150m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant road junction – 6km • SRN – 6km • PRoW adjacent	• The site 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. • Close to SSSIs and within SSSI Impact Zone that flags up minerals inert, hazardous and non-hazardous landfill. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • As the site is adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As the site is potentially within the setting of the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust and vibration, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Tower View (NNP01)	Redevelopment to allow for storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling	• International sites >1km • New Forest SSSI < 0.5km • Site is within the New Forest National Park • Residential dwellings adjacent to site • Part of site within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant road junction >2km • SRN >10km	• The site 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. • Consideration of potential impacts to nearby SSSI. • As the site is within the New Forest National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

			• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling and primary aggregate, with importation of up to 500,000 m^3 of inert waste material	• River Test within 1.64km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS within close proximity • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert are adjacent and in close proximity • Residential dwellings adjacent • Other amenity facilities adjacent • SRN >2km • PRoW in close proximity	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up excavation and inert landfill. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment and archaeological value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings and other amenity facilities. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	Redevelopment of site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry	• SSSI – 1km • LWS – 30m • Historic assets and Archaeological Alert area in close proximity • Residential dwellings – 65m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >3.5km	• Consideration of potential impacts to nearby SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment and archaeological value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.

Lee Lane, Nursling (TSV03)	Extension for Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 125,000 tpa	• SPA/Ramsar/SAC <2km • River Test SSSI <0.5km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS <0.5km • Historic assets and Archaeology Alert area in close proximity • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone	• The site 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. • Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up large non-residential development outside urban areas. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • As there are historic environment assets and Archaeology Alert Area in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment and archaeological value. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation.
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	Extension for potential waste and mineral use	• River Test SSSI <1km and other SSSIs <2km • SSSI Impact Zone • LWS adjacent • Part greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present	• Close to SSSI and within an SSSI Impact Zone that flags up large non-residential development outside urban areas. Consultation with Natural England would be required. • Consideration of the hydrological and water quality impacts on the River Test SSSI. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent.
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	Extension of existing A303 Enviropark for storage/transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA)	• River Test SSSI <1km and other SSSIs <2km • LWS <0.5km	• Consideration of the potential impact (including hydrological and water quality for the River Test) on nearby SSSIs. • As the site is in close proximity to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected.
Church Farm (WIN01)	Development for recycling concrete,	• SSSIs <0.5km and 1km • LWS <1km	• Consideration of the potential impact on nearby SSSIs and LWS.

	hardcore, inert soils and green waste for the construction industry	• South Downs National Park – 0.37km • Part greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Historic assets within very close proximity • Residential dwellings – 10m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • Significant road junction >4km • SRN >8km • PRoW shares access point to site	• As the site is within the setting of the South Downs National Park, careful consideration will need to be given to the impacts of any development at this site on the purposes and duty of the National Park, in particular to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in very close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed. • Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network. • Impact on the nearby PRoW would need to be considered, including screening.
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility	• SAC/SPA/Ramsar – 2 km • LWS adjacent • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils on site • Heritage assets within close proximity • Residential dwellings <5m • Within Airport Safeguarding Zone • SRN >5km	• 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. • As the site is adjacent to LWS, consideration needs to be given to the potential impacts of any development on the LWS and the features for which they were selected. • The site has Grade 3 soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. It is unknown if the soil is grade 3a or 3b, further investigation to confirm soil grade would be prudent. • As there are historic environment assets in close proximity to the site, careful consideration will need to be given to the potential impact of development on the site's historic environment value. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

			• Consideration of location within the Airport Safeguarding Zone and necessity for CAA consultation. • Vehicle routeing will need to be considered to reduce impacts on the local road network.
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	Development of inert recycling facility	• Screened in (HRA) • Greenfield site with Grade 3 soils present • Residential dwelling - 150m	• Although 3.45 km from the nearest International site, the site 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. • The site has Grade 1, 2 and 3a soils present and would require further assessment and mitigation to ensure there are no net adverse effects to soil quality and integrity. • Development has the potential to adversely impact nearby residential dwellings. The effects of noise, dust, vibration and odour, for example, will need to be considered and addressed.

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[33]. 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.

[33] 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[34] 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.

[34] 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_2 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[35]) and mitigation measures will be required.

4.6 A significant challenge facing the Plan area is pressure on land[36]. 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.

[35] Environment Agency climate change allowances - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances

[36] 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 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 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 31st 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	• Biodiversity and nature conservation management schemes • S106 Agreements for long term management • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts • Afteruse and restoration scheme choice
Landscape	• Screening / buffer from sensitive habitats and receptors (e.g. using trees, fencing, earth bunds) • Landscape Management Schemes • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts • Afteruse and restoration scheme choice
Water and flood management	• Water and flood management schemes • Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and natural flood management measures (NFM) • Afteruse and restoration scheme choice
Dust	• Dust suppression schemes • Enclosure of material storage areas and lorries prior to leaving a site • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Spraying of internal haul roads/site
Noise	• Noise management schemes • Use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance).
Land Management/soils	• Land and soil management schemes • Use of soil storage bunds
Contamination management	• Contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • Use of impervious surfacing
Traffic	• HGV routing agreements • HGV number restrictions • Wheel and body washing of vehicles • Spraying of internal haul roads/site • Restrictions on sites / vehicle movements, including hours/days/season of operation and speed limits to reduce noise and disturbance to sensitive receptors. • Cleaning of highways along Lorry Routes
Design	• Design specifications • Siting of the facilities • Stand off from residential dwellings • Siting and design of facilities and use of Best Available Technologies (BAT) (e.g. quiet processing machinery to reduce disturbance). • Phasing of developments at multiple sites in close proximity to each other to avoid cumulative impacts
Quality of life	• Hours of working

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

4.5 Limitations and Difficulties Encountered

4.21 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	• Number of approved applications for facilities which support renewables. • Percentage of approved applications supported by a Climate Change Assessment

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

***** Incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances

4.7 Concluding Statement

4.28 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 HWMP 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 HWMP Partial Update more sustainable and responsive to its environmental effects, by identifying ways of minimising its negative effects and maximising its benefits[37] 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.

[37] 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_2	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[38].

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

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SEA Directive 2001	All SA/SEA Objectives
Water Framework Directive 2000	Objective 7
Groundwater Directive 2006	Objective 7
Floods Directive 2007	Objective 8
Waste Framework Directive 2008	Objectives 11 and 12
Management of Waste from Extractive Industries Directive 2006	Objectives 3, 5 and 7
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010	Objectives 3, 5, 7 and 12
The Landfill Directive 1999	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 12
Ambient Air Quality Directive 2008	Objective 2
The Habitats Directive 1992	Objective 3
The Birds Directive 2009	Objective 3
The Drinking Water Directive 2020	Objective 7
The Environmental Noise Directive 2002	Objective 9
National	**SA/SEA Objective**
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	All SA/SEA Objectives
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Objective 8
Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Objective 3
Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000	Objectives 3, 4 and 15
Climate Change Act 2008 (as amended)	Objective 1
Environment Act 2021	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
Environment Act 1995	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2017	Objective 7
The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009	Objective 7
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	Objective 11, 12 and 13
The Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations 2020	Objective 11, 12 and 13
The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005	Objective 11, 12 and 13
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	Objective 2
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)	Objective 3
Protection of Wrecks Act 1973	Objective 6
Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Objective 6

Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Objective 6
Marine and Coastal Areas Access Act 2009	Objective 15
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment, Historic England Advice Note 8	Objective 6
Waste Management Plan for England 2021	Objective 11, 12 and 13
National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) 2014	The HMWP 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_2) in UK (2017)	Objective 2
Clean Growth Strategy: Leading a way to a low carbon future, HM Government, 2017	Objective 2
Noise Policy Statement for England, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2010	Objectives 9 and 10
Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources, Environment Agency, 2020	Objectives 7 and 8
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England, DEFRA (2008)	Objectives 7 and 8
Groundwater Protection, Environment Agency and DEFRA, 2017	Objectives 7 and 8
Flood and coastal erosion risk management Policy Statement, HM Government, 2020	Objectives 7 and 8
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009	Objective 5
Our Waste, Our Resource: A Strategy for England, HM Government, 2018	Objective 11, 12 and 13
English National Parks and the Broads: UK Government Vision and Circular 2010	Objective 4
Landscapes Review: Final Report 2019	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA, 2011	Objective 3
Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future, HM Government, 2017	All objectives
PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025, Public Health England (PHE), 2019	Objective 9
The Road to Zero, HM Government, 2018	Objective 1
Minerals Extraction and the Historic Environment. English Heritage (2008)	Objective 6
Mineral Extraction and Archaeology Historic England Advice Note 13. Historic England (2020)	Objective 6
Community Energy Strategy Update, DECC, 2015	Objective 12

Fixing our broken housing market – Housing White Paper (2017)	Objective 13
Planning for the future – White Paper (2020)	All objectives
Local/Regional	**SA/SEA Objective**
Relevant Minerals and Waste Plans	All objectives
Relevant Local Transport Plans	All objectives
Relevant Local Plans	All objectives
South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan 2018	Objectives 3 and 6
PUSH Spatial Position Statement, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), 2016	All objectives
Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement, Hampshire County Council, 2019	All objectives
Designated Landscape Management Plans:	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 15
Climate Strategies and Action Plans:	Objective 1
Conservation area character appraisals and management plans	Objective 6
New Forest Green Halo Partnership	Objectives 3 and 4
River Basin Management Plans:	Objectives 3, 4 and 7
River Basin Flood Risk Management Plans:	Objective 8
Local Flood Risk Management Strategies:	Objective 8
Surface Water Management Plans:	Objective 8
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments	Objective 8
Coastal flood and erosion strategies:	Objective 8
Water resources studies/plans:	Objective 7 and 8
Catchment Flood Management Plans:	Objectives 3, 4, 7, 8 and 15
Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy, Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership, 2017	Objective 3
Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy, 2020 (and associated mitigation guidance)	Objective 3
Catchment Partnership – Catchment Action Plans:	Objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 15
Abstraction Licensing Strategies (CAMS process):	Objective 7
Local Biodiversity Action Plans:	Objective 3
Green Infrastructure Strategies/Plans:	Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 15
Hampshire 2050: Vision for the Future	All objectives
Landscape Character Assessments:	Objectives
Historic Environment Records:	Objective 7
Hampshire Historic Landscape Characterisation	Objective 7
A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018 – 2030, Enterprise M3 LEP, 2018	Objective 14

Transforming Solent: Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014-2020	Objective 14
Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015-2025, Hampshire County Council, 2015	Objective 15
South Downs National Park Authority Strategic review of Health and Well-being 2020-2025	Objective 9, 10 and 15

Appendix B: SA/SEA Framework Information

Table B1 Proforma for Assessment of Objectives and Policies

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

Key:

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

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

HWMP Objective / Policy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Key: Y=compatible	N=potential conflict	?= unknown / not enough information	N/A= Not applicable

Table B3 Site Assessment Proforma

Site name:	**Site ID:**
Grid reference:	**Area (ha):**
MWPA / LPA:	
Boundary Plan	*Location within Plan area map*
Site category:	
Current use:	
Proposal:	
Restoration:	
Proposal nominated by:	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?		
Supports renewables?		
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3 (incorporating Environment Agency climate change allowances)?		
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?		
Net Effect:		
Objective 1 Justification:		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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)		
Net Effect:		
Objective 2 Justification:		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):		
National sites (SSSI/NNR):		
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues:		
Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves/RIGS):		
Net Effect:		
Objective 3 Justification:		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:		
Green belt:		
TPO:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 4 Justification:		

Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade:		
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 5 Justification:		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Area:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 6 Justification:		
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?		
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?		
8m buffer of watercourses		
Net Effect:		
Objective 7 Justification:		
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:		
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):		
Net Effect:		
Objective 8 Justification:		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding):		
Proximity to residential dwellings:		
Proximity to schools:		
Proximity to hospitals:		
Other:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 9 Justification:		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:		
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):		
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:		
Net Effect:		
Objective 10 Justification:		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply		

Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?		
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?		
Net Effect:		
Objective 11 Justification:		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled		
Recycled		
Composted		
Recovered		
Net Effect:		
Objective 12 Justification:		
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?		
Net Effect:		
Objective 13 Justification:		
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?		
Net Effect:		
Objective 14 Justification:		
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		
Net Effect:		
Objective 15 Justification:		

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

HMWP Vision

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

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

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

• Helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be achieved by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including:
  ○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;
  ○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours;
  ○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and
  ○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources.
• Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey ~~and Selborne, near Bordon~~.
• ~~Appropriately planning for~~ Enabling chalk extraction for agricultural use.
• Appropriately planning for ~~Exploration and production of~~ oil and gas.
• Encouraging a ~~zero waste~~ circular economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities ~~including energy recovery~~.
Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley	

Option 3: NPPF update & Hampshire driven (and simplified) Vision: Up to 2050, the planning of minerals and waste development will help mitigate the causes of climate change and support adaptation. This will set the context for meeting Hampshire's present and future needs whilst conserving and enhancing the environment, supporting community quality of life and building a strong economy. Plan Objectives: • Help to mitigate the causes of and adapt to climate change by ensuring development enables carbon reduction and supports adaptation. • Conserve and enhance the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. • Protect and enhance sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths. • Conserve and enhance our archaeological and historic heritage to ensure continued enjoyment. • Support community health, safety and well-being by managing traffic impacts including air quality, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. • Value the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. • Encourage sustainable transport of minerals and waste including rail and water borne.	Reasonable

• Build Hampshire's economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguard Hampshire's mineral resources of importance, necessary existing and potential infrastructure. • Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to enable the delivery of new development, key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products and resources that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. • Encourage a circular waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more waste facilities that manage waste sustainable and support the waste hierarchy. • Aim for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities.	
Option 4: Climate Change Driven Vision: By 2050, a carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste industry will ensure that Hampshire's economy, environment and society continues to thrive and prosper. Plan Objectives: • Climate resilience and mitigation (e.g. energy and water efficient; flood and heat adapted) is the primary focus in enabling a steady and adequate supply of minerals and a network of sustainable waste management facilities. • Priority will be given to the reduction of carbon emissions from transport, construction and operations. • Restoration schemes will support communities and the environment to be more resilient to the impacts of a changing climate (e.g. flooding, heat waves). • Decision-making will enable the transition to clean, locally generated, renewable energy, reduce waste and support the sourcing of natural resources and employment.	Reasonable
Option 5: Hampshire 2050 driven (aligned with LTP4) Vision: Carbon neutral and resilient minerals and waste development, which: supports health, wellbeing and quality of life for all; enables the creation of thriving places; and respects Hampshire's unique environment. Plan Objectives: a. Facilitate a reduction in minerals and waste-related carbon emissions to net zero (neutrality) by 2050 b. Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals. c. Plan for a resilient and reliable waste management network d. Ensure the delivery of minerals and waste development in a way that protects and enhances our natural and historic environments. e. Ensure communities do not experience a reduction in air quality and are less disturbed by minerals and waste activities. f. Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions. g. Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations. h. Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.	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	
Option 1: Existing Vision: Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy Plan Objectives: Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by: • Protecting and conserving the New Forest and South Downs National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other valued landscapes. Sensitive habitats like the Thames Basin Heaths and our archaeological and historic heritage will be treated similarly. • Helping to mitigate the causes of, and adapt to, climate change	+/?	?	+	+	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	This option scores slightly positively for a number of SA/SEA Objectives.

by developing more energy recovery facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings. • Protecting community health, safety and amenity in particular by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. • Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. • Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste. • Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. • Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities.															

• Helping to deliver an adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be achieved by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including: ○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire; ○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours; ○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and ○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources. • Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon. • Appropriately planning for chalk extraction for agricultural use. • Exploration and production of oil and gas. • Encouraging a zero waste economy whereby landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste															

recovery facilities including energy recovery. Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley.																

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

management facilities and the appropriate restoration of mineral workings. • Protecting community health, safety and ~~amenity~~ well-being in particular by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. • Valuing the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. • Managing traffic impacts including the encouragement of rail and water borne transport of minerals and waste. • Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. • Supporting Hampshire's continued economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential wharf or rail depot infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste management facilities.															

• Helping to deliver a steady and adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be achieved by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied to the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including: ○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire; ○ marine dredged sand and gravel via wharves on the River Itchen, River Test and Portsmouth and Langstone Harbours; ○ rail imported limestone via existing depots in south Hampshire and new rail depots located in north Hampshire; and ○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources. • Providing for brick-making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey ~~and Selborne, near Bordon~~. • ~~Appropriately planning for~~ Enabling chalk extraction for agricultural use. • Appropriately planning for ~~Exploration and production of~~ oil and gas. • Encouraging a ~~zero waste~~ circular economy whereby																

landfill is virtually eliminated by providing for more recycling and waste recovery facilities ~~including energy recovery~~. Aiming for Hampshire to be 'net self-sufficient' in waste management facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, whilst accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley																

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

• Conserve and enhance our archaeological and historic heritage to ensure continued enjoyment. • Support community health, safety and well-being by managing traffic impacts including air quality, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design and imposing adequate separation of minerals and waste development from residents by providing appropriate screening and / or landscaping. • Value the countryside for its own merits and protecting the South West Hampshire Green Belt from inappropriate development but recognising local geology, the rural economy and protection of amenity. • Encourage sustainable transport of minerals and waste including rail and water borne. • Build Hampshire's economic growth, as well as the economies influenced by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguard Hampshire's mineral resources of importance, necessary existing and potential infrastructure. • Provide a steady and adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to enable the delivery of new development, key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products and resources that we all use in Hampshire, as well as in neighbouring areas.															

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

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

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

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

f. Enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions. g. Support future development requirements with sustainable, high quality operations. h. Encourage restoration schemes that improve our health and wellbeing.															Obj. 12 scores slightly positively as the objectives seek to enable a circular economy that ensures Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions. 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. 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. ***Preferred Vision Approach*** **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.**

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)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should minimise their impact on the causes of climate change. Where applicable, minerals and waste development should reduce vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts of climate change by: a. being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; or b. developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and c. avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 1. 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. Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 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. 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.	Reasonable

Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not have a significant adverse effect on, and where possible, should enhance, restore or create designated or important habitats and species. The following sites, habitats and species will be protected in accordance with the level of their relative importance: a. 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; b. nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species and Ancient Woodland;	Not a reasonable option as the policy is not in line with the Environment Act and NPPF in relation to Biodiversity Net Gain.

c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, and Local Nature Reserves; d. habitats and species of principal importance in England; e. habitats and species identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan or Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans. Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to: a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; b. the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy; c. the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and d. whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated. Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated area. Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses. Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	Reasonable

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 and scope for, developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and c. any detrimental effect on the environment, landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that can 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.	

Policy 5: Protection of the countryside	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless: a. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or b. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or c. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration. Minerals and waste development in the open countryside should be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 highest standards of design, operation and restoration; and ii. consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local 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 and waste use.	Reasonable

Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist. As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.	Reasonable

Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment and heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including the settings of these sites. The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance: a. scheduled ancient 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. Minerals and waste development should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of historical assets unless it is demonstrated that the need for and benefits of the development decisively outweigh these interests.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

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).	

Policy 8: Water resources	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy No existing policy	No existing policy
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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

Policy 9: Protection of soils	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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

Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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

Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy	Reasonable

Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts. Minerals and waste development should not: a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); b. have an unacceptable impact on human health; c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; d. have an unacceptable visual impact; e. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; f. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; g. cause an unacceptable impact on: i. tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants; h. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters; i. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure; j. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, or 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 a 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 forms of development.	Reasonable

Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development in areas at risk of flooding should: a. not result in an increased flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall; b. incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; c. have site drainage systems designed to take account of events which exceed the normal design standard; d. not increase net surface water run-off; and e. if appropriate, incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.	Not a reasonable option. The NPPF now requires that all plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development and an exception test, if necessary, in relation to flood risk.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

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.	

Policy 13: Managing traffic	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Furthermore, highway improvements will be required to mitigate any significant adverse effects on: a. highway safety; b. pedestrian safety; c. highway capacity; and d. environment and amenity.	Not a reasonable option as the NPPF now requires that all developments that would generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan, and the application should be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment so that the likely impacts of the proposal can be assessed.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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. 2. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider: 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; b. road safety for all users; c. sustainable accessibility; d. appropriate hours of working; and e. mitigation as appropriate.	Reasonable

Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

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	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2.																See Option 2 comments, below.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	**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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or • Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.															

Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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: a. being located and designed to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the more sustainable use of resources; or b. developing energy recovery facilities and to facilitate low carbon technologies; and c. avoiding areas of vulnerability to climate change and flood risk or otherwise incorporate adaptation measures.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	This policy option was allocated a slightly positive score for objective 1 as it seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from minerals and waste development, contribute towards climate change mitigation and reduce climate change vulnerability. As this option references sustainable use of resources, it has also scored slightly positive for objectives 11 and 12.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 1. 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	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	?	0	0	This policy option scored very positive for objective 1 as it seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute towards climate change mitigation, reduce climate change vulnerability and imposes a requirement for developer Climate Change Assessments. As this option references sustainable use of resources, this option has also scored slightly positive score for objectives 11 and 12. ***Preferred Policy Approach***

ii. Helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; 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. 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.																**The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species

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

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.															**The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to: a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; b. the impact of permitting, or refusing the development upon the local economy; c. the cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and d. whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated. Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated area.	0	0	+	++	?	+	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+	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. 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.

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.																
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 and scope for developing outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and c. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which they can 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.	**0**	**0**	**+**	**++**	**?**	**+**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**+**	**0**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**+**	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. This policy option scores the same as policy option 1. It is recommended that this policy option is modified to include reference to the setting of designated landscapes. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF, applies a local context and includes reference to tranquillity and dark night skies.**

Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses. 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.															

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	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless: a. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or b. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or c. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration. Minerals and waste development in the open countryside should be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	The policy seeks to protect the countryside by limiting where development can occur, specifically re-using redundant building and previously developed land or being related to countryside activities, meeting local needs or requiring a countryside or isolated location. It does allow time limited development which could result in a temporary degradation of the countryside but requires that such development is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes 'consideration of the qualities of the

Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless: d. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or e. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or f. 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 highest standards of design, operation and restoration; and ii. consider the qualities of the landscape which would be determined by the Local 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 and waste use.																landscape' to ensure full compliance with the NPPF. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist. As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option does not mention preservation of the openness of the Green Belt and does not, therefore, score positive for objective 4. The policy option allows for forms of development not inappropriate to Green Belt, which includes minerals and some waste developments.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is very similar to policy option 1 but benefits from additional text in paragraph one, to ensure compliance with the NPPF, including the requirement to carefully assess the effect of minerals and waste development on the objectives and purposes of the Green Belt. The policy option scores slightly positive for objective 4 as it seeks to conserve the value of the landscape of the Green Belt through preservation of openness. It is possible that protection of the Green Belt may indirectly have a positive impact on habitats and

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	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment and heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, including the settings of these sites. The following assets will be protected in accordance with their relative importance: a. scheduled ancient 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. 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.	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 4 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment, including undesignated sites. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 4 as protection of the historic environment would have a positive impact on landscape protection.
Option 2: New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment, and	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is similar to policy option 1, but with additional text to ensure full compliance with the NPPF.

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																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. The policy scores very positive for objective 4 as it explicitly affords protection to and enhancement of the historic environment, including undesignated sites. The policy option scores slightly positive for objectives 4 as protection of the historic environment would have a positive impact on landscape protection. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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).															

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	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**0**	This policy option scores very positive for objective 7 as it focuses on protecting the water environment, including surface and subsurface water resources. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objectives 3 and 8 as protecting water quality in surface water bodies would have a positive effect on biodiversity and the inclusion of criterion c would have a positive effect on reducing flood risk associated with development. The policy option recognises the importance of ecological status of waterbodies. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should protect and, wherever possible, enhance soils and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Minerals and waste development should ensure the protection of soils during construction and, when appropriate, recover and enhance soil resources.	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 5 as it is focused on the protection and enhancement of soils and on no net loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 except for the provision of additional text relating to helping to improve local environmental conditions, in order to ensure full compliance with the NPPF. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments

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

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

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts. Minerals and waste development should not: a. release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards); b. have an unacceptable impact on human health; c. cause unacceptable noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; d. have an unacceptable visual impact; e. potentially endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; f. cause an unacceptable impact on public safety safeguarding zones; g. cause an unacceptable impact on: i. tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants; h. cause an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters; i. cause an unacceptable impact on public strategic infrastructure;	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**++**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	This policy option explicitly states a range of health and safety, and adverse amenity impacts minerals and waste development should not generate. As such, it scores very positive for objective 9 and slightly positive for objectives 2 and 7. It would be beneficial to consider the inclusion of flood risk within the criteria as this a public safety issue, however it is noted that this is addressed in Policy 12. It would be beneficial to make mention of sensitive receptors such as dwelling, schools etc.

j. cause an unacceptable cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.																
Option 2: New Policy Approach Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, or 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 forms of development.	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**++**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes the term 'well-being' in criterion b and introduces a criterion for air quality in d. Scoring is identical to that of policy option 1. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The Policy addresses the requirements of the NPPF and gives clear guidance for determination. It also seeks to address the impacts not specifically dealt with by other development management policies to reduce repetition. The policy includes human well-being in addition to that of health.**

Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**?**	**?**	**0**	**0**	The policy has a very positive impact on objective 8 as it ensures minerals and waste sites are located in areas which minimise the risk of flooding. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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. 2. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to consider: 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; b. road safety for all users; c. sustainable accessibility; d. appropriate hours of working; and e. mitigation as appropriate.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	?	0	?	0	0	With its focus on minimising the transport impacts of minerals and waste development and its requirement for a transport assessment or statement, this policy option scores very positive for objective 8. With potential associated reductions in aerial emissions and traffic movements, it also scores slightly positive for objectives 1, 2 and 9. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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

Development Management Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Minerals and waste development should not cause an unacceptable adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality and contribute to achieving sustainable development.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option scores slightly positive for objective 4 as it requires minerals and waste development to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy option is almost identical to policy option 1 but includes the need for development to provide climate change mitigation and adaption and therefore also scores slightly positive for objective 1. 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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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'.	Reasonable

Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy An adequate and steady supply of aggregates until 2030 will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of 1.56mtpa, of which 0.28mtpa	Not a reasonable option as the existing policy is only to 2030 and provision rates and

will be soft sand. The supply will also be augmented by safeguarding and developing infrastructure capacity so that alternative sources of aggregate could be provided at the following rates: • 1.0mtpa of recycled and secondary aggregates; and • 2.0mtpa of marine-won aggregates; and • 1.0mtpa of limestone delivered by rail.	alternative resource capacity figures have been reviewed and updated.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 developing 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.	Reasonable

Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to marine-won and local land-won sand and gravel extraction.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates. 1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites: i. Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) ii. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) iii. Dibles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) iv. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) v. Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf) vi. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) vii. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) viii. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) ix. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) x. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) xi. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations' at: i. Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Rail depot) (Inset Map 2) ii. Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Rail depot) (Inset Map 4) The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the 'Policies Map'. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to: a. have a connection to the road network; and b. have a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and	Not a reasonable option as existing and proposed aggregate wharfs and rail depots have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.

c. demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates. 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 are proposed 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.	Reasonable

Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from: 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) ii. Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) iii. Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) iv. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) v. Badminston Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) vi. Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel) vii. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) viii. Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel) ix. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) x. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) xi. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) xii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) xiii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) 2. extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': i. Bleak Hill Quarry Extension, Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 13) – 0.5 million tonnes ii. Bramshill Quarry Extension (Yateley Heath Wood), Blackbushe (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 1) – 1.0 million tonnes 3. new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations':	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.

Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes i. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes iii. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonnes iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes 4. Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported where: a. monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1), (2) or (3) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements and / or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or c. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or d. the development is for a specific local requirement. The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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. Badminston 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. Cobley 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 Farm, Sherfield English (soft sans) (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'.	Reasonable

Policy 21: Silica sand development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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 availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and b. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and c. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or d. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 22: Brick-making clay	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy A supply of locally extracted brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least 25 years of brick-making clay, will be provided from: 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site: i. Michelmersh Brickworks 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': i. Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7); and ii. Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6). The sites identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'. Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh and Selborne should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks. 3. Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where: a. it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in Policy 22 (2) are not deliverable; and b. there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or c. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.	Not a reasonable option as brick-making clay extraction sites have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach	Reasonable

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.	

Policy 23: Chalk development	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach The small-scale extraction of chalk will only be supported for agricultural and industrial uses in Hampshire. Extraction of chalk for other uses, such as aggregate, a fill material or for engineering will not be supported.	Reasonable

Policy 24: Oil and gas development	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Oil and gas development will be supported subject to environmental and amenity considerations. 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 except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; 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 except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; 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.	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	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	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	0	This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 with its focus on safeguarding minerals resources and slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to ensure a sustainable supply of minerals to support economic growth. The policy specifically states when non-minerals development will be permitted within a safeguarding minerals area. The criteria are clear and transparent. The inclusion of maximising extraction makes the policy more robust. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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.															

Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**+**	**0**	This policy option scores very positive for objective 13 as it specifically safeguards mineral infrastructure. It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide infrastructure to provide mineral capacity to support economic growth. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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'.																

Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 developing 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.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**+**	**0**	This new policy option determines the rate of sand and gravel supply based on an average of 10-year sales (and other factors), as outlined by the NPPF. The inclusion of targets over a set time frame makes the policy robust and measurable. 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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy option reflects the change in Plan period and updated aggregate supply figures.**

Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development

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

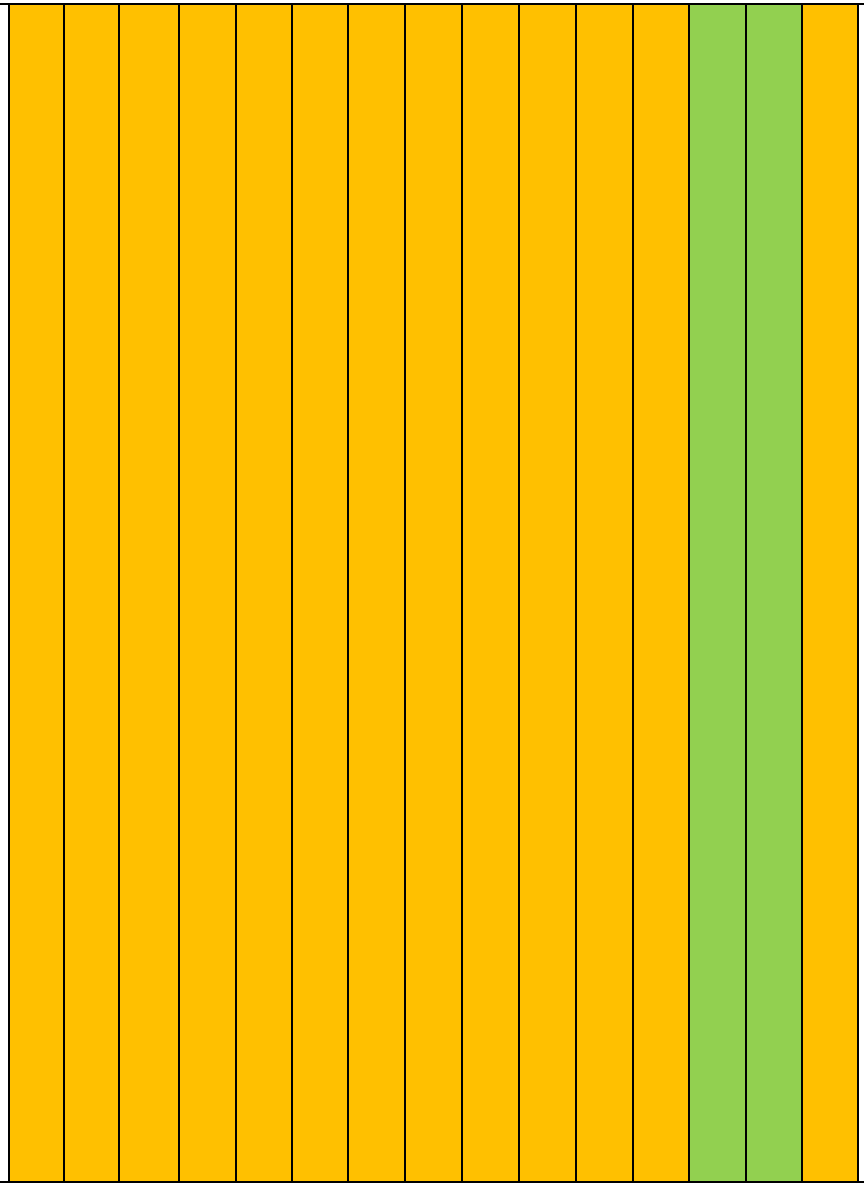
Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots

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

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																

Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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. Badminston 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)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	This policy option makes specific reference to existing aggregate sites, new proposed extensions, new sites and future potential sites to ensure that at least 7 years supply is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of minerals which supports economic growth. 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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **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.**

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. Cobley 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 Farm, Sherfield English (soft sans) (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. x. 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'.															

Policy 21: Silica sand development

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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 availability of deposits with properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and b. monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain a 10-year supply; and c. the proposals do not have an unacceptable environmental or amenity impact either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or d. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	This policy option makes specific reference to existing silica sand sites and future potential sites within the Folkestone bed formation to ensure at least 10-year supply is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of silica sand which supports economic growth.

Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	This policy option is similar to policy option 1 but includes an additional criterion (2a) that makes a link with Policy 4: Protection of designated landscapes. The scoring is the same as for policy option 1. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **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.**

Policy 22: Brick-making clay

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	This policy option makes specific reference to existing brick-making clay sites and future potential sites to ensure at least 25-year supply of brick-making clay is maintained. The policy option scores very positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it seeks to maintain a sustainable supply of brick-making clay which supports economic growth. 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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **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.**

Policy 23: Chalk development

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

Policy 24: Oil and gas development

Minerals Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 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 except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; 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.	-	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	This policy option explicitly supports oil and gas exploration and commercial production developments subject to environmental and amenity considerations and not within the National Parks. The policy option scores slightly positive for both objectives 13 and 14 as it supports local oil and gas exploration, which also supports economic growth, but negative for Objective 1.

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 except in exceptional circumstances, where the reasons for the designation are not compromised and where the need for the development can be demonstrated; 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.																
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	**-**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**+**	**0**	(This option is almost identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy, except for the insertion of reference to Policy 4 in criteria 1a and 2a) Its score is identical to Option 1. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context and has been updated with the insertion of the link to Policy 4.**

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)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should: a. encourage waste to be managed at the highest achievable level within the waste hierarchy; and b. reduce the amount of residual waste currently sent to landfill; 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 prolong any unacceptable impacts associated with the existing development. Provision will be made for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings with an expectation of achieving by 2020 at least: • 60% recycling; and • 95% diversion from landfill.	Not a reasonable option as the figures and timescale for the management of non-hazardous waste arisings have been reviewed and updated since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should: 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.	Reasonable

Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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'.	Reasonable

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2030 of: • 2.62mtpa of non-hazardous waste; • 2.49mtpa of inert waste; • 0.16mtpa of hazardous waste. The following minimum amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required: • 0.29mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and • 0.39mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and • 1.4mt of non-hazardous landfill void. Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through: b. the use of existing waste management sites; or c. 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 d. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or e. new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).	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.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 minimum 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 c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).	Reasonable

Policy 28: Energy recovery development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Energy recovery development should: a. be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and b. wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power. As a minimum requirement the scheme should recover energy through electricity production and the plant should	Reasonable

be designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future; and c. provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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.	Reasonable

Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 1. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations: i. Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire; ii. Areas along the strategic road corridors; and iii. Areas of major new or planned development. 2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it: i. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or ii. has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or iii. is previously-developed land or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings or is part of an active quarry or landfill operation; or iv. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and v. is of a scale compatible with the setting. 3. Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that: a. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and b. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 development facilitates and reduces the amenity impacts of an existing facility. 4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': i. A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1) ii. Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23) iii. Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4) iv. Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12) v. Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21) vi. Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24)	Reasonable

Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Where there is a beneficial outcome from the use of inert construction, demolition and excavation waste in developments, such as the restoration of mineral workings, landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, the use will be supported provided that as far as reasonably practicable all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling. Development to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste to produce at least 1mtpa of high quality recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.	Not a reasonable option as the lifespan of the HMWP 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.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of: i. 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;	Reasonable

Policy 31: Liquid waste and waste-water management	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Identical to Option 2	Reasonable
Option 2: New Policy Approach Proposals for liquid waste management will be supported, in the case of waste-water or sewage treatment plants where: 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 or 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.	Reasonable

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill	Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order: 1. the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites: i. Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood ii. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey iii. Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch 2. proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals address the relevant development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations':	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.

i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8) 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': i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12) 4. proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where: 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 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 c. 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 e. stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and f. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and g. Flood Risk Zones; and h. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity i. or public enjoyment of the land; and j. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery.	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 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. 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.	Reasonable

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

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: 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).	

Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure	**Shortlist (reasonable / not reasonable)**
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy This option is almost identical to policy Option 2: New Policy Approach, except that 'Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre)' is now referred to as 'Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway)' in Option 2.	Not a reasonable option as the name of some of the infrastructure quoted in this policy has changed since the 2013 Plan was published.
Option 2: New Policy Approach The following areas are safeguarded, so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals or waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses: i. land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and ii. land identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and iii. Marchwood Port (also known as Solent Gateway); and iv. land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and v. existing and former railway siding and other land that could be rail linked. The locations identified for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.	Reasonable

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	
Option 2: New Policy Approach The long-term aim is to enable net self-sufficiency in waste movements and divert 100% of waste from landfill. All waste development should: 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),	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	+	0	This policy option scores very positive for objectives 12 and 13 due to its focus on waste self-sufficiency and moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy. Locating waste near to sources, or markets for its use, has a positive effect on transport movements and thereby air quality and, as a result, the policy option scores slightly positive for objective 2 and 10. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide facilities to support capacity created by economic growth. It is noted, however, that often the sources of waste are in densely populated areas under land pressure and as such there may be conflict between waste sites and amenity and need for housing. This policy option sets specific targets for recycling rates and diversion from landfill to be achieved by 2040. ***Preferred Policy Approach***

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.																**The policy meets the requirements of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure

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

Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development

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

or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and ii. which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or c. extension of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see Policy 29 – Locations and sites for waste management).																

Policy 28: Energy recovery development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy Energy recovery development should: a. be used to divert waste from landfill and where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy have been discounted; and b. wherever practicable, provide combined heat and power. 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 c. provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.	?	?	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.
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	+	+	0	This policy option is very similar to policy option 1, except that 'wherever practicable' has been removed from the provision of combined heat and power and the policy made more succinct. This policy option is scored the same as policy option 1 for the same reasons. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

c. maximise the use of and provide sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility.																

Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy 2. Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations: i. Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire; ii. Areas along the strategic road corridors; and iii. Areas of major new or planned development. 2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it: a. is part of a suitable industrial estate; or b. has permission or is allocated for general industry/ storage; or 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 d. is within or adjoins sewage treatment works and the development enables the co-treatment of sewage sludge with other wastes; and	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	**0**	In view of this policy option's aim to provide locations/sites for waste management and provide facilities for waste management further up the waste hierarchy, it scores very positive for both objectives 12 and 13. It would be beneficial if the policy option could be explicit that new future sites should demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives.

a. is of a scale compatible with the setting. 3. Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that: a. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and b. a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified																
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**0**	**0**	This policy option is very similar to policy option 1, with some non-substantive changes for clarity, the addition of criterion 3c and the addition of section 4 providing sites of strategic importance that have been assessed as suitable and are allocated. The policy option has been scored the same as policy option 1 It would be beneficial if the policy option could be explicit that new future sites should demonstrate, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities. The policy does not specifically have an impact on the other SA/SEA objectives. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

c. the proposed development facilitates and reduces the amenity impacts of an existing facility. 4. The following new strategic waste management sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A – Site allocations': i. A303 Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 1) ii. Hamer Warren Quarry, Ringwood (Inset Map 23) iii. Land off Boarhunt Road, Fareham (Inset Map 4) iv. Land west of Enviropark, Barton Stacey (Inset Map 12) v. Lee Lane, Nursling (Inset Map 21) vi. Rookery Farm, Fareham (Inset Map 24)															

Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation waste development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of: i. 1.77mtpa of inert waste; The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required: i. Maintenance of current 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	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**++**	**++**	**+**	**0**	This policy option provides the minimum level of capacity required for the plan to be sustainable and the minimum levels of additional capacity required to achieve this by 2040. As such, it scores very positive for objective 13. In view of the provision of recycled and recovered aggregates from construction, demolition and excavation waste, the policy option scores very positive for objective 11. As it also supports the waste hierarchy, it scores very positive for objective 12. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide capacity to support economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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 or 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.	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**+**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**+**	**0**	(This option is identical to Option 1: Existing HMWP 2013 Policy) In view of the policy option's intent to create facilities to treat and dispose of waste-water / sewage and other liquid wastes, it scores very positive for objective 13. The policy option also scores slightly positive for objective 7 in seeking treatment facility capacity that would have benefits relating to waste water discharge to water courses. It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide additional capacity to deal with levels of liquid wastes created by economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach 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: 3. 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 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	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	--	+	0	0	In view of the policy option's support of landfill development to deal with Hampshire's non-hazardous residual waste, it scores very negative for objective 12. It also scores slightly positive for objective 13, by providing waste management capacity in the Plan area. The policy option does not score positively for objective 3 because of the use of the word 'or' in criterion 2b.vi. 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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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. 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.																

Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development

Waste Options	SA / SEA Objectives															Comments / Effect and Potential Improvements
	1. Climate Change	2. Air Quality	3. Biodiversity	4. Landscape	5. Soil Quality	6. Historic Environment	7. Water Resources	8. Flood Risk	9. Quality of Life	10. Transport	11. Sustainable minerals	12. Waste Hierarchy	13. Minerals & waste self-sufficiency	14. Economic Growth	15. Green networks	
Option 2: New Policy Approach Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste will be supported, subject to: a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or b. in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy and; c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**?**	**0**	**0**	**++**	**+**	**0**	This policy option scores very positively for objective 13 for supporting additional developments that provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste. It also scores slightly positive for objective 14 as it seeks to provide additional capacity to deal with levels of with hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste created by economic growth. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

Option 2: New Policy Approach 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: 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).															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. ***Preferred Policy Approach*** **The policy meets the requirement of the NPPF and applies a local context.**

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

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

Appendix G: List and Full Appraisal of Sites

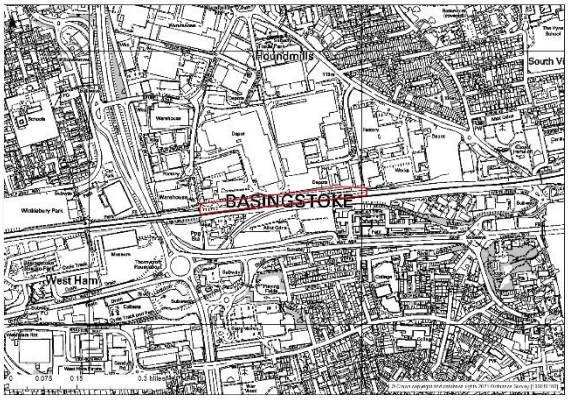
It should be noted that sites have not been comparatively assessed, are not considered as alternatives to each other, and the SA/SEA does not provide judgements on the merits of one site over another. It is not for the SA/SEA to decide which sites will be included within the HMWP, but rather to provide 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.

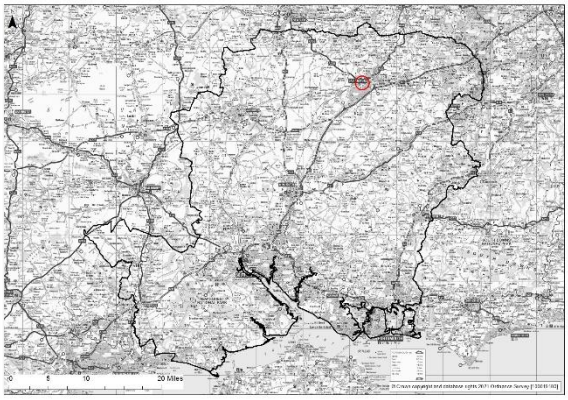
Sites are assessed without the benefit of mitigation.

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)

Site name: Basingstoke Sidings	Site ID: BSK01
Grid reference: SU 627 524	**Area (ha):** 2.4
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council	





Site category: Rail Depot	
Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land	
Proposal: Primarily suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot. May have some potential for waste uses.	
Restoration: Permanent development	
Proposal nominated by: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Currently allocated in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan.	
Additional information:	

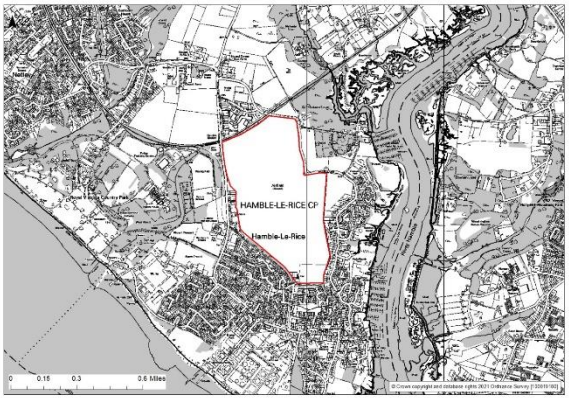
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Flood Zone:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 1 Justification: Aggregate rail depot proposal. Proposed site within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites:	>5km	

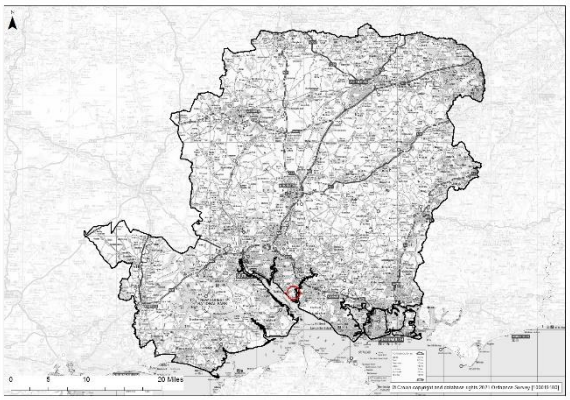
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites: South View Cemetery SINC	0.46km east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: The mature boundary to the north and to a lesser degree the scrub/grassland probably contributes biodiversity interest in an area that is relatively free from 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Existing railway land	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Brownfield	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Existing rail sidings and railway land.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets: Scheduled Monument Holy Ghost Chapel 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
Objective 7: Water resources		

Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
SPZ Zone I SPZ Zone II	Majority of site within. Eastern portion of site within.	
Public Water Supply	75m south	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 7 Justification: Proposed site is within an SPZ and less than 250 m of a public water supply.		
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Flood Zone:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 8 Justification: Proposed site 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)	Outside safeguarding zones	
Proximity to residential dwellings	41m south	
Proximity to schools	0.69km north west	
Proximity to hospitals	1.07km north	
Other amenities: Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	 0.22km west <30m south >5km 1.46km south west	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A340 and A3010	 0.14km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M3	 2.55km southeast	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	 Rail	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 10 Justification: Site is adjacent to existing rail network, with intended use as aggregates rail depot and close proximity to significant road junctions.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Unknown	
Composted	N/A	

Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently 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	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Proposed rail depot for aggregates. Potential to transport recycled secondary aggregates currently unknown.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent rail depot	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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.		
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	Footpath 24 adjacent to western end of site	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: Footpath is linked to the railway underpass and is separate from the site entrance road		

Site name: Former Hamble Airfield	Site ID: EAL02
Grid reference: SU 477 078	**Area (ha):** 62
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Eastleigh Borough Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction
Current use: Scrub vegetation and rough grazing
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel
Restoration: Importation of approximately 1.9 million tonnes of inert material to restore to current site levels. Restoration to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is allocated within the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).
Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent Maritime SAC	0.3km	

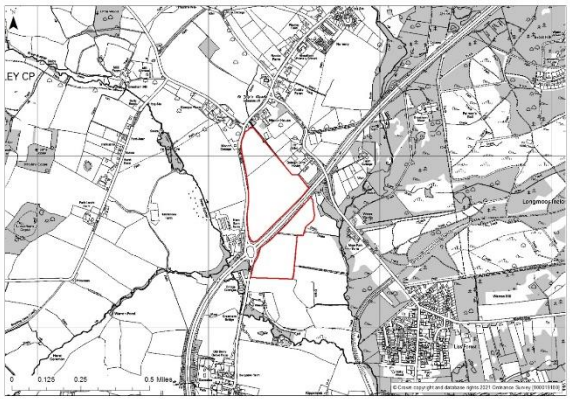
Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	0.3km 0.3km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI	 0.3km east 0.32km northeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 3.3km south	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 1, with areas of Grade 2 and 3a on site.	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification:		

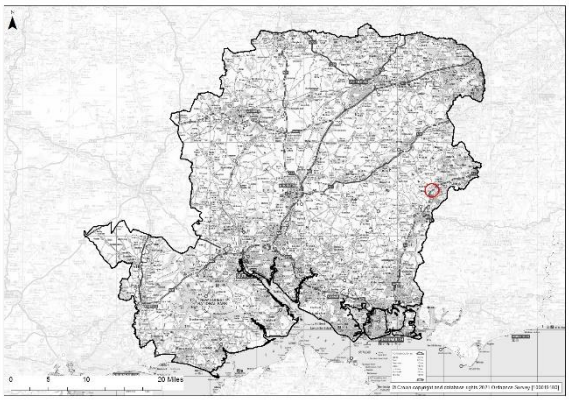
Land is greenfield and Grade 1,2 and 3 soils are present on site. Therefore, careful consideration should be given to protection of soils.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: St. Andrews Castle Historic Park: Royal Victoria Country Park Listed buildings: Former Airfield Building (Unknown Grade) 37 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Old Bursledon Conservation Area Hamble Conservation Area Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	 0.75km south 0.17km southwest 0.15km south Within 500m of site 56m east 89m southeast N/A On-site	
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:		**+**

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)	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 Allotments Stables Golf Course	 0.11km east 0.25km northwest 0.73km northwest 5.62km east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3025	1.82km north	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	2.28km northeast	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: Transport Assessment Summary: The site promoter has suggested a possible HGV routeing via Hamble Lane (B3397) to the Windhover Roundabout where onwards journeys on the A3024 and M27 could be made. 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 routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 1.9Mt of inert material (recovery).		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Inert backfill	

Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 1.9Mt of inert material (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?	No	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Mineral extraction.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	**?**
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	1 no. footpath on site (route no. 103/1/1)	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and public access	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Land at Goleigh Farm	Site ID: ESH01
Grid reference: SU 774 297	**Area (ha):** 20
MWPA / LPA: South Downs National Park Authority / East Hampshire District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction		
Current use: Open agricultural land		
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.7 million tonnes of building and silica sand		
Restoration: Wetland and conservation		
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Waste Management Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	**Distance / response**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1, with transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA East Hampshire Hangers SAC Woolmer Forest SAC	 0.26km 1.34km 1.85km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	

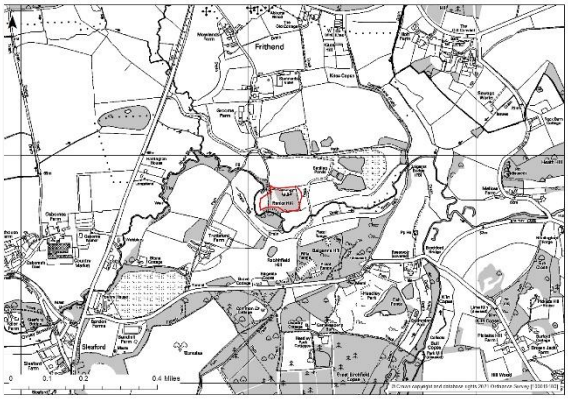
National sites: Woolmer Forest SSSI Upper Greensand Hangers SSSI Noar Hill SSSI Wealden Edge Hangers SSSI	 0.28km east 1.34km west 2.7km west 3.22km west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 Within	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4 Justification: The proposed site is within the South Downs National Park. The proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The current landscape condition is Good given that the site comprises well managed farmland with a structure of mature hedgerows characteristic of the area. The site has a low-moderate visual sensitivity due to the low-lying level landscape and the mature hedgerows which limit intervisibility. The visual impact will be greatest on properties on the north-east boundary. Views of the site may be possible from the Greensand ridge near Hawkley and from the ridge near Rake but these will be long distance. The likely visual effect is moderately adverse. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of farmland and potential loss of mature hedgerows and hedgerow trees which contribute to the enclosed, wooded character of the area. The sensitivity of the site is moderate due to the proximity of the ecological designations, Conservation Area and Listed buildings. However, this is a disturbed landscape with the noise from the A3 and B3006 adjacent, impinging on the setting. The effect of the proposal is likely to be moderately adverse.		

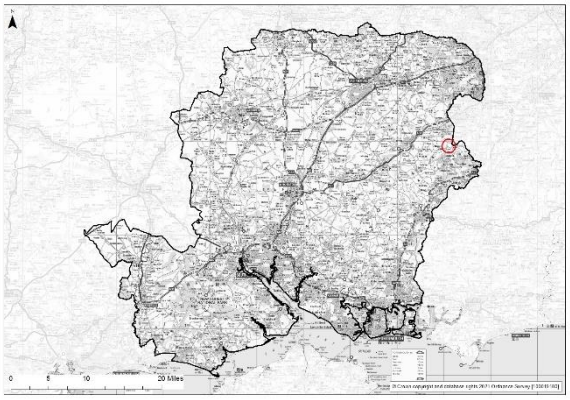
Opportunities for enhancement: Protect boundary hedgerows with their distinctive statuesque hedgerow trees allowing generous exclusion zones enforced prior to commencement. Buffer zones adjacent the residential properties on the north-east boundary should include noise attenuation and planting. Consider further noise attenuation and planting to reduce the aural and visual impact of the A3 on the surrounding landscape. Replant internal field hedgerows that may have to be removed. Consider restoration to neutral grassland.		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Yellow Alert Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Three Disc Barrows Historic Park: Listed buildings: 4 Listed Buildings Grade II 13 Listed Buildings Total Conservation Areas: Greatham West Liss Registered Battlefield:	 Across northern boundary 2.16km northeast N/A Within 250m Within 500m Adjacent north 0.56km south N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
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 (17th century) and an associated granary (18th century). These buildings share both visual and historic links to the proposed site. Although temporary, the proposed allocation has the potential to negatively affect the settings of these buildings. Although the impact on Historic Buildings would not necessarily be an overriding constraint, it is likely that work to minimize harm will be required, presenting some level of constraint.		
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	
Net Effect:		**-**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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?	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: The site could potentially have impacts for residents 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? 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unlikely, wetland restoration	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
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?	?	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	**?**
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration to wetland and conservation.		

Site name: Frith End Quarry Extension	Site ID: ESH02
Grid reference: SU 811 388	**Area (ha):** 1.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / East Hampshire District Council	





Site category: Mineral Extraction	
Current use: Active quarry – Extension area is open grassland and woodland	
Proposal: Extension to existing quarry for the extraction of up to 150,000 tonnes of soft sand and silica sand	
Restoration: Restoration to grassland and woodland	
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Waste Management Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Parent site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Mostly Flood Zone 1 (1.32% in FZ2 and 0.66% in FZ3).	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: 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.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	0.32km	

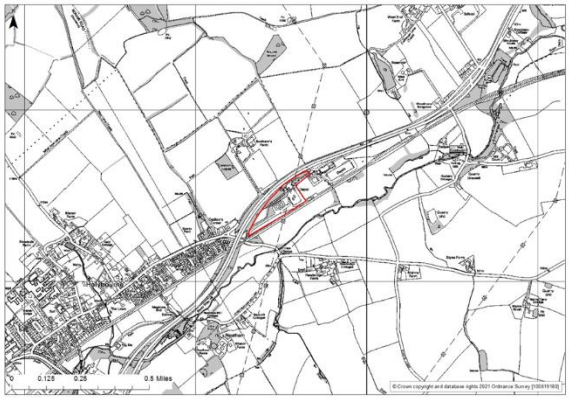
East Hampshire Hangers SAC Thursley, Ash, Pirbright and Chobham SAC Thursley, Hankley & Frensham Commons SPA Shortheath Common SAC	2.86km 3.13km 3.13km 3.29km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Broxhead & Kingsley Commons SSSI Thursday, Hankley & Frenshaw Commons SSSI	 0.34km south 3.09km northeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Broxhead Kingsley Common LNR Grooms Farm Sand Pit, Frithend Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) Mellow Farm Meadows SINC River Wey & Adjacent Wood on Headley Wood Estate SINC Heath Hill SINC Bordon Sandpit SINC	 0.34km south On site 100m east 430m southeast 430m east 500m southwest	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: Site has potential for significant ecological interest, including Great Crested Newts and sand martins that surveys have not ruled out. 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 0.81km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. Landscape Assessment Summary: The proposal site is in a moderately good condition. The disturbance already experienced to its north and east faces, reduces its quality. Due to the limited amount of intervisibility from a limited number of receptors, the site has a relatively low visual sensitivity and the proposals are likely to have a slight adverse visual effect. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Extraction requires the complete removal of the Hill and its associated vegetation. The visual horizon for users of adjacent PRoW and nearby scattered properties will be extended. The landscape setting is secluded, well wooded and generally has a high perception of “naturalness”. The proposal site is relatively self-contained within the undulating landform of the Slea Valley. The landscape sensitivity is moderate and the likely landscape effect is moderately adverse. 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 Slea boundary would aid melding of the new landform into the valley landscape.		

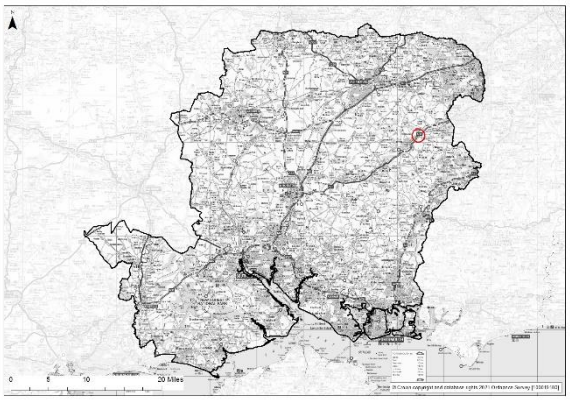
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. 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.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Green Buffer Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer Scheduled Monument: Alice Holt Forest Historic Park: Listed buildings: 4 Listed Buildings within 500m (closest = Trottsford Farmhouse (Grade II) Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	 0.11km south & immediately north 0.19km south 0.76km north N/A 0.28km southwest N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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, 250m of a public water supply or within the 8m watercourse buffer.		
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Mostly Flood Zone 1 (1.32% in FZ2 and 0.66% in FZ3).	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 8 Justification: Flood Zone 1 (very small portion within Flood Zones 2 and 3).		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?		

Farnborough Airfield Safeguarding Zone	0.53km north	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.8km southwest	
Proximity to schools?	2.36km southeast	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.24km southwest	
Other: Proximity to Recreation ground/ sports pitch? Proximity to Allotments? Proximity to Stables? Proximity to Golf course?	 2.13km west 1.5km west 0.99km northwest 2.09km northwest	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 9 Justification: No residential or amenity facilities within 250m of the 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? A325 & B3004	0.9km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	6.44km northwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is an extension to a minerals extraction facility.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown, backfill required	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
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	

Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is an extension to a mineral extraction facility.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	No	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Restoration to grassland and woodland.		

Site name: Holybourne Rail Terminal	Site ID: ESH03
Grid reference: SU 746 415	**Area (ha):** 4.2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / East Hampshire District Council	





Site category: Mineral processing and Rail depot	
Current use: Existing Oil and Gas development	
Proposal: Redevelopment of the existing oil and gas site to reduce the working area of the existing site and develop a mixed-use employment scheme and aggregate handling/processing area with an extension to the existing railhead to serve the site	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: Igas Energy PLC	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 1 Justification: 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, whin Flood Zone 1. Materials transportation by rail.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Materials transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		

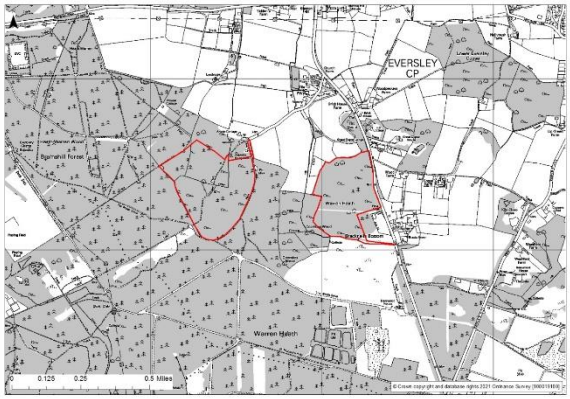
International sites: East Hampshire Hangers SAC	2.71km southeast	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: Upper Greensand Hangers SSSI	2.92km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause air pollution (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t).		
Local sites: Round Wood 1A SINC	610m north	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	1.41km southeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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 in 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part previously developed land	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Part previously developed land with no agricultural land.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets 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	

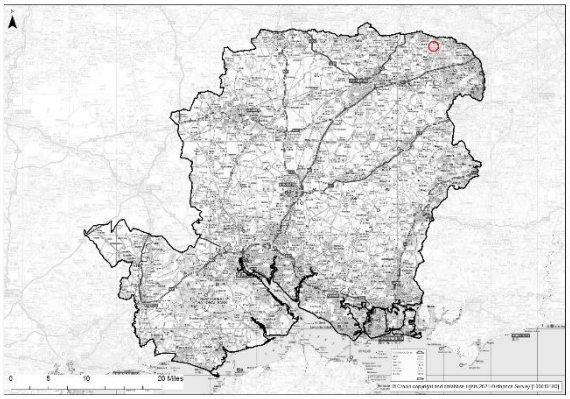
Conservation Areas: Holybourne Conservation Area Registered Battlefield:	 0.56km west N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: The site is an existing rail depot. Mapped and LiDAR evidence suggest that the site will have been heavily impacted by existing development which will have compromised the survival of archaeological remains. There is a northern section which appears not to have been impacted. For the most part, it is unlikely that redevelopment of developed part of the site will have archaeological implications, however development of the undeveloped part of the site may have some archaeological implications due to the putative presence of the line of the Roman road. The site is on Lynch Hill gravel which has a high potential for derived artefacts. Within 500m of the site there are two recorded historic buildings a Grade II milestone, on the northern boundary of the A31 and the Grade II* listed Bonham's Farm, 320m to the north of the A31. The setting of the milestone can be considered to be limited whereas the setting of the Farmhouse can be considered to be much wider. However, the creation of the A31 interrupted the setting of the farmhouse, creating a visual barrier and altering any historic landscape connection. Therefore, the proposed allocation site will not have a direct impact on any historic buildings or their settings. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.		
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, 250m of a public water supply or within the 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: 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)? 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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. 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.		

Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction?	0.89km east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A31	Immediately North	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	?	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 11 Justification: Materials handled at the site uncertain.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Unknown	?
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: Materials handled at the site uncertain.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Unknown	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Materials handles at the site uncertain.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
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 <50m	No	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW affected. Permanent development		

Site name: Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East	Site ID: HAR01
Grid reference: SU 774 602 (West) & SU 782 603 (East)	**Area (ha):** 19.2 ha (west) & 14.6 ha (east)
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Managed woodland	
Proposal: Extraction of 2.196 million tonnes of sand and gravel from Warren Heath West and 0.69 million tonnes of sand and gravel from Warren Heath East	
Restoration: Warren Heath East to be returned to native woodland with a sloping landform, similar to existing, descending to the west. Warren Heath West to be restored to surrounding levels with a mixture of native woodland around the edges and heathland in the central area extending westward	
Proposal nominated by: R Collard Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1 and with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Adjacent to or within an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (International site).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Zero / within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Bramshill SSSI Castle Bottom SSSI Castle Bottom NNR	 Zero/ Adjacent to south of site 0.22km southeast 0.60km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		**--**
Objective 3 Justification: 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. Potential impacts on the SPA and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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. Western Site: 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 PRoWs that run immediately alongside. Visual sensitivity is high. The proposals are likely to have a high adverse effect. Eastern Site: 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. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Proposed sand and gravel extraction will: • remove areas of plantation, regenerating heathland and woodland; • disturb the adjacent internationally important Thames Basin SPA, the locally designated Coombes Wood SINC & Ancient Woodland, and remove the entirety of the Warren Heath SINC; • introduce visual and aural intrusion for users of the adjacent public rights of way; • remove part of an historic "ride", designated under the Grade 1 Bramshill Park listing;		

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

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

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

Opportunities for enhancement:

Western Site:

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

Eastern Site:

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

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	
Net Effect:		**0**

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.		
Heritage Assets:		
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer	Adjacent to east	
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	0.28km north	
Scheduled Monument:		
Historic Park:	On western parcel	
Bramshill Park	0.78km north	
Warbrook House		
Listed buildings:		
2 Listed Buildings	Within 250m	
(Closest = Arletts Cottage (Grade II)	45m northwest	
8 Listed Buildings	Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:		
Eversley Church Farm Conservation Area	Immediately north	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Registered Park and Garden:		
Bramshill Park	0.78km north of western parcel	
Net Effect:		**-**

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.

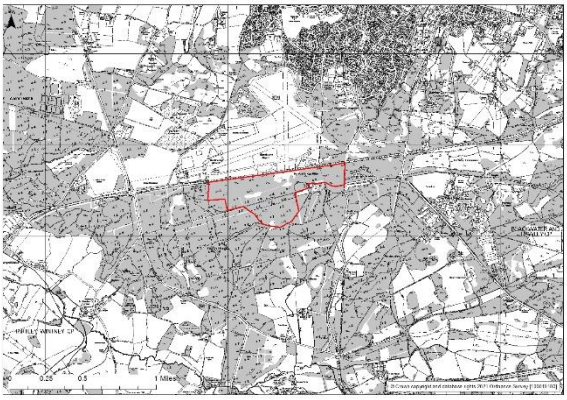
The Boyn Hill Gravel and the Silchester gravel have only a moderate potential for derived palaeolithic artefacts.
The proposed allocation is formed of two parcels of land, west and east. The eastern parcel lies close to a group of six historic buildings centred on the Grade I listed St. Mary's Church, 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.

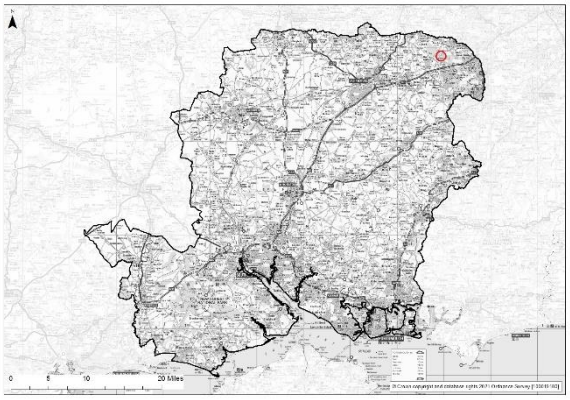
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	
<u>Other:</u> Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance) Allotments (distance)	 0.76 km southwest 2.27 km northeast	

Stables (distance) Golf course (distance)	1.17km west 2.44km south	
Net Effect:		**0**
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. The site could potentially have impacts for residents of nearby properties 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? 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential, Unknown fill material	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	**?**
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: 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		

Site name: Bramshill Quarry Extension	Site ID: HAR03
Grid reference: SU 805 585	**Area (ha):** 52
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Commercial forestry and open heathland	
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel, as an extension to the existing Bramshill Quarry, located immediately west of the site.	
Restoration: Forestry with heathland reversion for biodiversity benefits.	
Proposal nominated by: Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Current allocation in the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposed minerals extraction site within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within an air quality sensitive ecological receptor (International site).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u>		

Castle Bottom to Yateley & Hawley Commons SSSI Castle Bottom LNR	Within 0.77km north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites: Blackbushe Airfield Vido Lane Heath SINC	 20m north 0.34km northeast	
Net Effect:		**--**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1,2, and 3 not present.	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield (adjacent to permitted quarry	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: 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.		
Heritage Assets: 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	
Net Effect:		**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	
Net Effect:		**0**

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	
Net Effect:		**+**

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 Proximity to Allotments Proximity to Stables Proximity to Golf Course	 2.18km northeast 3.02km northeast 2.75km west 2.16km southwest	
Net Effect:		**0**

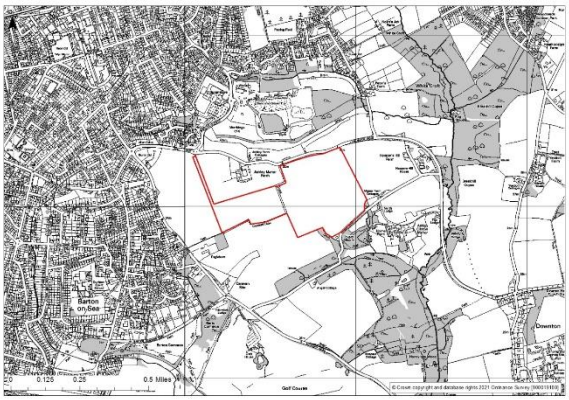
Objective 9 Justification:
Due to the current and proposed use and the distance of the site from Farnborough Airfield, the airport safeguarding issue would not be significant. Consideration needs to be given to potential impacts of the proposal on the residents of the former caravan park from noise, highway movements, dust etc. However, these impacts could be mitigated.

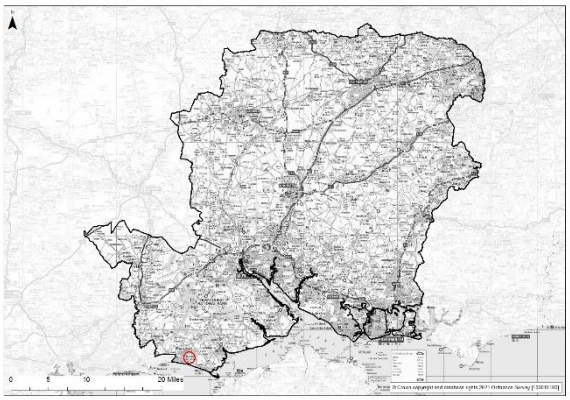
Objective 10: Transport

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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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 Yately Drive off Blackbushes road. Ensure access rights are retained and users not impacted as there is a footpath and bridleway less that 30metres north Unlikely to require mitigation works of using the same site.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Extension to existing minerals extraction facility.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential, Unknown fill material	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: Use of inert backfill as part of restoration, uncertain.		
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is an extension to an mineral extraction facility.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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?	Footpath 260/47/2 – 22m north Bridleway 260/17/4 – 41m northeast	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Ashley Manor Farm	Site ID: NFD01
Grid reference: SZ 253 940	**Area (ha):** 26.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Open agricultural land	
Proposal: Extraction of approximately 1.5 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel	
Restoration: Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.5 million tonnes of inert material.	
Proposal nominated by: Land & Mineral Management on behalf of New Milton Sand and Ballast Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent and Dorset Coast SPA The New Forest SAC Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	 1.26km 3.85km 3.87km	

New Forest SPA/Ramsar Solent Maritime SAC	3.99km 4.29km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI	 1.26km	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Barton Common North 1B SINC Barton Common 3A SINC Barton-on-Sea Golf Course South 3A/4A/5B SINC Lymington Road Open Space 2A SINC Carrick Way Woodland 1A SINC Ashley Meadows 2A/5B SINC Breakhill Copse 1B/1Cii/5A/5B SINC Breakhill Heath 3Bi SINC Cluster of 5 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).	 225m south-west 390m south-west 850m south-west 700m east 400m north 300m north 470m north east 830m north east 290 – 650m east	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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. 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 1.29km north	
Green Belt	Within South West Hampshire Green Belt	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Potential temporary minerals development. Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale and design. The condition of this landscape is good, and typical of the character area with a flat open landscape and linear woodlands encroaching on the boundaries. This open area of landscape forms an important part of the green belt keeping the rural landscape intact between the heavily populated communities along Hampshire's south coast. Crooked Lane running through the site forms an important landscape feature with double hedgerows along part of the route. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Mineral extraction in the west of the character area would risk further loss of the historic field pattern. Loss of open character of the Green Belt, affecting views across the open landscape. Loss of the character of the rights of way. Development within the valley floor which is considered to be out of scale with the valley diminishing its expansiveness and definition. The impact on the visual envelope has been reduced by the forward planting within the site reducing views. However, this is a large-scale development in the Green Belt and		

it will have a negative effect on this part of the character area. The effect on the sensitivity of the landscape is considered to be Moderate adverse.
The site has been subject to a planning inquiry in the past and the appeal was dismissed, part of the inspectors report described the visual impact as follows:-
"It seems to me that the development would be seen to encroach significantly on the countryside immediately adjacent to the built up area throughout the entire period of working by changing its character from open countryside to a working mineral and waste site of quasi-industrial aspect"
Recent screen planting has been carried out around the site, which will, given time, surround the site, but this is a relatively open landscape and this planting does not reflect the landscape character.
Opportunities for enhancement: Restoration to agriculture at existing ground levels. Restoration of Crooked Lane including replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Replacement of hedgerows, particularly along the eastern boundary of the site which is an arbitrary line and very open. Managing the new planting around the site to allow the planting to reach maturity

Objective 5: Soils

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

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**

Objective 5 Justification:
Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. 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.

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

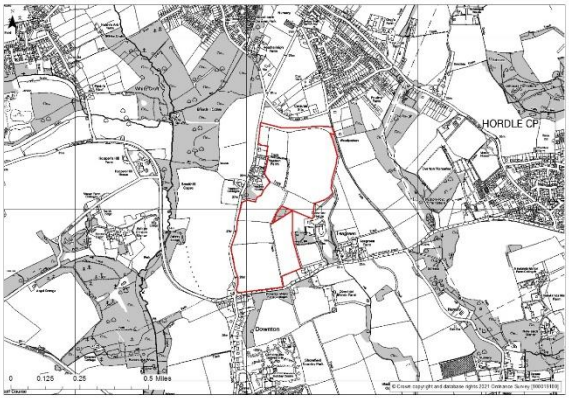
Objective 6 Justification:
Ashley Manor Farm has been subject to a geophysical survey. This identified a substantive archaeological site which now lies outside the red line of the current proposed allocation. No substantive archaeological sites were identified by the geophysical survey within the allocation 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

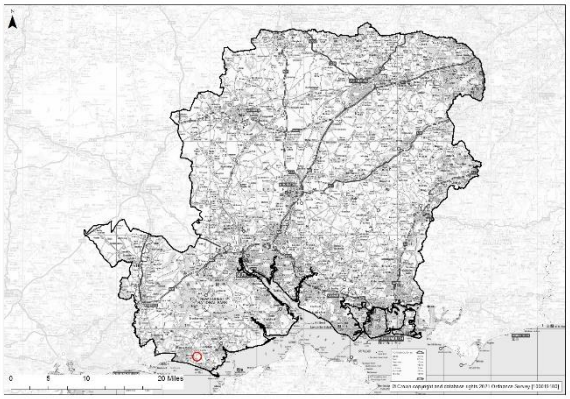
could be minimised through considerate design, including screening and a buffer zone of agricultural land between the allocation and the cottages. This will likely provide a small constraint to the proposed area (such as altering the red line boundary away from the cottages and angel lane) but would 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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) Allotments (distance) Stables (distance) Golf course (distance)	 0.89km north-east 0.21km north west 2.66km south-east 0.52km south	
Net Effect:		**-**
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, backfill material unknown	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	**?**
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 10	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
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.

Site name: Yeatton Farm	Site ID: NFD02
Grid reference: SZ 272 941	**Area (ha):** 32.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Open agricultural land	
Proposal: Extraction of approximately 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel	
Restoration: Restoration to a mixture of lakes, wetland, woodland and agriculture	
Proposal nominated by: Land & Mineral Management on behalf of New Milton Sand and Ballast Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Solent and Dorset Coast SPA The New Forest SAC Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar Solent Maritime SAC	 1.4km 2.38km 2.69km 3.12km	

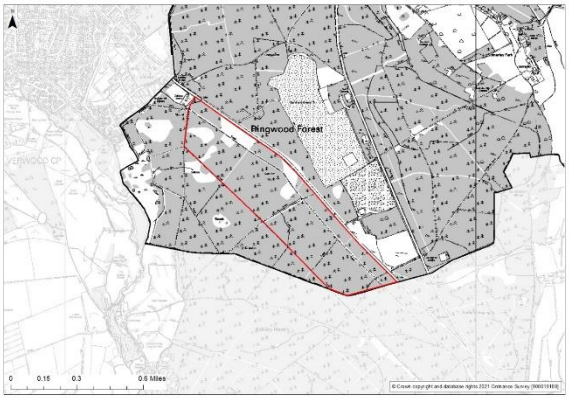
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	3.98km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Highcliffe to Milford Cliffs SSSI	 1.39km south	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Milford on Sea LNR 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	 1.28km south within 10m of the NE corner of site 190m north-west 320m north-west 530m north 990m north-east 590m east 440m south-east	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 3 Justification: 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. 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 1.47km north and east	
Green Belt	Within South West Hampshire Green Belt	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: The proposed site is within the South West Hampshire Green Belt and within the setting of the New Forest National Park. 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. 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. 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. 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		

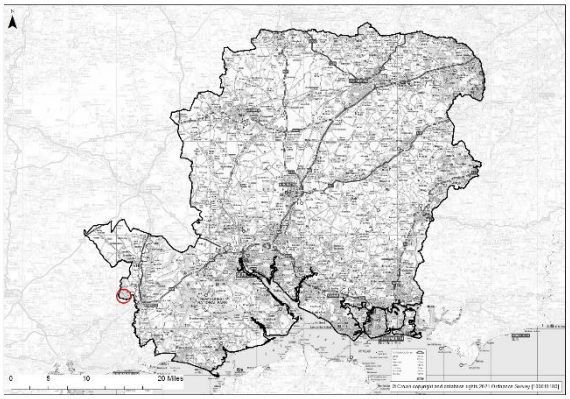
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3a on site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 is present on site. Therefore, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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, 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	
Net Effect:		**+**

Objective 8 Justification: Site 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)	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 Allotments Stables Golf course	 0.50km north 0.56km north 1.38km south 0.98km south-west	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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	Adjacent south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	14km north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
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. 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	

Recovered	Unknown	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is 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	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	**?**
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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		

Site name: Purple Haze	Site ID: NFD03
Grid reference: SU 115 069	**Area (ha):** 70
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Coniferous plantation.	
Proposal: Extraction of up to 7.25 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (a maximum of 4.0 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period).	
Restoration: Restoration to heathland, deciduous woodland and nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space.	
Proposal nominated by: Grundon Waste Management Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is allocated in the currently adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Within Flood Zone 1 and minerals extraction proposal with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Proposed mineral extraction development.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Dorset Heaths SAC	0.21km	

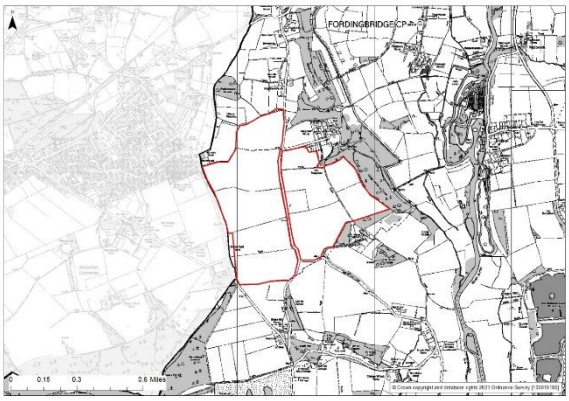
Dorset Heathlands SPA River Avon SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.21km 1.26km 1.33km 4.20km 4.23km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Ebblake Bog SSSI, Moors River System SSSI, Holt and West Moors Heaths SSSI, Verwood Heaths SSSI, Avon Valley (Bickton to Christchurch) and River Avon System SSSI, west Bugden's Copse SSSI, Cranbourne Common, New Forest SSSI.	 0.21km west 0.7km west 1.02km 1.31km north 1.31km east 2.25km north 2.44km north 4.24km north-east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	 3.91km east 5.61km west	
Green Belt	2.07km south-east	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		

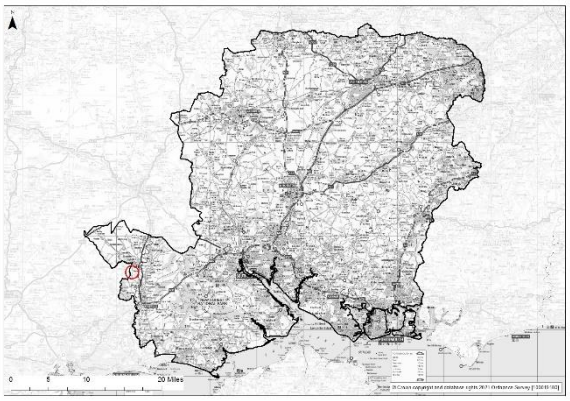
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: Not best and most versatile agricultural land but consideration needs to be given to heathland/woodland soils for site restoration.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets 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.	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: The proposed allocation site lies within a landscape of sparsely located, later prehistoric funerary activity. Within 1km of the site there are 16 burial mounds recorded within the HER. Two of these were recorded within the allocation site itself. As a part of a current planning submission, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken to investigate these two burial mounds. One proved not to be extant, while the second proved to be a human-made mound but lacked any firm dating. Owing to the known archaeological remains within the site and wider archaeological potential of the site, a programme of archaeological mitigation will be required, however this will not present an overriding concern. This is acknowledged in a recent planning application consultation. The Plateau gravel has a low potential for derived Palaeolithic artefacts. There are no historic buildings, or settings of historic buildings, which will be affected by this allocation. As such, there should be no constraint to this allocation.		
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, 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 8 Justification 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)?	Site is located within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (airport 7.73km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	40m north-west	
Proximity to schools?	2.99km south-east	
Proximity to hospitals?	7.71km north	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	 0.99km west 1.30km west 1.82km north-east 1.23km north-east	
Net Effect:		**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. 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3081 and A31	1.91km south east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	1.91km south east	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
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 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including potential backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential, backfill material unknown	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification:		

The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including potential 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	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals 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 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	Bridleway adjacent to north-west boundary	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Midgham Farm	Site ID: NFD04
Grid reference: SU 133 122	**Area (ha):** 89.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction
Current use: Open agricultural land
Proposal: Extraction of up to 4.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from two areas east and west of Lomer Lane
Restoration: Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Proposed mineral extraction and inert backfill.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	0.53km	

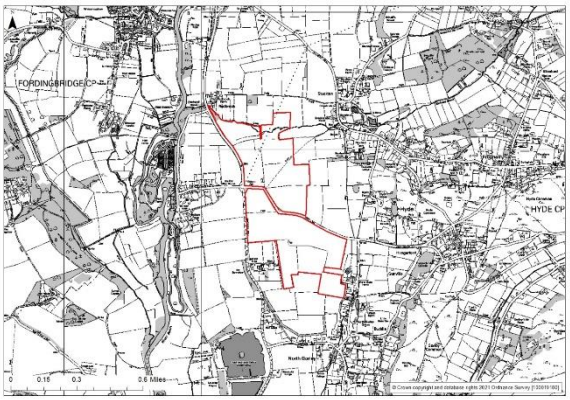
River Avon SAC Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.53km 1.79km 1.79km 1.95km 1.95km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Avon Valley (Bickton to Christchurch SSSI and River Avon System SSSI, Dorset Heathlands SSSI, New Forest SSSI	 0.55km east 1.80km west 1.94km south east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	 1.93km east 2.15km north-west	
Green Belt	6.46km south	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		

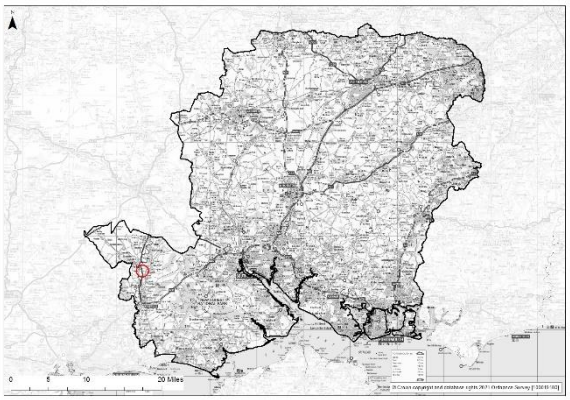
Potential impact of development on the landscape: The proposed site is consistent with the key characteristics of the landscape type. There would be a loss of some hedgerows with trees, particularly on the land to the west of Lomer Lane. Opening it up to extensive views. Loss of the tranquil pastoral 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	
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.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Deer Park Bank and Ditch Historic Park: Listed buildings: Conservation Areas: Bickton Conservation Area Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green and Yellow Buffers Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	 1.1km north-west N/A N/A 0.75km east N/A On site 0.14km east	
Net Effect:		**-**
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 8 Justification: Within 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)?	Site is located within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (airport 13.60 km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	<15m east; 35m west	
Proximity to schools?	2.74km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.95km north east	
Other: Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Stables Golf course	 0.29km west 0.34km north-west 0.15km north-east 3.36km south	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
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? A338	1.48km east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A31	6.15km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**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). 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert material (recovery).		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	

Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, inert backfill	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert material (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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	**?**
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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 footpath (Footpath 090) crosses the north, east and south parts of the site.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Hyde Farm, Bickton	Site ID: NFD05
Grid reference: SU 154 129	**Area (ha):** 54.3
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction
Current use: Open agricultural land
Proposal: Extraction of up to 3.2 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from two parcels, north and south of Hern Lane
Restoration: Restoration to agricultural grazing at existing levels using approximately 4 million tonnes of inert fill material, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Mostly FZ1 (0.40% FZ2; 5.86% FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1 (northern edge of the site is within Flood Zone 2 and 3), with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity		

Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar River Avon SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	 0.06km 0.08km 0.16km 0.60km 4.24km 4.24km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> New Forest SSSI River Avon System SSSI Avon Valley (Bickton to Christchurch) SSSI	 0.06km south-east 0.17km west 0.61Km west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Hungerford Copse 1A SINC Midgham Long Copse 1A/1B SINC Newfoundland/Broadhill Wood 1A/1B/1Cii SINC	 0.50km east 0.91km west 0.87km north-east.	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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. 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	 Adjacent east	
Green Belt	6.92km south	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4 Justification: 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. 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. 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. Extraction in this area would have a Large adverse effect on the landscape.		

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: Historic Park: Listed buildings: 5No. listed buildings (closest = Grade II Royal Oak Public House) 22No. listed buildings Conservation Areas: New Forest (Western Escarpment) and Bickton Conservation Areas Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	 N/A N/A <250m 45m south-east 250m – 500m Immediately east 0.14km west N/A 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	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Within	
Net Effect:		-

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)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**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)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	30m east	
Proximity to schools?	0.82km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	1.36km north-west	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Golf course Water Park	 0.50km north; 0.72km east 1.32km north-west 4.22km south-west 0.41km south-west	
Net Effect:		**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.

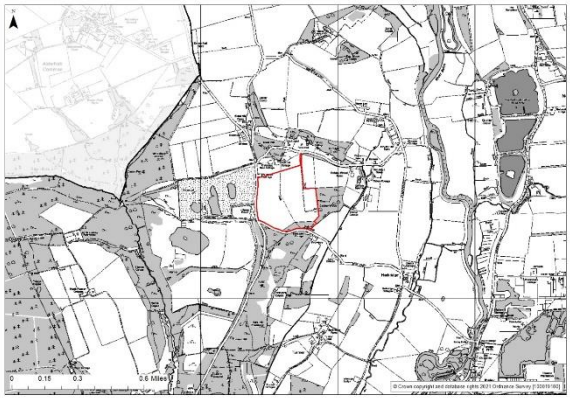
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? Hern Land and A338	Immediately west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)?	6.33km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**

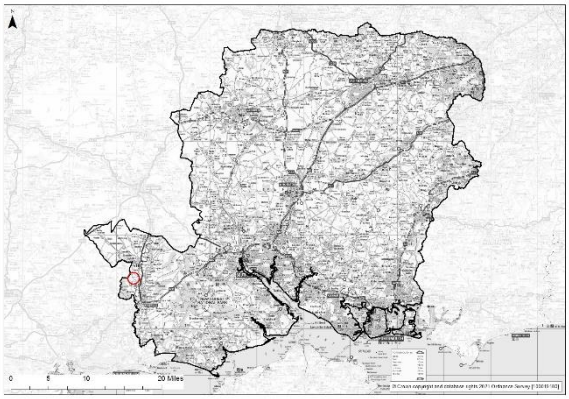
Objective 10 Justification:
Based on the worst-case scenario in terms of traffic movements, the applicant has estimated that during the extraction and importation of fill materials, this would be equivalent to approximately 55 HGVs or 110 two-way HGV movements per day, with a maximum of 10 staff on site (or 20 car movements per day).

Routing to the Major Road Network (MRN) (A338) will be along Hern lane to its junction with the A338 and onward connection with the A31, both of which are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be negligible given that traffic will travel along routes of low sensitivity to traffic flows. A new priority junction will be required from Hern Lane. This may need to be a cross-road arrangement if the use of conveyor to link both parcels is not feasible. Given that HGV routing will be to and from the south, consideration to the provision of a right turning lane at the A338/Hern Lane junction should form part of any assessment. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 4Mt of inert material (recovery).		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, proposal for approximately 4Mt of inert backfill	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration to existing levels including backfilling with approximately 4Mt of inert material (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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals 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	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	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.	

Site name: Cobley Wood	Site ID: NFD06
Grid reference: SU 136 107	**Area (ha):** 14.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction
Current use: Open agricultural land
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel
Restoration: Restoration agricultural grazing land with increased nature conservation and biodiversity. Woodland and permissive access could also be included.
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information: The site is proposed to be processed as an extension to Hamer Warren Quarry, with a conveyor either over or under Harbridge Drove.

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar River Avon SAC	 0.79km 0.80km	

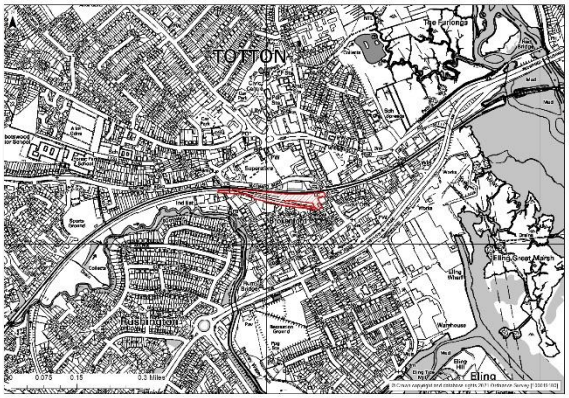
Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	2.09km 2.09km 2.28km 2.28km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: River Avon SSSI and Avon Valley SSSI Cranborne Common SSSI New Forest SSSI, Verwood Heaths SSSI	 0.81km east 2.07km west 2.35km south east 3.54km south west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 2m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: The main feature of interest of the site is the woodland to the south. Given the proximity of this to the SINC, it is likely that this should be retained, and adequate buffer provided. The hedgerow to the west provides some connectivity to the wider landscape for this species and bats and birds, and retention, enhancement and buffering will be required. The woodland is sensitive to airborne pollutants. Assessment of the site to determine ecological connectivity either through hydrology or the behaviour of SPA birds will need to be established. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park Cranborne Chase AONB	 2.05km south-east 3.93km north-west	
Green Belt	5.28km south	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The landscape condition is considered to be good. It is laid to pasture and although open without and field boundaries other than around the site boundaries, it is an attractive and relatively tranquil area. Old mapping appears to show there was a former gravel pit in the north eastern corner of the site. Potential impact of development on the landscape: The proposed site is found on the western edge of the character area, and it is not typical of the key characteristics. The site is located on a hilltop with extensive long distant views out to the western side of the Avon Valley and the New Forest National Park. The site is generally one large open field with two properties to the north and further properties at Cobley Wood Farm. The lack of landscape features within this site make it less sensitive to the proposed extraction. It is considered that extraction would have a Low adverse effect on the landscape.		

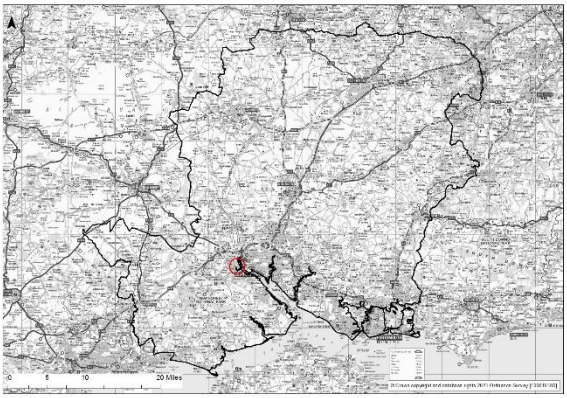
Opportunities for enhancement: Screening will be required for properties to the north of the site. Access should be off Harbridge Drove and not the access road to Cobley Wood Farm. Additional screen planting should be carried out along Harbridge Drove. Screening for long distant views across the valley needs to be considered along with the careful siting of any plant. The mature woodland found along part of the eastern boundary should be used as a screen.		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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: Historic Park: Listed buildings: 2No. listed buildings Closest = Primrose Cottage (Grade II) 4No. listed buildings Conservation Areas: Harbridge conservation area Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	 N/A N/A <250m <30m east 250m – 500m 0.14km south-east; 0.19km east N/A 0.61km south-east	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	

Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 8 Justification: The proposed site is in Flood Zone 1 and sand and gravel extraction is considered '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)	The site within Bournemouth Airport safeguarding zone (11.50km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings	<30m north	
Proximity to schools	2.08km north-west	
Proximity to hospitals	3.69km north-east	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance) Allotments (distance) Golf course (distance)	 1.37km north-west 3.91km north-east 2.18km south	
Net Effect:		**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? 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	
Net Effect:		**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). 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction – restoration to agriculture, nature conservation and woodland, with the potential for inert waste backfill.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		

Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential for use of inert waste for backfill	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction – restoration to agriculture, nature conservation and woodland, with the potential for inert waste backfill.		
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility with no minerals 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 5	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	Footpath 078 crosses the site.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Totton Sidings	Site ID: NFD08
Grid reference: SU 36108 13163 / 436108, 113163	**Area (ha):** 1.12
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Rail Depot
Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land
Proposal: Creation of a rail depot
Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)
Proposal nominated by: Network Rail Ltd
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information: The site at Totton is one of Network Rail's Strategic Rail Freight Site listings (SFSS). The site is currently occupied by Network Rail, but future plans for the site involve the relocation of existing operations to a site at Eastleigh. There has been some customer interest for aggregate services at the site. The site already benefits from rail paths needed for movement of aggregates on the lines. Totton sidings has been nominated as a potential aggregate depot in the Minerals and Waste Plan given the strategic nature of the site. Site is in proximity to residential housing, so any future operation would need to consider this development constraint.

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Mostly in Flood Zone 1 (0.83% in FZ2 and 0.42% in FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Rail and road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Rail depot proposal surrounded by built infrastructure and rail corridor.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification:		

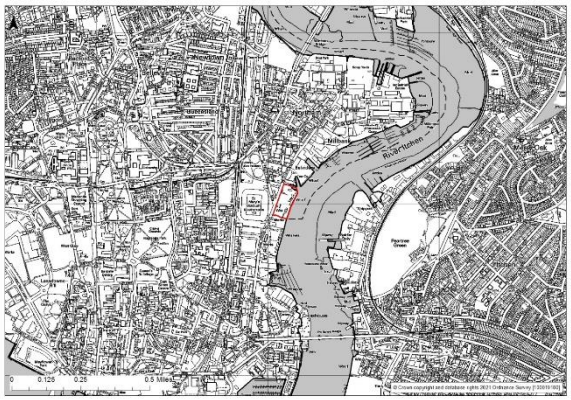
Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Within 2km of air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites). However, proposed rail depot surrounded by built development.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):</u> Solent & Southampton Water SPA Solent and Dorset Coast SPA Solent & Southampton Water Ramsar Solent Maritime SAC New Forest SPA/SAC/Ramsar	 0.35km east 0.66km east 0.35km east 0.35km east 3.31km south west	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
<u>National sites (SSSI/NNR):</u> Lower Test Valley SSSI: Eling and Bury Marshes SSSI River Test SSSI;	 0.35km east 0.46km east 1.28km north	
SSSI Impact Zone Issues: Any transport proposal including rail.		
<u>Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves):</u> Redbridge Mud Flats SINC 4A Redbridge Wharf SINC 4A Eling Hill Mudflats SINC, 4A Eling Hill Salt Marsh SINC 4A/6A Bartley Water Meadow South SINC 4A Bartley Water Meadow (North) SINC 4A A326 Roadside Woodland and Little Copse 1A/4A SINC Bartley Park Meadows SINC 2B/7A	 0.76km east 0.94km east 0.61km east 0.68km south 0.54km south 0.58km south 0.93km southwest	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	 1.54km south west	
Green Belt:	>10km	
TPO:	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:	Brownfield	
Net Effect:		**+**

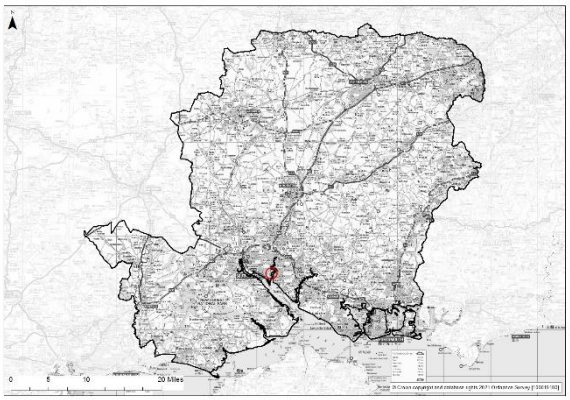
Objective 5 Justification: Brownfield site with no agricultural soils.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: The Cross Keys Public House (Grade II) Conservation Areas: Eling Conservation Area Registered Battlefield: Archaeological Alert Yellow Buffer:	 N/A N/A 180m north 410m south 182m south east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 7 Justification: Not within an SPZ, 250m of a PWS abstraction point or within 8m of a watercourse.		
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in Flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Mostly in Flood Zone 1 (0.83% in FZ2 and 0.42% in FZ3)	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 8 Justification: Site surrounded by built infrastructure and rail corridor.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding): Southampton Airport	Airport 9.27km north east: site within safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings:	10m south	
Proximity to schools:	325m north east	
Proximity to hospitals:	2.85km north west	
Other: Recreation ground / sports pitch (distance) Allotments (distance) Stables (distance) Golf course (distance)	 295m south 461m north west N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification:		

Due to the nature and location of the site with existing industrial and rail activity. Ability to increase vegetation screening.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:	A36 and A336 roundabout – 175m north	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):	M27 – 3.1km north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Rail and Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	No	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	No	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 12 Justification: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
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?	?	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha:	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality:	Decile 4	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Permanent development	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification:		

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.		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: The footbridge would be unaffected by the proposed development and the site would be permanent.		

Site name: Leamouth Wharf	Site ID: SOU01
Grid reference: SU 431 120	**Area (ha):** 16
MWPA / LPA: Southampton City Council	





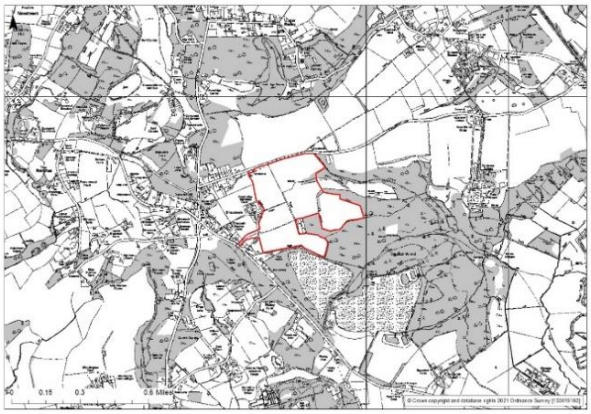
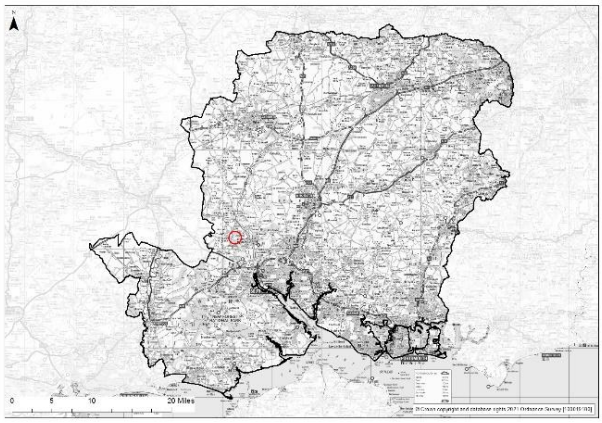
Site category: Mineral wharf
Current use: Existing mineral wharf
Proposal: Modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations
Restoration: None (permanent development)
Proposal nominated by: CEMEX
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information: Site is safeguarded under Policy 16 of the currently adopted HMWP.

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Water	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1, 2 and 3	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 1 Justification: Proposed modernisation of existing minerals wharf.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Materials transportation by water. Modernisation of existing wharf.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Solent 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	
National sites: Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI	 0.17km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 3.53km south west	
Green Belt	Not within 10km	
TPO	None within HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Greenfield / brownfield land	Brownfield	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Existing mineral wharf.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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 20th 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-19th 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 19th and some 20th 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.		
Objective 7: Water resources Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.		
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Within	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 7 Justification: 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.		
Objective 8: Flood risk Reduce the risk of flooding.		
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1,2 and 3	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 8 Justification: Modernisation of existing mineral wharf		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	Within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.26km west	
Proximity to schools?	0.23km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	0.76km north west	
Other Southampton FC Stadium Allotments Golf course	 <30m west 0.51km north west 4.22km north east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: Modernisation of existing mineral wharf		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3038 and A3024	0.27km north west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	 4.22km north east	
Method of materials transportation?	Water	

Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: The site is already operating as an aggregate wharf and no details have been provided in relation to existing levels of HGV movements. No assessment of the likely impacts has therefore been undertaken but the proposals are unlikely to significantly affect the level of HGV traffic or routing on the local roads. The site use is not proposed to change and the proposals for internal modifications to the layout are unlikely to affect existing HGV routing. HGV routing will be along urban corridors within Southampton, which are congested and serve a number of sensitive receptors such as schools, residential areas with footways, etc. The overall sensitivity receptor is therefore considered to be high. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 12 Justification: Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
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?	?	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Proposal to modernise existing mineral wharf to enable efficiency of operations.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 1	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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.		
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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW affected. Permanent development.		

Site name: Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm)	Site ID: TSV06
Grid reference: SU 3244 2229	**Area (ha):** 32.6
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	
	
Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Open agricultural land	
Proposal: Extraction of 1.1 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel as an extension to Roke Manor Quarry	
Restoration: Restoration to existing levels for agricultural use, with 600,000 tonnes of inert waste material.	
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: N/A	
Additional information: Scoping Opinion application was made, SCO/2020/0566, in 2020. Decided on 02/12/2020.	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Mottisfont Bats SAC	4.01km	

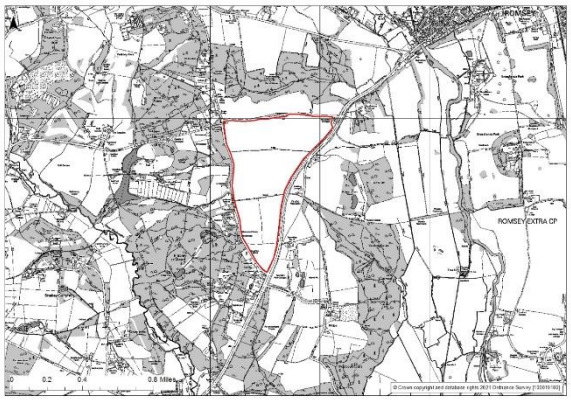
The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	4.04km 4.42km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: River Test SSSI	 1.34km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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. Potential impacts on the Mottisfont Bats SAC will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 4.12km south	
Green Belt	23.24km south	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: The landscape condition is Good. Increased development on this site could have a negative impact on the surrounding rural landscape, with the loss of the gentle undulations in the local topography and loss of the small scale fields and hedgerow boundaries. The sensitivity of this site is moderate / high, and additional development would require careful mitigation. 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. 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.		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification Land is greenfield and ALC Grade 3 and therefore consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		

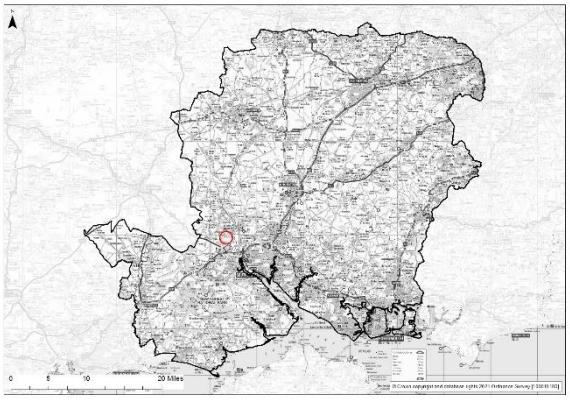
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Dunwood Camp Registered Park and Garden: Awbridge Danes Embley Park Listed buildings: Longdown cottage Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	 0.98km N/a 0.22km north 0.26km south 47m south N/a N/a	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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, 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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)?	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A27 and A3090	 2.44 Km southeast	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	 5.43 Km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	 Road	
Net Effect:		**-**
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 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials (recovery).		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes (import of inert waste backfill)	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	**?**
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development	Yes, no timeframe provided	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Land at The Triangle	**Site ID: TSV07**
Grid reference: SU 335 195	**Area (ha):** 68
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction
Current use: Open agricultural land
Proposal: Extraction of up to 2.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel
Restoration: Restoration of existing levels for use as agriculture with enhanced environmental and ecological benefits, using up to 2.0 million tonnes of inert waste material.
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Not currently allocated, however, previously identified as 'Preferred Area No. 4 for mineral extraction and waste disposal in the Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton Minerals and Waste Local Plan Dec 1998'
Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	 2.87km 3.35km	

Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar Solent Maritime SAC Emer Bog SAC Mottisfont Bats SAC[39]	3.96km 4.49km 4.97km 6.70km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u> River Test SSSI	 1.03km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
<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	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 3 Justification: 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. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	 1.6km south	
Green Belt	21.9km	
TPO	None on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The site is currently a series of agricultural fields divided by mature hedgerows and trees, used for growing arable crops. The condition is good.		

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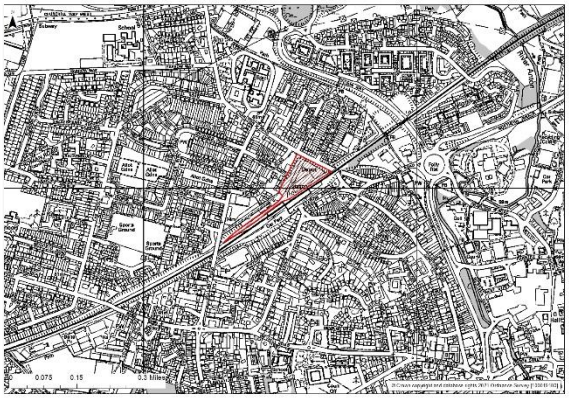
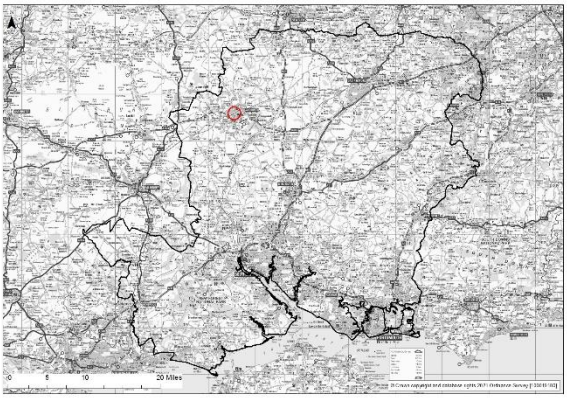
Proposal would have a Moderate / High Adverse impact if the whole site was developed and the tree lined hedgerows / tree belt across the site removed. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Potential loss of significant mature Oak trees within the hedgerows across the site. Impacts on the 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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: Historic Park: Embley Park Broadlands Park Listed buildings: Milestone Cutters Barn 6 others Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer: Deserted Settlement: Pauncefoot House	 1.95km south 35m west 0.79m east 33m east 0.64km east <250m N/A N/A 0.15km	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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)	Site is just within Southampton Airport Safeguarding zone (11.86km west of airport)	
Proximity to residential dwellings	<50m	
Proximity to schools	1.50km – north east	
Proximity to hospitals	2.76km north east (Romsey Hospital)	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Allotments Golf course	 1.28km north east; 1.76km east 2.10km east 1.03km west (Wellow Golf Course)	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A36 and A3090	1.47km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? M27	2.1km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**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 (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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling with inert materials.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy		

Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes (inert construction waste backfill)	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Andover Sidings	Site ID: TSV09
Grid reference: SU 35536 45982 / 435536, 145982	**Area (ha):** 1.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Rail Depot

Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

Proposal: Make use of recently completed rail depot for aggregates

Restoration: N/A (would revert to railway land upon ceasing of depot activities)

Proposal nominated by: Network Rail Ltd

Previous consideration within the plan making process:

Additional information: Network Rail have recently completed a project at Andover Sidings to develop the site for use as a rail depot. This has links to London and serves as an alternative to the Solent mainline.

It is envisaged that an operator would lease the site for a temporary period during a project or construction period to allow the importation of aggregate and construction materials. Following completion of the project the site could be leased by another operator and continue the temporary use of the site.

Network Rail have highlighted that this site would be considered as a grouped 'aggregates/construction' site, including this as the most likely potential commodity for Andover freight operations.

This is an important point as moving forward, the rail and freight industry foresee a dual functionality use of depots rather than the traditional aggregate depots.

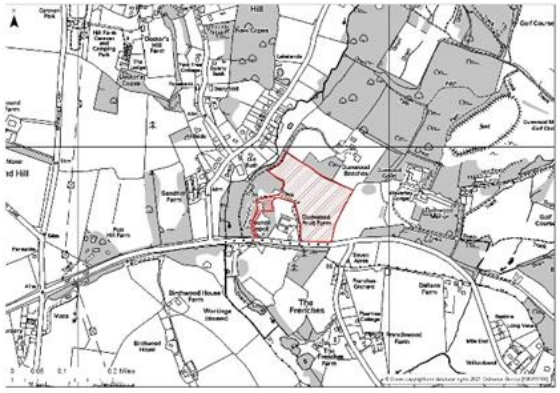
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	N/a	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Aggregate rail depot proposal in Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation includes rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		

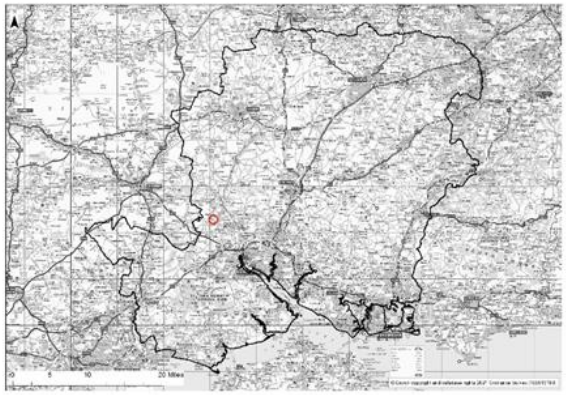
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar):	>5km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites (SSSI/NNR):	>5km	
SSSI Impact Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves): Andover Ring Road (Hogarth Court Bank) SINC 6A (*Valerianella carinata*), 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: The site does support some mature trees/woodland that provides some ecological interest, especially with its connection to the wider landscape.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	>4km	
Green Belt:	>10km	
TPO:	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:	Brownfield	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Brownfield site with no agricultural soils.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Conservation Areas:	 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: There are no archaeological sites currently recorded at this location. The site has been impacted by past land use, though the development of the railway siding and mapping shows the ground level has been lowered to create a level siding. Any archaeological potential has been lost or at the least severely compromised. There is a residual possibility of individual historic features related to historic railway, but nothing of that nature is currently recorded on our data base and railway buildings associated with the shown on the old maps are no longer present. The site is chalk and so suggests no residual archaeological potential related to underlying deposits. Immediately to the south of the proposed allocation area is the Grade II listed Andover Railway Station. The setting of this building is defined by its historic and current use as a railway station. Although the proposed allocation will fall within the setting of the building, the proposed activity is likely to be broadly consistent with activity expected within the setting of a historic railway station. The impact on the station should be considered in the design of the scheme (whether that is through screening or design) and it is important that any buildings or mass (such as piled aggregate) does not overpower the station, which would negatively alter the setting. As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.		
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 7 Justification: Not within an SPZ, 250m of a PWS abstraction point or within 8m 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):	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 8 Justification: 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):	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) Allotments (distance) Golf course (distance)	 215m west 205m north 1.6km south	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: Due to the nature and location of the site with existing industrial and rail activity. Ability to reinforce vegetation screening.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction:	A343 and A3057 roundabout – 297m east	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN):	A303 – 1.25km west	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water:	Rail and road	

Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	?	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	No	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Potential	?
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 12 Justification: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	?	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?		
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Proposed creation of a rail depot.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha:	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality:	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Permanent	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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.		
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m?	<50m	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: PRoW will be unaffected by the proposal and the proposed development would be permanent.		

Site name: Dunwood Fruit Farm	Site ID: TSV10
Grid reference: 430670, 122820 / SU 30670 22820	**Area (ha):** 4.2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Minerals extraction

Current use: Fruit Farm / Nursery

Proposal: Extraction of up to 500,000 tonnes of soft sand

Restoration: Agriculture with enhanced woodland and hedgerows

Proposal nominated by: Grundon Sand & Gravel Limited

Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site was submitted and assessment under the HMWP (2013). The site was not taken forward to allocation.

Additional information: N/A

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3:	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible):	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites (SPA/SAC/Ramsar): Mottisfont Bat SAC 3.5km The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	 3.51 km 4.07 km 4.07 km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites (SSSI/NNR): Dunbridge Pit SSSI River Test SSSI	 2.85 km 3.51 km	

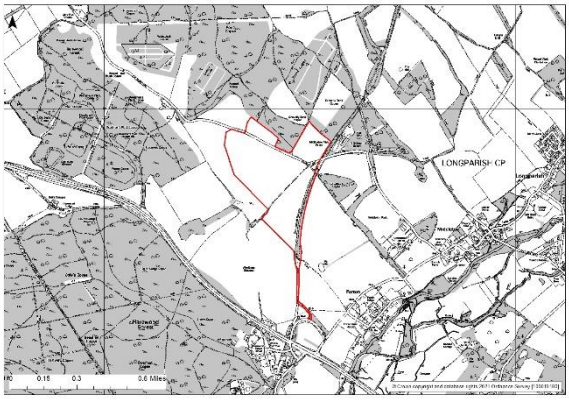
SSSI Impact Zone Issues: All planning applications (except householder) outside or extending outside existing settlements/urban areas affecting greenspace, farmland, semi natural habitats or landscape features such as trees, hedges, streams, rural buildings/structures. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites (LWS/LNR/nature reserves):</u> Butler's Copse South SINC (1A) Hilltop Woodland SINC (1A) Dunwood Manor woodland complex of SINC, mainly 1a/1B. Dunwood Manor – Woodland J (Baldwins Copse) 1A SINC Buckhill Meadow 1 SINC 2b/5B Buckhill Meadow 3 SINC (2b/5B) Ellis's Copse SINC (1a) Winacres Farm Meadows complex (2A/5B) Aldermoor Copse East SINC (1A) Midfield Farm Meadow – plot no. 0086 SINC (2a) Sherfield English Fen & Marshy Field SINC (2A/5B) Doctor's Hill Farm Row SINC (1A) Doctor's Copse SINC (1A)	 0.87 km north east 0.92 km north east 0.18 km north 0.65 km east 0.40 km south 0.14 km south 0.7 km south east 0.45 km south 0.5 km south 0.74 km south west 0.92 km south west 0.37 km north west 0.46 km north west	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> New Forest National Park	 4.3 km west	
Green Belt:	Not within 5 Km	
TPO:	Not within HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils		

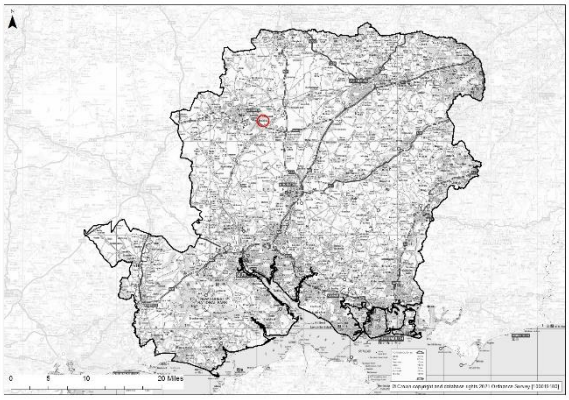
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land / greenfield land:	Part greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: Land is part-greenfield. Not best and most 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.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Dunwood Camp Scheduled Monument Historic Park: Awbridge Danes Listed buildings: Buckhill – Grade II Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Area: Alert Red Buffer – Dunwood Camp	 0.28 km north east 0.84 km east Within 0.5 km N/A N/A N/A 0.28 km north east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 8 Justification: 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.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding): Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	 2.75 km south east	
Proximity to residential dwellings:	30m south, 70m north west, and 90m north east	
Proximity to schools:	1.70 km north east	
Proximity to hospitals:	5.74 km south east	
Other: Recreation ground / sports pitch	 1.86 km north east	

Allotments Stables Golf course	5.36 km south east 2.06 km south west 2.34 Km south east	
Net Effect:		**0**
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:	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	
Net Effect:		**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 (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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Unknown	?
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is 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	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal is a mineral extraction facility. Use backfill (recovery) is unknown.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		

Job creation / Ha:	Unknown	**?**
Deprivation index in locality:	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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?	Footpath 209/39/1 crosses parts of the site	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	Insufficient information	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: 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		

Site name: Cutty Brow	Site ID: TSV08
Grid reference: SU 413 445	**Area (ha):** 36.7
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Mineral extraction	
Current use: Open agricultural land	
Proposal: Extraction of up to 1.0 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel	
Restoration: Restoration to agricultural uses.	
Proposal nominated by: HCC	
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Is a current allocation in the adopted HMWP	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Minerals extraction proposal within Flood Zone 1, with materials transportation by road.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: River Test SSSI	0.85km south east	

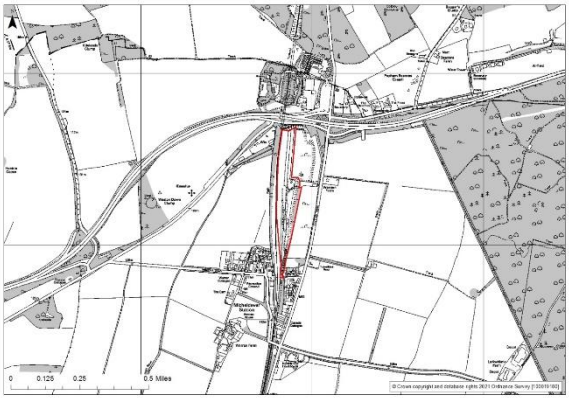
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Anton Lakes LNR	4.8km north west	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	2.28km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3b	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
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.		

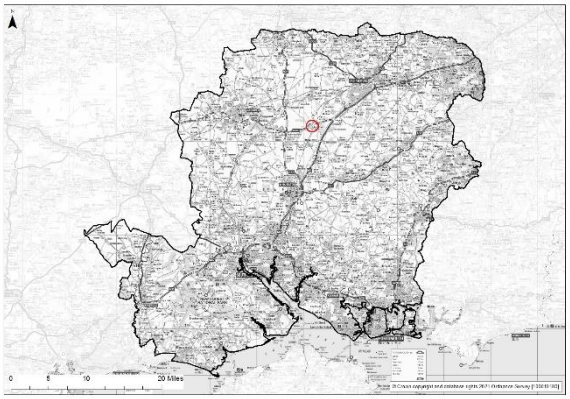
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Old Pound Earthworks Historic Park: Hurstbourne Park Listed buildings: Forton House Conservation Areas: Middleton Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer	 1.18 km west 1.93km north east 0.42km east (closest) 0.27km east N/A On site	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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, 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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)	29.3km	
Proximity to residential dwellings	0.42km	
Proximity to schools	1.9km	
Proximity to hospitals	5.7km	
Other Recreation ground / sports pitch Golf course	 1.16km 3.88km	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 9 Justification: Beyond the thresholds for amenity facilities.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A303	 0.25km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)? A303	 0.25km south	

Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for mineral extraction, with restoration including backfilling (recovery). Currently backfill material unknown.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, backfill material unknown	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	Yes	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: 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 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	2 footpaths present on site (Route 146 and the Test Way)	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	No	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 15 Justification: Footpaths, including a long distance route cross the site entrance. Restoration to agricultural uses.		

Site name: Micheldever Sidings	Site ID: WIN03
Grid reference: SU 518 433	**Area (ha):** 7.2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council	





Site category: Rail depot

Current use: Rail siding and adjacent railway land.

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

Restoration: None (permanent development)

Proposal nominated by: IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd.

Previous consideration within the plan making process: Site is currently allocated in the adopted HMWP.

Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Rail (railway on site)	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 1 Justification: Aggregate rail depot proposal within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by rail. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites:		

Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI	87m north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
<u>Local sites:</u> Micheldever Oil Terminal 2A/6A. Black Wood, Micheldever 1B/6A/6C SINC Cobley Wood South 1A SINC	 Within north-east part of site 0.76km east 0.93km north-east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
<u>Nationally designated landscape:</u> North Wessex Downs AONB	 7.31km north-west	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	No	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3 (Pre 1988)	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing railway sidings	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: 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.		
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: 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:	 0.67km north-east 2.85km south-east <250m <30m west within 500m of site west N/A N/A 0.33km east and 0.41km	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: The site is constructed by excavation and to that extent any earlier archaeology has been removed. But the site does have some heritage value in relation to the railway the site's use in the Second World War.		

This would require specialist archaeological knowledge and might represent both an opportunity in design, or possible constraint to design options at the site. The site is excavated into chalk and has no Palaeolithic potential. To the south of the proposed allocation area is the Grade II listed Micheldever Station. The setting of this building is defined by its historic and current use as a railway station. Although the proposed allocation will fall within the setting of the building, the proposed activity (aggregate rail depot) is broadly consistent with activity expected within the setting of a historic railway station. The impact on the station should be considered in the design of the depot (whether that is through screening or building design). As such, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.		
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	
Net Effect:		-
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	
Net Effect:		+
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 Golf course	 95m west 1.25km north	
Net Effect:		-
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)	
Net Effect:		+
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.		

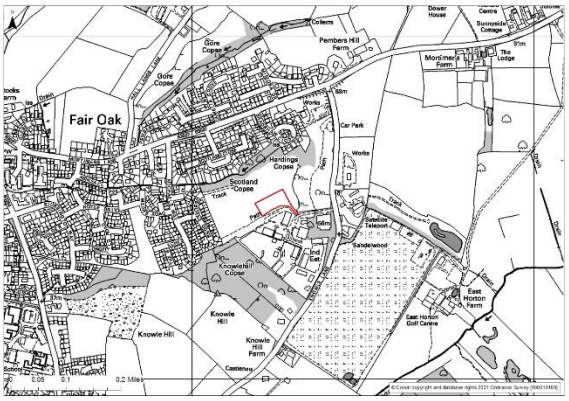
Overton Road is a single carriageway road with no verges or footways on both sides. The road is unlit and derestricted past the site frontage some 130m north of its junction with New Road. The road links Micheldever to the south and Overton to the north but mainly provides access to the A303 at a grade-separated 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 routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The site is a proposed rail depot.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 12 Justification: The site is a proposed rail depot.		
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The site is a proposed rail depot.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	**?**
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development	Permanent	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification:		

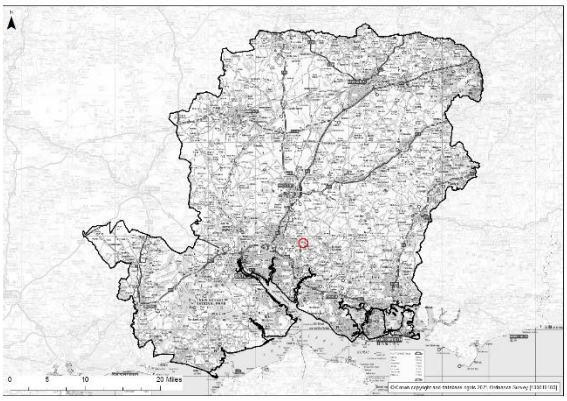
The proposal is likely to create permanent employment, although job creation is currently unknown. The site would contribute to economic growth.		
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		
Public Rights of Way (PRoW) on site or <50m	38m west	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: 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)

Site name: Land at Deer Park Farm	Site ID: EAL01
Grid reference: SU 502 185	**Area (ha):** 0.404
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Eastleigh Borough Council	





Site category: Waste processing
Current use: Open scrubland
Proposal: Facility for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.
Restoration: None (permanent facility)
Proposal nominated by: DMS Landholdings Ltd. & CWM Aggregates Ltd.
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 1 Justification: Energy/heat production and renewables currently unknown. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: River Itchen SAC	2.92km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	

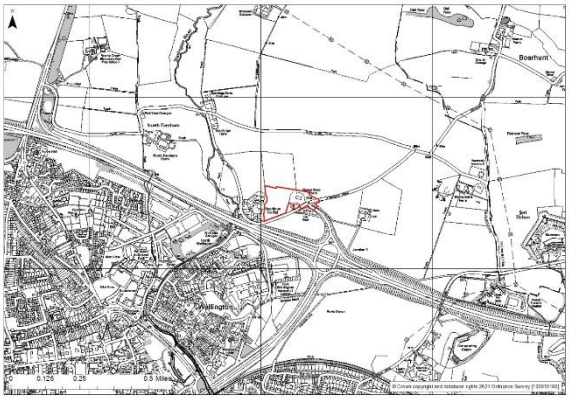
National sites: River Itchen SSSI	2.92km southwest	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: Site unlikely to be of significant ecological interest - interest lies in landscape context for ancient woodland. Impacts will arise from lighting, noise, dust and vibration. Some compensation/mitigation for loss of foraging would be welcome. Potential impacts on the SAC and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 2.16km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: The landscape of this site comprises scrub woodland which provides a locally valuable landscape asset. It sits on previous landfill and is subject to patchy waterlogging. Vegetation includes swathes of ash seedlings suffering from die-back. The site's condition appears unmanaged but is locally valuable for informal recreation and as a linking habitat between the 2 adjacent SINCS. Its condition is Moderate. The regenerating woodland scrub around the proposal site provides reasonable screening for receptors in adjacent residential areas. Users of the permissive path would be adversely affected by the proposal. The visual sensitivity is low and the likely visual effect is slightly adverse providing the development is appropriately designed and effectively screened. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of locally valued, accessible scrub/ woodland vegetation which has the potential to re-establish part of the historic Forest of Bere's landscape character. Parts of the site immediately adjacent the SINCs have a high sensitivity to development but the small, proposed development location, adjacent the existing Industrial Estate, has a low sensitivity. The likely landscape effect of the proposals should only be slight adverse. Opportunities for enhancement: Protect and retain the maturing vegetation around the existing perimeter of the Industrial Estate to ensure screening of that site is maintained. The layout of the extension should seek to minimise intrusion into the adjacent site by careful positioning of new boundary. Provide a native species planting belt around the proposals to screen it from residential areas and users of the open space, and to enhance connectivity between habitats in the adjacent SINCS.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: 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.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		

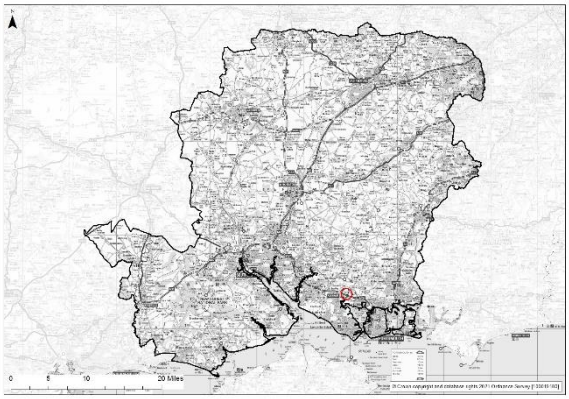
Archaeological Alert Green Buffers: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Barn at Horton Farm (Unknown Grade), only one within 500m of site. Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	0.73Km northwest N/A N/A 480m southeast. N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: In so 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.		
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.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction?	0.33km northeast	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	 5.55km southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	

Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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 routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposed facility is for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	Potential	
Recovered	Potential	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposed facility is for the recycling of concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for reuse in the construction industry.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Recycling of concrete and hardcore for use in the construction industry will enhance minerals self-sufficiency.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
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 <50m	No	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW within the proposed site or within 50m.		

Site name: Down Barn Farm	Site ID: FAR01
Grid reference: SU 592 074	**Area (ha):** 3.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council	





Site category: Waste processing	
Current use: Existing aggregate recycling facility	
Proposal: Extension to existing concrete/hardcore recycling site with potential inclusion of energy recovery	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: Graham Moyse trading as Recycling and Waste Management (Southern) Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Potential, based on design of new facility	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 1 Justification: The proposal includes the potential for energy recovery. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.08km southwest 0.84km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Portsmouth Harbour Downend Chalk Pit SSSI Portsdown	 0.88km south 0.97km southeast 2.59km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Berry Coppice LNR Dell Row South 1A SINC Fort Nelson 2A/2B SINC Down End Road Verge 2B SINC Wallington Meadow 2D/7A SINC Wallington Way 4A/6A	 4.78km west 0.92km north 0.97km east 0.63km east 230m southwest 860m south	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 3.57km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: The site is currently open arable downland, which lacks tree or scrub cover other than a hedgerow along the road boundary. The condition is good; however, it is slightly downgraded by the adjacent commercial land uses. The visual effects would result in development reaching over the ridgeline opening it up to more distant views to the north west and it would urbanise an essentially rural landscape Large Adverse effect. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Loss of open arable field in an essentially rural landscape. The proposal would have a permanent urbanising Large adverse effect on landscape and introduce development onto the Skyline. The open nature of this landscape is being compromised by so much development in the immediate environs. Opportunities for enhancement: If developed a significant tree belt should be planted all around the north western and eastern boundaries of the site.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	

Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**

Objective 5 Justification:
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.

Objective 6: Historic environment

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

Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	Onsite	
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	80m north	
Archaeology Alert Red Buffer:	0.66km east	
Scheduled Monument:		
Monument Farm	0.66km east	
Fort Nelson	1.2km east	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
3 Listed Buildings	Within 500m of site	
Downbarn Cottage (Grade II)	10m west	
Downbarn Farmhouse (Grade II)	15m south	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Net Effect:		**-**

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 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.

Objective 7: Water resources

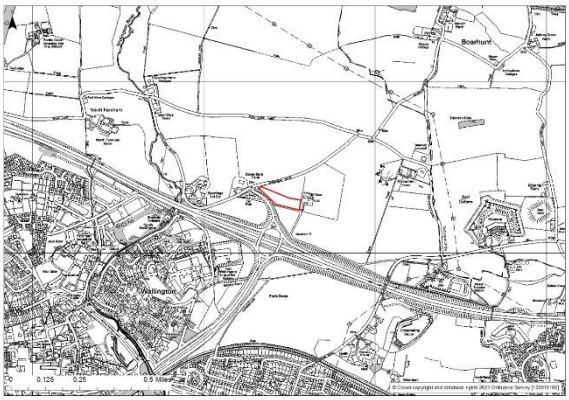
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

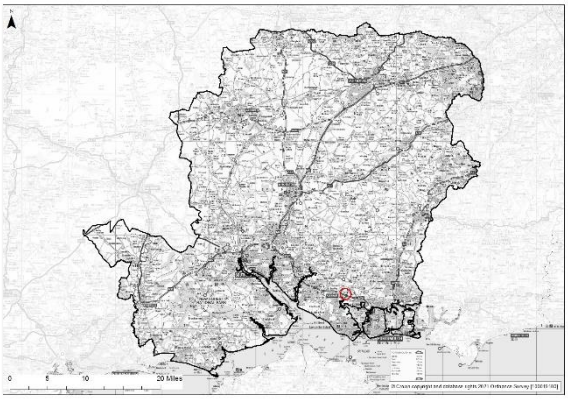
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	Within SPZ1 (Inner Zone)	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	Yes, 235m south- Licence Number 11/42/33.9/20	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	

Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 7 Justification: 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.		
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.		
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?	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? M27 & A27	 40m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	 40m south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 10 Justification: The applicant suggests that there will be around 120 vehicle movements per day associated with the waste recycling activity. The applicant does not propose a routing, but the Site is within 350m of the M27, junction 11 via Boarhunt Road so this route is proposed. As the existing access is already approved for HGV use, it is unlikely that any further works to the Site access would be required. Nevertheless, impacts on the wider network would need to be assessed through a Transport Assessment at the time of planning. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	No	
Recycled	Yes	

Composted	No	
Recovered	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is to extend the existing concrete/hardcore recycling site		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site.		

Site name: Land off Boarhunt Road	Site ID: FAR02
Grid reference: SU 594 073	**Area (ha):** 1.3
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council	





Site category: Waste processing	
Current use: Material and equipment depot for M27 Smart Motorway upgrade	
Proposal: Development of an inert recycling facility (up to 75,000 tpa)	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information: Site appears to be operating as an inert recycling facility already.	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent & Dorset Coast SPA Portsmouth Harbour SPA/Ramsar	 1.13km southwest 1.25km southwest	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	

National sites: Downend Chalk Pit SSSI East Portsdown	 0.72km southeast 2.33km east	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites: Berry Coppice LNR	 5.17km west	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 3.57km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		0
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Already developed	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 5 Justification: The site has already developed for the intended use.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Green Buffer Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer 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	
Net Effect:		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 deo s 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	
Net Effect:		**-**

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	
Net Effect:		**+**

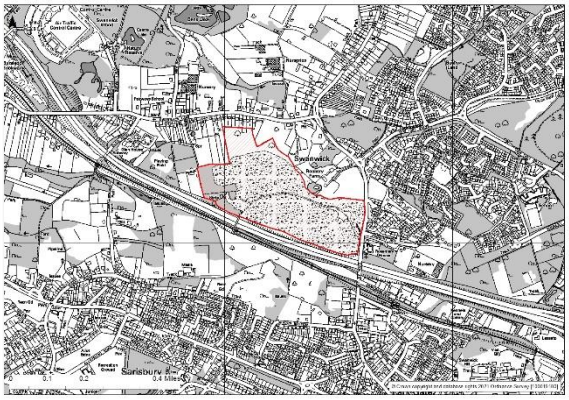
Objective 8 Justification:
<0.1% risk of flooding.

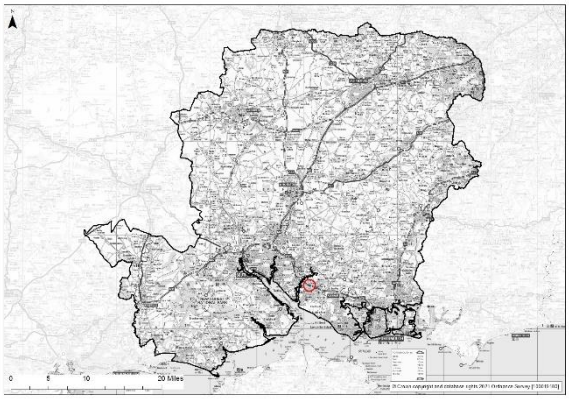
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	 0.89km south 4.3km west	
Proximity to residential 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	
Net Effect:		**0**

Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? M27 & A27	130m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	130m south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 10 Justification: 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 routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes, C, D & E waste	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is for the development of an inert recycling facility.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?

Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	No	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal would create/maintain permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed site.		

Site name: Rookery Farm	Site ID: FAR03
Grid reference: SU 513 092	**Area (ha):** 5.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Fareham Borough Council	





Site category: Waste processing
Current use: Existing aggregate recycling facility
Proposal: Extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility to alternative waste uses (total capacity – 140,000 tpa)
Restoration: None (permanent development)
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd
Previous consideration within the plan making process: Currently a safeguarded site under Policy 26 of the adopted HMWP.
Additional information:

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 1 Justification: Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent Maritime SAC	1.54km west	

Solent & Dorset Coast SPA	1.3km west	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI Lincegrove & Hackett's Marshes SSSI Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses Lee-on-the-Solent to Itchen Estuary	 1.02km northwest 1.57km 1.83km 1.99km	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Gull Coppice LNR Round Coppice LNR Holly Hill Woodland Park Swanwick Lakes HIWWT Reserve Lower Swanwick Woodlands 1A/1Cii/5B SINC Whiteley Row 1A/6A SINC Gull Coppice SW (Shetland Rise) 1B/6A SINC Gull Coppice (South-West Remnant) 1A SINC Gull Coppice (West) 1A SINC Swanwick Nature Reserve 1A/1B/2A/5A/6A/6C SINC Whiteley Meadow Plot 2184 2D SINC Bushy Land 1A/1B SINC Gull Coppice (Remnants & Meadow) 1A/1B/2D SINC Ashley Wood, Fareham 1B SINC Gull Coppice (Central) 1A SINC Gull Coppice 1A/1B SINC Coldeast Hospital Pond 3Bi/5A SINC Swanwick Wood 1A SINC Burridge Road Meadow 2D SINC Bloomfield & Wellspring Copses 1A SINC Southlands Meadow East 2B SINC	 0.71km east 1.34km east 1.37km southwest 470m northeast 130m west 215m east 250m east 385m east 405m east 470m northwest 570m east 630m northeast 650m east 700m east 735m east 850m east 850m southwest 900m northwest 940m north 950m north 1km north	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: Southern scrub area likely to be important in the local landscape or maintaining ecological networks. Wooded boundaries and scrub on site are reflective of the wider landscape, which supports a lot of lowland woodland priority habitat. There will be little scope of additional land-take within the site whilst maintaining existing biodiversity and provision of biodiversity net gain. Reconfiguration of the site would need to take into consideration the protected species on the bunds. The proximity to the River will mean that the assessment will need to take into consideration impacts to the from air quality, hydrology and Solent nitrates, with an accompanying HRA is necessary. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 6.23km northeast	

Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**

Objective 4 Justification:
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.

Objective 5: Soils
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grades 1, 2 or 3 not present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Brownfield	
Net Effect:		**+**

Objective 5 Justification:
Land is brownfield, with no Grade 1, 2 or 3 soils present on site.

Objective 6: Historic environment
Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.

Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Green Buffer:	0.34km east	
Scheduled Monument:	N/A	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
Rookery Farm Barn & Cart Shed (Grade II Listed)	65m north (Closest)	
15 Listed Buildings	Within 250m	
19 Listed Buildings	Within 500m	
Conservation Areas:	N/A	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**

Objective 6 Justification:
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.

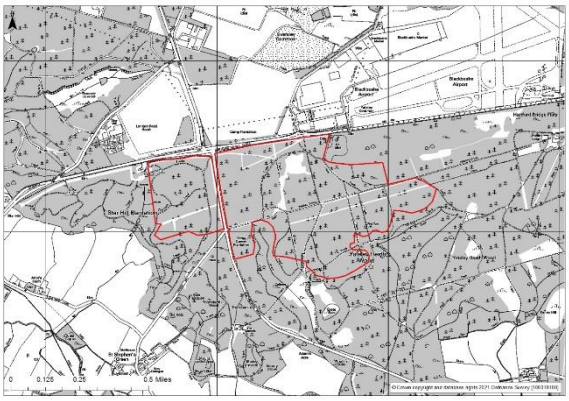
Objective 7: Water resources
Maintain and enhance the quality of ground, surface and coastal waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.

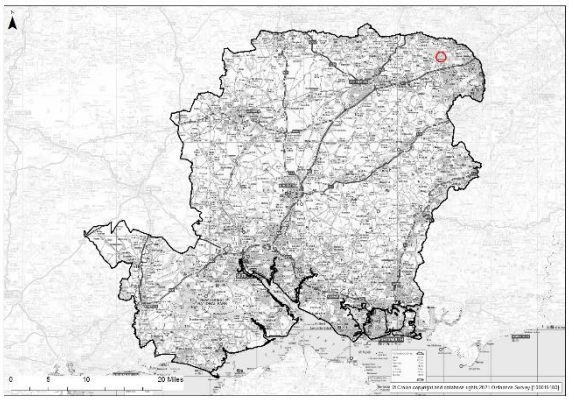
Within a groundwater source protection zone (SPZ)?	No	
Within 250m of a Public Water Supply (PWS) abstraction point?	No	
8m buffer of watercourses	Not within	

Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 7 Justification: The proposed site is not within a groundwater protection zone, 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)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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 (Site) Daedalus Airfield Safeguarding Zone Southampton Airport (Site) Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	 7.72km southeast 3.29km southeast 8.76km northwest Within	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	<30m north & east	
Proximity to schools?	0.68km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	0.74km south	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Proximity to Golf Course	 0.11km west 0.73km southwest 2.54km east	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3051 & A27	 0.83km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	0.03km south (1.12km west to junction)	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	

Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is the extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	Unknown	?
Recovered	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is the extension or redevelopment of existing aggregate recycling facility.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal would create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site.		

Site name: Bramshill Quarry (part)	Site ID: HAR02
Grid reference: SU 792 584 and SU 788 583	**Area (ha):** 81
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Hart District Council	





Site category: Waste importation	
Current use: Existing quarry	
Proposal: Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m^3 of inert waste material	
Restoration: As above	
Proposal nominated by: Carter Jonas on behalf of the Elvetham Estate	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposal to restore existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of inert waste material. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within an Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Within an air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Thames Basin Heaths SPA	Within	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	

National sites: Castle Bottom SSSI Castle Bottom NNR	 Within 0.90km north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores). Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		**--**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape:	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No Grade 1, 2 or 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing quarry site	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Modification of existing mineral extraction operation.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Red Buffer: Archaeology Alert Green Buffer: Scheduled Monument:	 1 on site 3 on site	

Festaen Dic	Adjacent east	
Historic Park:		
Bramshill Park	0.71km north	
Elvetham Hall	0.87km southwest	
Minley Manor	1.02km southeast	
Listed buildings:		
Milestone 34 (Grade II Listed)	220m northeast	
Conservation Areas:		
Elveltham Farm	0.56km southwest	
Hartfordbridge	0.68km	
Hartley Wintney	1.02km southwest	
Registered Battlefield:	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**

Objective 6 Justification:
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.

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, 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)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**

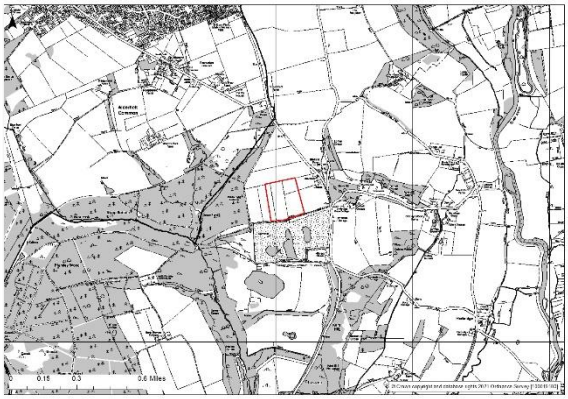
Objective 8 Justification:
The proposed site is neither within a groundwater protection zone nor within 250m of a public water supply.

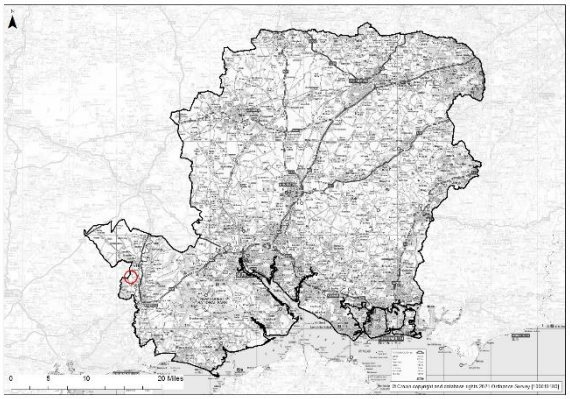
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Farnborough Airport Safeguarding Zone	Within (6.43km southeast of the Airport)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.75km southwest	
Proximity to schools?	2.43km southwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.88km southwest	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground	2.69km southwest	

Allotments Stables Golf Course	2.27km southwest 1.57km west 0.83km southwest	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A30 & A327	Adjacent north	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M3	1.86km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: The 2013 Transport Impact Assessment indicated there were 336 HGVs per day and 21% were Cemex operations at the time. The A30 divides the site into north and south, therefore alongside the incoming vehicle movements via Welsh Drive, the site has a conveyor bridge over the A30, which facilitates the material extracted from Southside to be transported to the processing plant over a conveyer bridge to the northside, rather than via the highway. Site Access currently used off a priority T junction on the A327, which has wide splays. The access is also shared with Collard which is focused on recycling. The site also has a signal controlled Access point on Blackbushes Road, 100m south of the A30 which provides, HGVs with a safe crossing point for extracted materials from east to the west of the road. The site is currently accessed via Welsh Drive which is priority junction with the A327, which is a 60MPH. South of the Site access, the A327 joins the A30 which links to the M3 via A327 Minley and via the A331. Alternative routing is North of the site Access road, the A327 leads to Reading and the A M4, although this is a longer route to an MRN/SRN. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP. A routeing agreement as detailed above would also be required.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Importation of approximately 740,000 m^3 of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, inert waste backfill	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Importation of approximately 740,000 m^3 of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		

Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 13 Justification: Importation of approximately 740,000 m^3 of inert waste material to restore existing permitted mineral extraction.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal would create temporary employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site. Restoration of existing permitted mineral extraction using the importation of approximately 740,000 m^3 of inert waste material.		

Site name: Hamer Warren Quarry	Site ID: NFD07
Grid reference: SU 130 107	**Area (ha):** 6.25
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / New Forest District Council	





Site category: Hazardous landfill
Current use: Active sand and gravel quarry
Proposal: Infilling of approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils (total capacity – 0.4 million tonnes)
Restoration: Restoration as per the permitted proposals of Bleak Hill II
Proposal nominated by: Inert Recycling UK Ltd.
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information: Site is currently permitted for sand and gravel extraction under planning permission 19/11325

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposal to infill approximately 6.25 ha of Bleak Hill II with asbestos contaminated soils. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:		

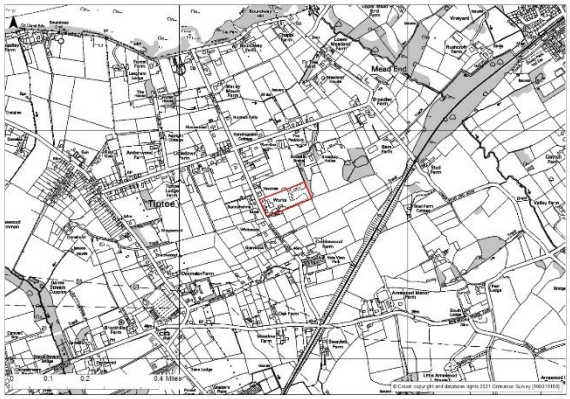
River Itchen SAC Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar Dorset Heaths SAC Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar The New Forest SAC New Forest SPA/Ramsar	1.46km 1.46km 1.58km 1.58km 3.14km 3.43km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: River Avon SSSI Avon Valley SSSI Cranborne Common SSSI Verwood Heaths SSSI New Forest SSSI	 1.48km east 1.48km east 1.64km west 3.32km southwest 3.5km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 5m³/day to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Stephens Castle LNR Ringwood Forest & Home Wood 1A/3Bi/3Bii/6A SINC Lomer Copse 1A SINC Lomer Meadow 2B/5B SINC Hamer Copse 1A SINC Cobley Copse (Cobley Wood) SINC	 3.93km southwest Adjacent to site 90m northeast 60m northeast 560m southwest 540m southeast	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 3 Justification: The site is very close to locally designated habitats, and in close proximity to the significant designations of the Dorset heaths. A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required to assess the potential impacts to integrity for the SPA/SAC. Dormice are known to be supported on site, but the large part of the site will contribute only a low level of interest. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 2.82km east	
Green Belt	>5km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Although within 5 km of the New Forest National Park, this is an existing site, and the proposal relates only to the nature of some of the infill to implement restoration to agreed levels. The landscape is currently in poor condition. The landscape is not considered to be sensitive in its current state, but it requires good mitigation to restore it to its former condition. Potential impact of development on the landscape: There will be little impact on this landscape as the site has already been extracted. Opportunities for enhancement: The final levels and ground restoration should be as approved for the existing planning permission for this site.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Active quarry site	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification:		

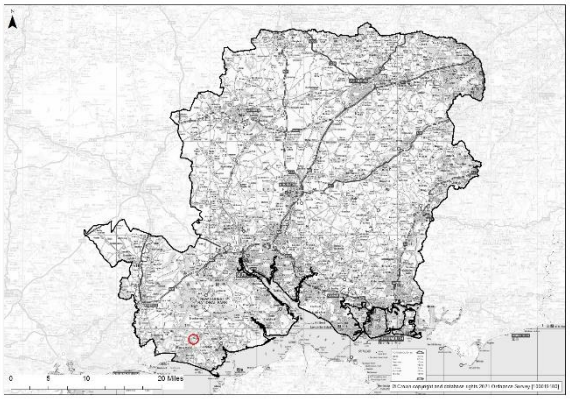
Soils have already or are already being stripped as part of current activity. Restoration would be as per the agreed restoration scheme.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Buffer Yellow Alerts: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Primrose Cottage (Grade II) Conservation Areas: Harbridge conservation area Registered Battlefield:	 0.65km east N/A N/A 0.19km east 1.2km south east N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Bournemouth Airport Safeguarding Zone	Within the zone (Airport 12km south)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.15km east	
Proximity to schools?	1.56km northwest	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.58km northeast	
Other: Recreation/ sports ground Allotments Golf Course	 0.88km north 3.79km northeast 2.62km sound	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A31 & B3081	 6km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)		

A31	6km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	Yes, hazardous	
Recycled	N/A	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 12 Justification: The asbestos contaminated soils replace other suitable waste material that would have been used to restore the site to agreed levels.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 13 Justification: No waste exported or minerals imported.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 4	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Waste (temporary)	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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.		
Objective 15: Green networks Enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure and enable safe access to countryside and greenspace.		

Public Rights of Way PRoW) on site or <50m	Yes - footpath 078/23a/1 runs along southern boundary of the site.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: 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.		

Site name: Tower View	Site ID: NNP01
Grid reference: SZ 264 977	**Area (ha):** 1.346
MWPA / LPA: New Forest National Park Authority	





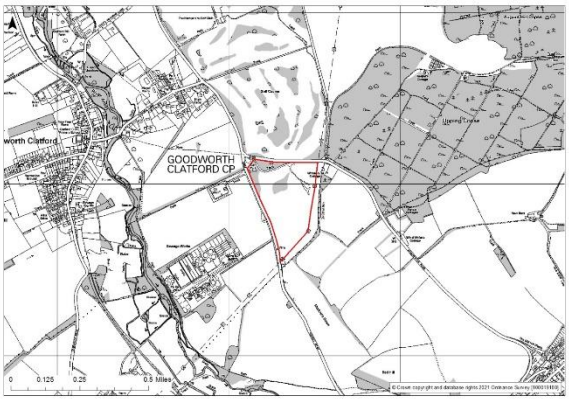
Site category: Waste processing		
Current use: Existing inert waste transfer facility		
Proposal: Redevelopment of existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling		
Restoration: None (permanent development)		
Proposal nominated by: G Farwell Ltd.		
Previous consideration within the plan making process:		
Additional information:		
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	**Distance / response**	**SA/SEA Judgement**
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: 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.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> The New Forest SAC	0.68km	

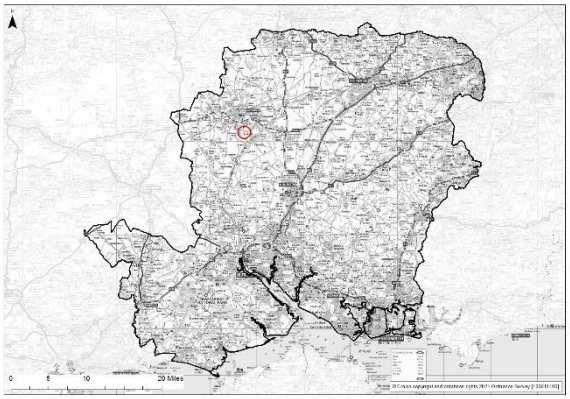
New Forest SPA/Ramsar	0.68km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: New Forest SSSI	 0.43km north	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Hordle Grange Wood 1A SINC Danes Stream Coppice 1A SINC	 900m south 1km west	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 Site is within	
Green Belt Dorset Green Belt	 1.1km southwest	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 4 Justification: 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	N/A	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing development	
Net Effect:		+
Objective 5 Justification: The site is an existing inert waste transfer facility.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets 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 Registered Battlefield:	 1.35km southeast N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)?	West of site within safeguarding zone.	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	Adjacent to north	
Proximity to schools?	0.8km west	
Proximity to hospitals?	5.5km east	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Stables Golf Course	 1.4km east 2.75km southwest 0.28km northwest 1.44km southwest	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction?	2.25km northwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	Not within 10km	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Potential	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: The proposal is to redevelop the existing site to allow for the storage of inert construction waste leading to recycling.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal may create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		

Site name: Whitehouse Field	Site ID: TSV01
Grid reference: SU 373 419	**Area (ha):** 17.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Landfill reworking

Current use: Completed inert landfill

Proposal: Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling as well as additional primary aggregate

Restoration: Importation of up to 500,000 m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration as a 5-hole golf course, in line with current planning permission

Proposal nominated by: Nelson Plant Hire

Previous consideration within the plan making process:

Additional information: Site has permanent permission for the construction of a 5-hole golf course under Test Valley Borough Council.

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Inert landfill reworking proposal. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	

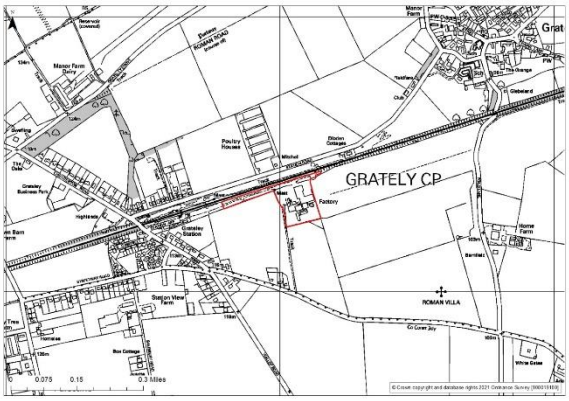
National sites: River Test SSSI Chilbolton Common SSSI Bransbury Common SSSI	 1.64km southeast 1.64km southeast 2.36km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape	>5km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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. 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. 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. 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. 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Formally Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Potentially former inert landfill site	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: Potentially a former inert landfill site		

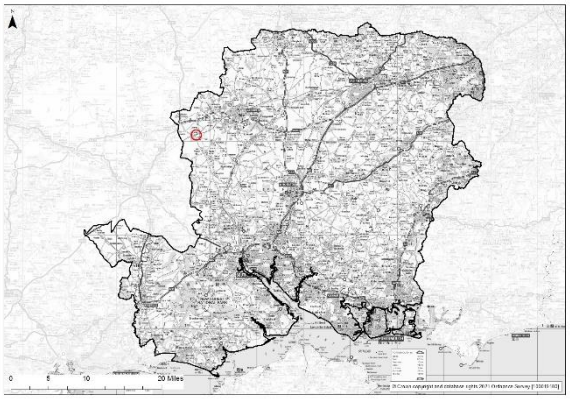
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets		
Archaeology Alert Orange Buffer	Adjacent northeast	
Scheduled Monument:		
Bury Hill Camp	2.72km northwest	
Historic Park:	N/A	
Listed buildings:		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: There are no archaeological sites currently recorded although evidence of previous field system can be traced. However, the archaeological records in the vicinity suggest that this landscape was utilised since the early prehistoric and farmed and settled certainly by the Iron Age but probably since the Neolithic. The site has a high archaeological potential, and it is very likely that archaeological remains will be encountered during development and mitigation required. It is unlikely that they will emerge as overriding to the allocation. However, Google earth images do suggest that golf course upgrade work may have caused localised disturbance to the site, and this may be the inert landfill referred to, presumably imported to create golf course features so there may be a coincidence between areas of landfill and areas of past disturbance. The underlying geology is chalk which has no palaeolithic potential. Palaeoliths have been found in the area associated with residual (lag) clay with flint deposits, however these are mapped east from the current site. There is one historic building within the vicinity of the proposed allocation site; Whitehouse Cottage (Grade II listed). Its setting is defined by a remote rural landscape. There is a visual link between the proposed site and the cottage, however the proposed site does not fully retain its original rural character. The proposal does have the potential to harm the setting of Whitehouse Cottage, however the harm is likely to be slight and could be minimised through effective screening. If appropriate design measures are introduced, there should be no constraint which would preclude allocation.		
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: 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)	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
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 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A3067 & B3420	 42m northwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A303	 2.03km north	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	 Road	
Net Effect:		**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 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Recovery of inert landfill material.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes, unknown backfill, however recovery of infilled inert waste.	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Recovery of inert landfill material. Importation of up to 500,000m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	N/A	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	

Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Recovery of inert landfill material.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Yes	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	No, temporary	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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	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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: Although, the statutory footpaths and restricted byway are within 50m of the proposed site, they terminate on the opposite side of the roads enclosing the site and would not be significantly impacted by the proposal. Excavation of historic inert landfill for aggregate recycling as well as additional primary aggregate. Importation of up to 500,000 m3 of inert waste material for deposition and restoration as a 5-hole golf course, in line with current planning permission.		

Site name: Grateley Bio Depot	Site ID: TSV02
Grid reference: SU 271 413	**Area (ha):** 2.45
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Waste processing
Current use: Existing inert waste processing and transfer facility
Proposal: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry
Restoration: None (permanent development)
Proposal nominated by: CA Stevens & Sons Transport Ltd.
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information:

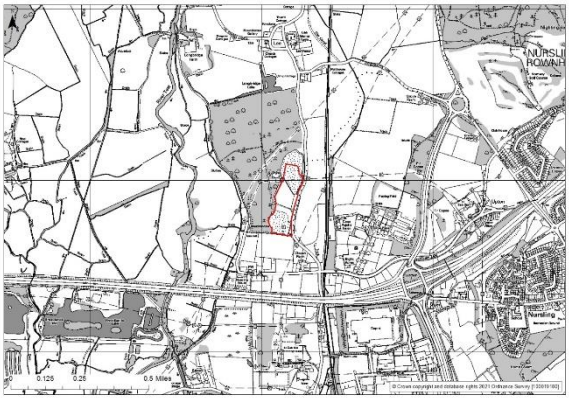
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: 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.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Porton Down SPA Salisbury Plain SAC	 2.19km 2.19km	

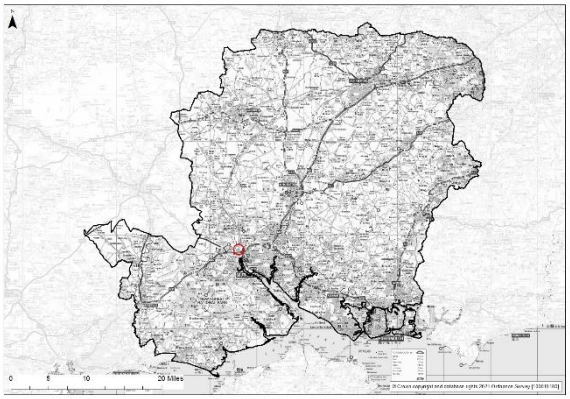
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: Quarley Hill Fort SSSI Porton Down SSSI	 1.05km north 2.19km southwest	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Grateley Station Grasslands 6A SINC	 30m west	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: The site is heavily developed, with some encroachment on the hedgerow boundaries, and no adequate stand-off for buildings and hardstanding. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	 9.5km northeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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 Potential impact of development on the landscape: This site his 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. 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Industrial site	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Existing waste site	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Existing inert waste processing site.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Orange Buffer: 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification:		

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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**+**
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
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.		

Routing to the SRN (A303) will be north along the B3084. The sensitivity of receptors along the preferred route will be low given that, although the majority of the route has low sensitivity to traffic flows, the route will travel through Grateley village, which includes residential areas bordered by adequate footways. Any future application would need to be supported by a Transport Assessment or Statement, which would consider the cumulative impacts of any permitted developments under the HMWP.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Redevelopment of the site to allow for recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Recycling of inert aggregates and soils for use in the construction industry will aid in aggregate self-sufficiency.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal is likely to create/maintain permanent 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Permanent development.		

Site name: Lee Lane, Nursling	Site ID: TSV03
Grid reference: SU 362 169	**Area (ha):** 2.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Concrete batching plant and waste processing	
Current use: Exiting concrete batching plant, waste transfer station, and inert waste recycling facility	
Proposal: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation, increasing site capacity from 75,000 tpa to 125,000 tpa	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: Collard Group Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Extension to existing site to contain a Ready-Mix Concrete facility and inert recycling operation. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: 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.		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	1.15km	

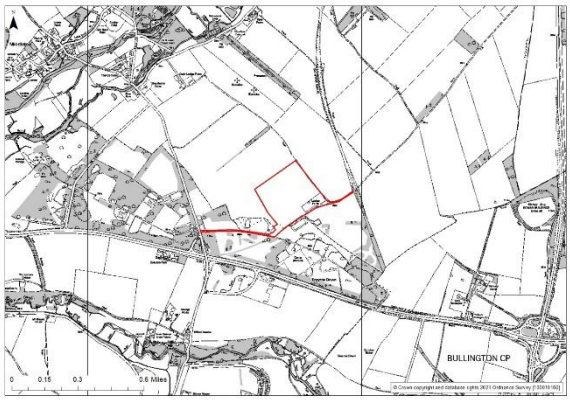
Solent Maritime SAC Solent and Dorset Coast SPA The New Forest SAC Emer Bog SAC	1.56km 3.08km 4.11km 4.83km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites: River Test SSSI	 0.49km west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where net additional gross internal floorspace is > 1,000m² or footprint exceeds 0.2ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 3 Justification: The grassland habitat may be of some ecological interest, and further data will be required to determine the significance of the loss of this habitat is the wider landscape context. Species rich grassland provides excellent foraging habitat for many protected species. Though the woodland is not identified as priority habitat, it will still have some locally important ecological significance. Woodland habitat sensitive to airborne pollutants. Proximity of River test will mean that consideration of nitrates from the site impacting the Solent international sites will need to be considered. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: New Forest National Park	 3.42Km west	
Green Belt	>10 km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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. Opportunities for enhancement: Improve the screen planting around the site. Plant along Lee Lane boundary. Look at improving the environment on Lee Lane. 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.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	No	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Restored gravel pit	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: Former gravel pit restored to pasture.		

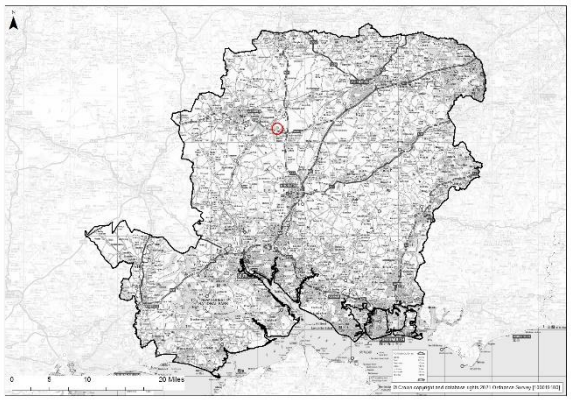
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Green Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Church Farm (Unknown Grade) 9 Listed Buildings Total Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	 0.2km south N/A N/A 310m south Within 500m N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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: 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: 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)? Southampton Airport	 Within safeguarding zone	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.98km east	
Proximity to schools?	1.41km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	3.4km southwest	
Other: Proximity to Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Proximity to Allotments Proximity to Stables Proximity to Golf Course	 1.47km southeast 1km southeast 0.37km south 1.04km west	
Net Effect:		**+**
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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		

Proximity of significant road junction? M27	0.8km south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	0.8km south	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: 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.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: 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.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: 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.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 5	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**

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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW on site or within 50m. Permanent development.		

Site name: A303 Enviropark Shooting School	Site ID: TSV04
Grid reference: SU 444 430	**Area (ha):** 15
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Mineral and/or waste	
Current use: Open grassland used as a shooting school	
Proposal: Extension to existing Enviropark site for potential waste and mineral use	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)	N/A	
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 1 Justification: 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.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: River Test SSSI,	0.72km south	

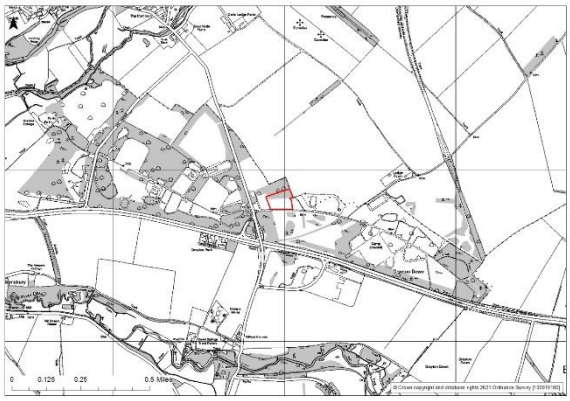
East Aston Common SSSI Bransbury Common SSSI	1.44km north 1.77km south west	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction. Large non-residential developments outside existing settlements/urban areas where footprint exceeds 1ha. Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion. Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill. Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Drayton Down (area 1) 2A/6A SINC Longparish Cornfields 6A SINC	 Adj. to southern boundary 325m north	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	 3.14km	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the AONB due to scale, design and location. The site is within the setting of the North Wessex Downs AONB. The impact of any minerals or waste development (temporary or permanent) will be dependent on the scale and design of the development. Landscape Assessment Summary: The road noise from the A303 is a major detractor in this otherwise tranquil, rural landscape. The existing industrial site, although relatively self-contained, is noticeable at its access point onto the B-road. The site is relatively well screened from the adjacent landscape by virtue of the topography, shelterbelts and bunding. Providing the proposals do not extend beyond the existing bunding, the visual sensitivity is low, and the likely visual effect is neutral. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Visual intrusion into open vistas. The existing landscape is already disturbed, with various industrial and commercial uses including the adjacent solar farm. The sensitivity is low, and the likely effect of the proposal on the landscape is neutral. Opportunities for enhancement: Additional planting around the entrance to the site at the junction with the B-road to reduce visual impact and intrusion into the country lane. Existing bund planting could be further enhanced with native species trees/shrubs and enrichment of grassland to create biodiverse meadow areas.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
ALC Grade	Grade 3 present	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part-greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification:		

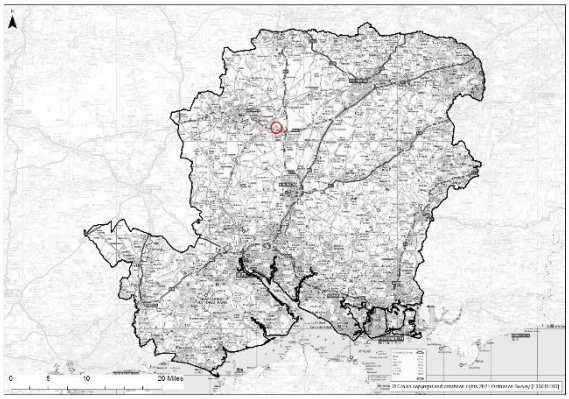
Although the site has been disturbed and modified, consideration should be given to protection of soil quality.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Scheduled Monument: Tidbury Ring The Andyke Historic Park: Listed buildings: Closest = Grade II listed Granary at South Side Farmhouse Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield: Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	 1.16km east 1.18km west N/A 1.09km north west N/A N/A On site	
Net Effect:		**0**
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	
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.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Middle Wallop Airfield safeguarding zone	 9.36km south west	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.69km south	
Proximity to schools?	1.24km south and 1.78km north west	
Proximity to hospitals?	9.25km north west	
Other Recreation ground/sports pitches Golf course	 1.7km north west 6.31km west	

Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 9 Justification: The site is sufficiently distant from residential and amenity development.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction	<50m south west A303	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN)	<50m south west A303	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes (potential)	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Potential for site to cater for a range of waste and minerals uses		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes (potential)	
Composted	Yes (potential)	
Recovered	Yes (potential)	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Potential for site to cater for a range of waste and minerals uses		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes (potential)	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes (potential)	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective13 Justification: The potential for waste importation at this site is currently unknown.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 7	
Minerals (temporary) development?	Possible	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Possible	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification:		

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		
Net Effect:		**0**
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.		

Site name: Land west of A303 Enviropark	Site ID: TSV05
Grid reference: SU 439 428	**Area (ha):** 1.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Test Valley Borough Council	





Site category: Waste storage and transfer
Current use: Recently developed Incinerator Bottom Ash storage area
Proposal: Extension of the existing A303 Enviropark for the storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) - total capacity 63,000 tpa.
Restoration: None (permanent development)
Proposal nominated by: Raymond Brown Quarry Products Ltd.
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information:

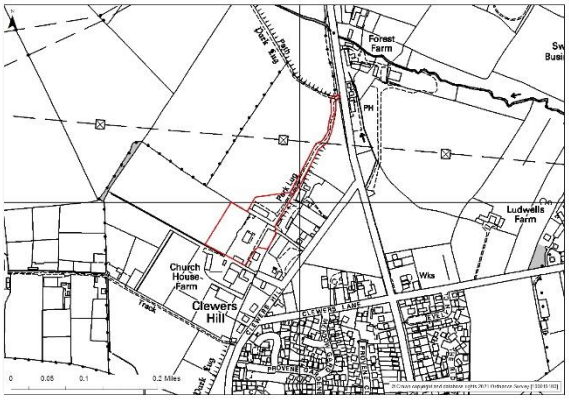
Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposal for storage and transfer of Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) (already implemented). Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>10km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites:		

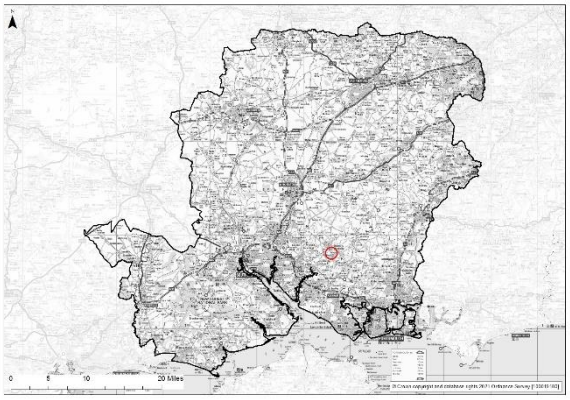
River Test SSSI East Aston Common SSSI Bransbury Common	0.82km south 1.81km southwest 1.81km south	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: N/A		
Local sites: Anton Lakes LNR Drayton Down (Area 1) 2A/6A SINC Longparish Cornfields 6A SINC	 8.58km northwest 280m southeast 560m north	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: North Wessex Downs AONB	 3.46km north	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	None on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification 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.		
Objective 5: Soils 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	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 5 Justification: The extension site has already been cleared and is operating as an IBA storage area.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer: 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) Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	1.03km north N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Middle Wallop Airfield Safeguarding Zone	 9.36km southwest	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.69km south	
Proximity to schools?	1.31km south	
Proximity to hospitals?	9.25km northwest	
Other: Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Golf Course	 1.7km northwest 6.31km west	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 9 Justification: The site is sufficiently distant from residential and amenity development.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A303	 80m southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A303	 80m southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification:		

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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Storage and transfer (recycling) of IBM.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes (Storage for Recycling)	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Storage and transfer (recycling) of IBM.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: IBM will be exported for processing/recycling but lack of detail on whether out of 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?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: 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.		
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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: No PRoW on or within 50m of the site. Permanent development		

Site name: Church Farm	Site ID: WIN01
Grid reference: SU 558 159	**Area (ha):** 2
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council	





Site category: Waste processing	
Current use: Open agricultural land	
Proposal: Development of a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: Sicon Farm Contractors Ltd. & CWM Aggregates Ltd.	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	Unknown	
Supports renewables?	Unknown	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**?**
Objective 1 Justification: 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.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites:	>5km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	No	
National sites: The Moors, Bishops Waltham SSSI	0.38km north	

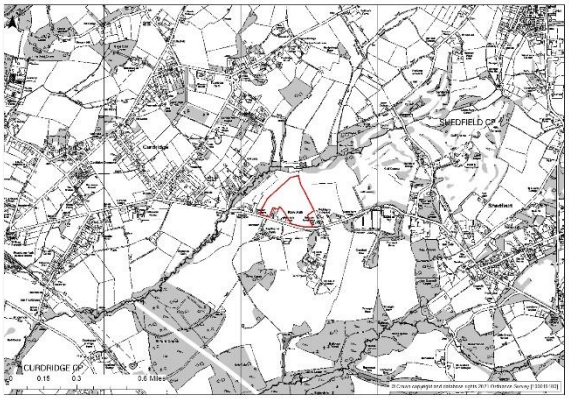
Waltham Chase Meadows SSSI	0.95km southeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t). Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management. Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: The Moors, Bishops Waltham KBR Bishops Waltham Branch Line LNR Dundridge Meadows LNR Claylands LNR Alexander's Moors 2A SINC Pumping Station Meadow 2A/6A SINC Suett's Farm Meadow 2B SINC Suett's Lane West 1A SINC The Moors Meadows 2A/6A SINC Hoe Lane Meadow 2D SINC	 0.55km north 1.53km northwest 1.8km north 2.15km northwest 700m northeast 630m northeast 620m northeast 720m northeast 730m northeast 890m northeast	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 3 Justification: 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.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	0.37km north (to road access = closest point)	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: Any proposal would need to ensure that it did not have an adverse impact on the natural beauty of the National Park due to scale, design and location. The landscape of this site comprises pasture (ley), bounded by historic oak lined hedgerows. A former landfill site, following sand/gravel extraction, the current condition is Good. The prime sensitivities are the historic boundary hedgerows/hedgerow trees and its location in the settlement gap between Waltham Chase and Bishops Waltham. The overall landscape sensitivity is considered medium. The proposals may have a moderately adverse effect on the landscape. The relatively flat topography and the boundary vegetation reduce long distance although there are close views from the PRoW, residential properties and passing traffic on the B-road. The field adjacent the B2177 is too visually sensitive to be developed without having a negative impact on both the historic boundary hedgerow trees, the adjacent listed buildings and the Local Gap as viewed from the B2177. The visual sensitivity of this small parcel of land is high while that of the larger field behind is considered medium. The proposals (if contained to the area furthest from the road) are likely to have a moderate adverse effect. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Potential negative impact on mature hedgerows and statuesque hedgerow trees. Potential urbanising influence on this rural Local Gap. Opportunities for enhancement: Existing historic boundary hedgerows and specimen oaks must be protected by generous buffer zones. Screening for the PRoW might comprise low bunding and substantial hedgerow planting with specimen oaks, comparable to those existing on adjacent boundaries.		
Objective 5: Soils Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Part-greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification:		

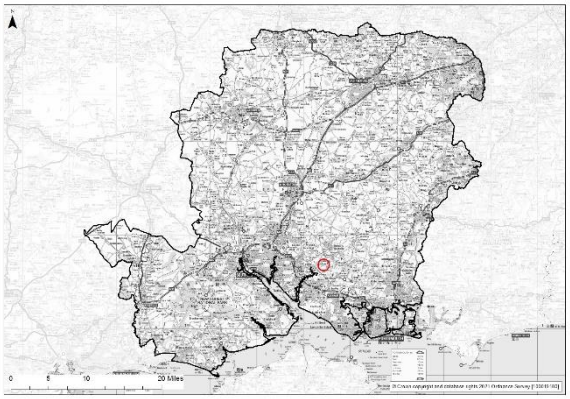
Land is part-greenfield, with ALC Grade 3 present on site. Consideration should be given, therefore, to protection of soil quality during development.		
Objective 6: Historic environment Protect and conserve the historic environment, significance of heritage assets and features and their setting.		
<u>Heritage Assets</u> Scheduled Monument: Bishops Waltham Palace Two Bowl Barrows Historic Park: Listed buildings: Church House Farmhouse (Grade II) 4 Listed Buildings 6 Listed Buildings Conservation Areas: Bishops Waltham Conservation Area Registered Battlefield:	 1.23km northwest 1.34km northeast N/A N/A Within 10m east Within 250m Within 500m 1.21km northwest N/A	
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.		

Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	Airport 10.2km west (within Safeguarding Zone)	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	Within 10m east	
Proximity to schools?	0.93km east	
Proximity to hospitals?	8.23km southwest	
Other: Recreation Ground/ Sports Pitch Allotments Stables Golf Course	 0.82km east 2.47km northwest 0.2km southwest 1.34km south	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? B3035 & A334	4.35km southwest	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	8.32km southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**-**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Proposal as a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	Yes	
Recovered	Unknown	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Proposal as a facility for recycling concrete, hardcore, inert soils and green waste for use in the construction industry		

Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: Recycling of concrete and hardcore for use in the construction industry will enhance minerals self-sufficiency.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha	Unknown	
Deprivation index in locality	Decile 9	
Minerals (temporary) development	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
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?	Yes, footpath 207/22/1 would share access point from B2177.	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: Separating footpath access from vehicle access would eliminate risk to footpath users from vehicle movements. Permanent development.		

Site name: Silverlake Automotive Recycling	Site ID: WIN02
Grid reference: SU 543 136	**Area (ha):** 7.5
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council	





Site category: End of Life Vehicles	
Current use: Open agricultural land	
Proposal: 7.5 ha extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility	
Restoration: None (permanent development)	
Proposal nominated by: Silverlake Automotive Recycling	
Previous consideration within the plan making process:	
Additional information:	

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility proposal. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
<u>International sites:</u> Solent Maritime SAC Solent & Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar	 2.05km 2.05km	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
<u>National sites:</u>		

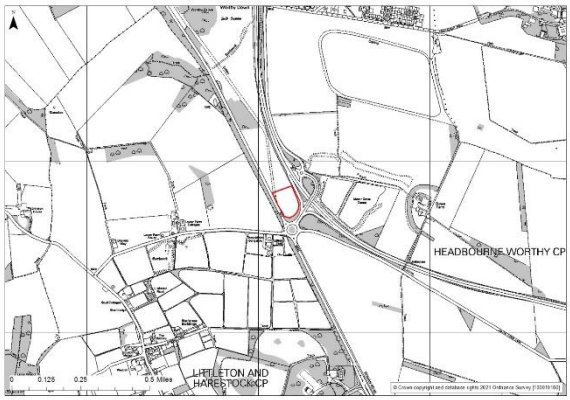
Upper Hamble Estuary & Woods SSSI Botley Wood & Everett's & Mushes Copses SSSI Waltham Chase Meadows	2.07km southwest 2.11km south 2.12km northeast	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: 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 Ferny 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 & East Croft Row 1B.1Cii/2B/5B SINC Gulley Copse, Shedfield 1Cii SINC	 3.32km southwest Adjacent north 20m northeast 220m southwest 300m northeast 320m south 460m north 460m southeast 660m southwest 680m southeast 690m south 70m north 720m southeast 910m southeast 950m south 970m southeast	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: 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. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 2.95km east	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC Land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: 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. 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. 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. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Suburbanisation and urban fringe encroachment onto the existing rural agricultural landscape. 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.		
Objective 5: Soils		

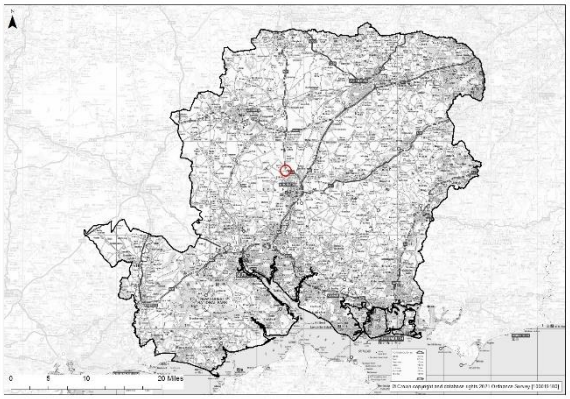
Maintain and protect soil quality and protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.		
Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Grade	Grade 3	
Contaminated / brownfield land	Greenfield	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: The proposal would result in the removal of Grade 3 agricultural 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.		
Heritage Assets: Archaeology Green Alert Buffer: Archaeology Orange Alert Buffer: Scheduled Monument: Historic Park: Listed buildings: Rowash Farmhouse (Grade II) 2 listed buildings 3 listed buildings Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	 0.71km east 0.8km east N/A N/A N/A 35m east Within 250m of site Within 500m of site N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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	
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.		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: 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.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A334 & B3035	 1.84km west	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) M27	 5.48km southwest	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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 Fore& 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	N/A	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 11 Justification: Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Extension to the existing End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facility.		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency		

Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The degree of waste material exported from the site from processed vehicles is not known.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	N/A	
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 6	
Minerals (temporary) development?	N/A	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
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 <50m	No	
Proposed restoration will enhance networks of green and blue infrastructure	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: There are no PRoW within or within 50m of the proposed extension site or existing road entrance. Permanent development.		

Site name: Three Maids Hill	Site ID: WIN04
Grid reference: SU 462 338	**Area (ha):** 1.8
MWPA / LPA: Hampshire County Council / Winchester City Council	





Site category: Waste processing
Current use: Open agricultural land
Proposal: Development of an inert recycling facility
Restoration: None (permanent development)
Proposal nominated by: IRUK Waste Planning & Consultancy Ltd
Previous consideration within the plan making process:
Additional information: Site has previously been refused planning permission for the same proposed development under application 20/01765/HCS.

Receptor / Sustainability Issue	Distance / response	SA/SEA Judgement
Objective 1: Climate Change Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.		
Generates energy/heat production?	N/A	
Supports renewables?	N/A	
Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Site in flood Zone 1, 2 and/or 3?	Flood Zone 1	
Sand/gravel extraction (water compatible)?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 1 Justification: Proposal for an inert recycling facility. Materials transportation by road. Within Flood Zone 1.		
Objective 2: Air Quality 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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 2 Justification: Not within Air Quality Management Area. Transportation by road. Not within close proximity to air quality sensitive ecological receptors (International sites).		
Objective 3: Biodiversity / Geodiversity Protect, maintain, and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity including natural habitats, flora and fauna and protected species.		
International sites: River Itchen SAC	3.45km southeast	
Screened in by HRA Screening Assessment?	Yes	
National sites:		

River Itchen SSSI Crab Wood SSSI	3.09km southeast 4.41km southwest	
Relevant SSSI Impact Risk Zone Issues: Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t). Any discharge of water or liquid waste that is discharged to ground (i.e. to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.		
Local sites: Crab Wood LNR Worthy Copse 1A SINC Worthy Grove 1A/1B SINC	 4.14km southwest 520m north 1km north	
Net Effect:		-
Objective 3 Justification: Mature boundaries provide significant opportunities for enhancement within the site. Field margins may be of higher value depending on the arable regime. Provision of connectivity across the north of the site would provide enhancement. Potential impacts on International sites and associated SSSI units will be addressed in the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the HMWP Partial Update Draft Plan.		
Objective 4: Landscape / townscape Protect and enhance landscape and townscape character, local distinctiveness and tranquillity.		
Nationally designated landscape: South Downs National Park	 3.47km southeast	
Green Belt	>10km	
TPO	Not on HCC land	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 4 Justification: The site is currently pasture bounded by A-roads including the major A34 trunk road. The condition is Good. The landscape is aurally disturbed by virtue of the surrounding major roads and interchange, (although it "reads" visually as part of the countryside associated with the open chalk downland of Worthy Down). It is on the edge of the open downs landscape character area, north of Winchester. It has a moderate landscape sensitivity. The proposal would likely have a moderate adverse landscape effect by virtue of introducing development into the edge of perceived countryside. Although partially screened by surrounding vegetation, the site has medium visual sensitivity due to the topography and proximity of receptors. The presence of existing, and potential for further, boundary screen planting gives the likely visual effect of the proposal a moderate adverse rating. Potential impact of development on the landscape: Interruption of the flow of the gently sloping open landscape, the extension of the historic downland at Worthy Down. Introduction of urbanising elements into this rural character area. Opportunities for enhancement: Additional screening is needed both along the south and west boundaries. This to include both bunding and planting to enhance the existing planting. Proposals need to be sympathetically designed and located within the site so as to sit in the bowl of the land to reduce visual impact. Enhancement of the site to chalk downland in keeping with the historic landscape character of open downs.		
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	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 5 Justification: The proposal would result in the removal of Grade 3 agricultural sols and 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.		
Heritage Assets Archaeology Alert Yellow Buffer:	 0.3km southeast	

Scheduled Monument: Worthy Down Ditch Bowl Barrow Woodham Farm Historic Park: Listed buildings: Conservation Areas: Registered Battlefield:	 0.91km north 1.35km northwest 2.25km east N/A N/A N/A N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 6 Justification: 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.		
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.		
Objective 9: Communities Minimise negative impacts of waste management facilities and mineral extraction on people and local communities.		
Proximity to Airport/aerodrome (safeguarding)? Southampton Airport Safeguarding Zone	 2.04km southwest	
Proximity to residential dwellings?	0.15km southwest	
Proximity to schools?	2.05km northeast	
Proximity to hospitals?	4.37km south	
Other: Recreation/ Sports Ground Allotments Stables Golf Course	 1.1km south 3.23km south 3.06km southwest 3.53km south	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 9 Justification: Site is separated from residential properties by vegetation screening and roads and potential impacts could be further minimised by addition mitigation.		
Objective 10: Transport Minimise the impact of the transportation of aggregates and waste products on the local and strategic transport network.		
Proximity of significant road junction? A272 & A34	 40m south	
Proximity of Strategic Road Network (SRN) A34	 40m east	

Method of materials transportation – road, rail and/or water?	Road	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 10 Justification: 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.		
Objective 11: Sustainable minerals supply Support sustainable extraction, re-use and recycling of mineral and aggregate resources.		
Does the proposal support production of recycled and secondary aggregate?	Yes	
Is the proposal an extension of existing mineral extraction?	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 11 Justification: Proposed inert recycling facility		
Objective 12: Waste Hierarchy Contribute towards moving up the waste hierarchy in the Plan area.		
Landfilled	N/A	
Recycled	Yes. Inert waste	
Composted	N/A	
Recovered	N/A	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 12 Justification: Proposed inert recycling facility		
Objective 13: Minerals and waste self-sufficiency Enable the Plan area to be self-sufficient in its waste management and provide an adequate supply of minerals to meet its local needs.		
Increased waste management / processing capacity?	Yes	
Minerals extraction or wharf or rail depot?	N/A	
Helps with production of secondary and recycled aggregate?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 13 Justification: The proposal would increase the local provision of secondary aggregate.		
Objective 14: Economic Support the Plan area's economic growth and reduce disparities across the area.		
Job creation / Ha?	Unknown	?
Deprivation index in locality?	Decile 8	
Minerals (temporary) development?	No	
Waste (potentially permanent) development?	Yes	
Net Effect:		**+**
Objective 14 Justification: The proposal would create permanent employment, although number of jobs created is currently unknown. The proposal 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	N/A	
Net Effect:		**0**
Objective 15 Justification: 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
Objectives and Context	
The plans or programs purpose and objectives are made clear.	Sections 1 and 3 (Table 3.1)
Environmental issues and constraints, including international environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Section 2 / Revised Baseline Report
SA/SEA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Table 2.2
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Section 2, Appendix A
Conflicts that exist between SA/SEA objectives, between SA/SEA and plan objectives and between SA/SEA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Table 2.2, Table 3.2, Table 3.4, Appendix C
Scoping	
Consultation Bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.	Revised Scoping Report, Section 2
The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Scoping Report Table 2.1
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Section 2
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Table 4.1 of the Scoping Report
Alternatives	
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
Alternatives include ‘do minimum’ and/or ‘business as usual’ scenarios wherever relevant.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.	Section 3 / Appendices C, D, E, F, G
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Section 3 and 4
Baseline Information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan or programme are described.	Section 2, Revised baseline Report

Environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan.	Revised Baseline Report
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Section 2 and 4
Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; other likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate.	Section 3
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Section 3
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Section 4
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Sections 3 and 4
The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	Section 3
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Section 2
Mitigation Measures	
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme are indicated.	Section 3 Appendices C, D, E, F and I
Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	Section 3 Appendices C, D, E, F and I
The Environmental Report (Interim)	
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
Consultation	
The SA/SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	Section 2
Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan or programme are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Plan and Environmental Report.	Section 2
Decision-making and information on the decision	
The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan or programme.	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.
Monitoring Measures	
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA/SEA.	Section 4
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan or programme to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA/SEA.	Section 4
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	Section 4

Appendix I: Site specific example mitigation measures

Sites	Examples of mitigation measures
Minerals Sites	
Basingstoke Sidings (BSK01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes • *Historic environment*: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Water environment*: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; pest control • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Public access / green networks*: public access assessment and potential diversions
Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Land at Goleigh Farm (ESH01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development

	• *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Flood risk*: Flood risk assessment • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Frith End Quarry Extension (ESH02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Flood risk*: Flood risk assessment • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Holybourne Rail Terminal (ESH03)	• *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Warren Heath West & Warren Heath East (HAR01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes

	• *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Bramshill Quarry Extension (HAR03)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversion
Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Yeatton Farm (NFD02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities

	• *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Purple Haze (NFD03)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Midgham Farm (NFD04)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Hyde Farm, Bickton (NFD05)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer

	• *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Flood risk*: Flood risk assessment • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Cobley Wood (NFD06)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Totton Sidings (NFD08)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Flood risk*: Flood risk assessment • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road

Leamouth Wharf (SOU01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Water environment*: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Roke Manor Quarry Extension (Stanbridge Ranvilles Farm) (TSV06)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Land at the Triangle (TSV07)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme

Andover Sidings (TSV09)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; archaeological assessment; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Dunwood Fruit Farm (TSV10)	• *Biodiversity:* Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Historic environment:* Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; pest control • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Cutty Brow (TSV08)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Micheldever Sidings (WIN03)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Water environment*: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road

Waste Sites	
Land at Deer Park Farm (EAL01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Down Barn Farm (FAR01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Water environment*: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Land off Boarhunt Road (FAR02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Water environment*: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination) • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road

Rookery Farm (FAR03)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Bramshill Quarry (part) (HAR02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Hamer Warren Quarry (NFD07)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT

	• *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Tower View (NNP01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme
Whitehouse Field (TSV01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; public access assessment and potential diversions
Grateley Bio Depot (TSV02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Historic environment*: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT

	• *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Nursling Lee Lane (TSV03)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; phasing of development; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions
A303 Enviropark Shooting School (TSV04)	• *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; afteruse, restoration and aftercare scheme; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Water environment*: Water management schemes – could include long-term management through S106, as appropriate; contamination management schemes (e.g. oil contamination)
Land west of A303 Enviropark (TSV05)	• *Landscape:* Screening/buffer • *Water environment*: Water management scheme • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Church Farm (WIN01)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; ecology/biodiversity management plan (secured through S106) • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road • *Public access / green networks*: Public access assessment and potential diversions
Silverlake Automotive Recycling (WIN02)	• *Biodiversity*: Management and enhancement schemes; phasing of development • *Air quality*: Siting; stand-off; screening / buffer • *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; phasing of development; long term management; landscape management plan (secured through S106)

	• *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Historic environment*: Long term management; archaeological assessment; archaeological watching brief; screening/buffer; landscape schemes • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control • *Traffic*: HGV routing agreements and restrictions • *Noise*: Noise management schemes; use of BAT • *Dust*: Suppression schemes; enclosure and cleaning of vehicles / haul road
Three Maids Hill (WIN04)	• *Landscape:* Screening/buffer; landscape schemes; onsite landscaping; long term management; landscape management plan (secured through S106) • *Design*: Specifications and siting of facilities • *Soil quality*: Soil management scheme; soil storage and stabilisation; phasing of development • *Communities*: Stand-off; screening/buffer; hours of working; phasing of development; pest control

A summary of this document can be made available in large print, in Braille or audio cassette. Copies in other languages may also be obtained. Please contact Hampshire County Council by email HMWP.consult@hants.gov.uk or by calling 01962 846746.