

**Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) policies to be superseded upon adoption of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan**

**Spatial strategy policies**

Policy S1 (Sustainable Design, Construction and Demolition)

New built development should facilitate the efficient use of resources through:

- a. Designs and layouts that allow the effective sorting, recycling and composting of waste;
- b. Design principles and construction methods that minimise primary aggregate use and encourage the use of high-quality building materials made from recycled and secondary sources;
- c. Construction and demolition methods that minimise waste production and re-use/recycle materials, as far as practicable on-site.

Policy S2 - Waste growth and demand for natural resources

The rate of growth in controlled waste will be reduced so that the annual amount of municipal, commercial and industrial waste requiring management will be stabilised at 3.12 million tonnes a year by 2025. Likewise, primary aggregate consumption will be stabilised at 2016 levels.

Policy S3 (Self Sufficiency)

By 2016, Hampshire will achieve 'net self sufficiency' in waste management capacity and waste will be disposed of at the nearest appropriate site. No provision will be made for London's waste in the period to 2016, provision post-2016 will be considered by a review of the Strategy.

Policy S4 (Recycling and Composting)

There will be a progressive increase in the average recycling and composting rates for all municipal, commercial and industrial waste to 50% in 2010; 55% in 2015 and; 60% in 2020.

Policy S5 (Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment)

Waste management capacity (including specialist facilities as detailed in Policy S7) will be provided in the period to 2020, as follows:

- Recycling and Composting – facilities for the reception, storage, segregation and processing of 1.86 million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (and associated bulking-up, transfer and contingency storage facilities);
- Recovery and Treatment - facilities for the reception, storage and treatment of 0.93 million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (and associated bulking-up and transfer facilities).

Policy S6 (Landfill)

During the period to 2020, up to 5.3 million tonnes of non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided within the Landfill Potential Area shown on the Key Diagram. By 2015, the landfilling of untreated municipal waste will cease. Where technically and environmentally appropriate, non-hazardous landfill

void will be conserved by the reuse of inert daily cover materials, or the use of alternative daily cover materials.

During the period to 2020, 18.5 million tonnes of non-recyclable inert waste will be used:

- a. in restoring mineral excavations and for landfill engineering, or
- b. for civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, or
- c. beneficially at the site of production.

Additionally, provision for London's landfill requirements post 2016 will be considered by a review of the Strategy.

#### Policy S7 (Specialist Waste)

Hazardous waste management capacity will be increased by reviewing and revising the capacity and potential of existing treatment and landfill sites.

Provision will be made for the following specialist waste operations:

- a. Biological processing, capable of handling 385,000 tonnes a year of biowaste, and
- b. Soil Hospitals (for remediation of contaminated soils) capable of treating 35,000 tonnes a year, and
- c. Recycling (or Treatment) of Air Pollution Control Residues capable of handling at least 20,000 tonnes a year, and
- d. Energy Recovery from Waste Biomass (inc. Wood) capable of handling a minimum of 50,000 tonnes a year of contaminated waste wood, and
- e. If needed, disassembly plants capable of handling 35,000 tonnes a year of waste electrical equipment, and
- f. Facilities on farms for the storage/processing and recycling of farm waste, and
- g. If needed, expansion of existing sites or new sites for the treatment of sewage and trade effluent.

#### Policy S8 - Sand and Gravel

Provision will be made for the production of land-won sand and gravel at a rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2010, principally from within the Mineral Resource Areas shown on the Key Diagram. To meet local needs from indigenous materials the following local apportionment will apply for the period to 2016:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| ○ North East Hampshire                            | 0.433 mtpa |
| ○ Forest (excluding the New Forest National Park) | 1.163 mtpa |
| ○ Downland  | 0.643 mtpa |
| ○ South Hampshire                                 | 0.391 mtpa |

The Mineral Planning Authorities will endeavour to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of planning permissions for the extraction of sand and gravel.

In the event that the South East Plan apportionment for Hampshire is modified the sand and gravel production and local apportionment will be adjusted accordingly.

Policy S9 (Recycled and Secondary Aggregate)

By 2016, production capacity will be provided for the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates at a rate of 1.7 million tonnes a year, including provision for the reprocessing of 100,000 tonnes of incinerator bottom ash.

Policy S10 (Chalk)

The small-scale extraction of chalk for agricultural and industrial uses is supported. Extraction of chalk for other uses, such as use as aggregate or as a fill or engineering material, will be opposed.

Policy S11 (Clay)

Provision will be made for maintaining a reserve of brick-making clay, sufficient to last 25 years at current rates of supply. The export of brick making clay for other uses is not supported.

Policy S12 (Oil and Gas)

The exploration, appraisal and commercial production of oil and gas, and ancillary development, is supported, except within the New Forest National Park.

Policy S13 (Wharves and Rail Depots) was quashed, following the High Court Challenge in 2008.

Policy S14 (Safeguarding of Existing Development) was quashed, following the High Court Challenge in 2008.

Policy S15 (Sterilisation)

Proposals for permanent development which would sterilise mineral deposits shown on the Key Diagram, or subsequently in the Hampshire Minerals Plan or on the Proposals Map, will be resisted unless provision is made for extraction prior to the commencement of development, or other planning considerations apply.

Policy S16 (Location of Waste Management)

All areas of major new development, including those on greenfield and brownfield land, and especially those containing new or redeveloping employment land, should accommodate an appropriate proportion of the waste management capacity for recycling, composting or recovery and treatment set out in Policy S5.

Strategic facilities, shall be located within the North East Hampshire or South Hampshire areas shown on the Key Diagram.

Policy S17 (Co-location, Systems and Infrastructure)

Minerals and waste development should increase resource recovery and efficiency by the:

- Co-location of compatible minerals and waste facilities, including where appropriate, with suitable reprocessing, manufacturing or industrial uses;
- Use of 'reverse logistics' bulking and transfer for the movement of materials;
- Optimisation of waste collection and handling system to allow the joint collection and handling of similar types of municipal, commercial and industrial waste.

#### Policy S18 (Site Selection)

Sites and locations for the minerals and waste development required by this Strategy will be identified in the Hampshire Waste Management Plan and the Hampshire Minerals Plan, using the methodology and factors identified in Appendix 2.

### **Development control policies**

#### Policy DC1 (Sustainable Minerals and Waste Development)

Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they meet the standards outlined in Policy S1 and, in appropriate circumstances, are designed and constructed to use water and energy efficiently.

#### Policy DC2 (Sites with International and National Designations)

Minerals and waste development, which is likely to prejudice the purpose of the following designated sites and their settings, will not be permitted unless the reasons for development outweigh the likely adverse impact, taking into account the requirements of relevant legislation and guidance.

##### Internationally Designated Sites:

European Sites (Special Protection Areas, proposed Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, proposed Special Areas of Conservation) and Ramsar sites (Wetlands of International Importance);

##### Nationally Designated Sites:

The New Forest National Park, the proposed South Downs National Park and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Listed Buildings, and sites on the National Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest; Registered Battlefields.

In all cases, applications will be subject to the most rigorous examination.

#### Policy DC3 (Impact on Landscape and Townscape)

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely visual impact of the proposed development and its impact on, and the need to maintain and enhance, the distinctive character of the landscape or townscape. If necessary, additional design, landscaping, planting and screening, including planting in advance of the commencement of the development, should be proposed.

#### Policy DC4 (Historic Heritage)

Minerals and waste development will be granted if due regard is given to the likely effects on the need to protect and safeguard sites of archaeological, historical, and architectural importance, and the settings of these sites.

#### Policy DC5 - Green Belt

Minerals and waste development, other than for time-limited minerals and waste operations and ancillary development, will not be permitted, in the South West Hampshire Green Belt unless there are special circumstances which may make a location in these areas appropriate and the highest standards of development are applied.

#### Policy DC6 (Highways)

Major mineral extractions, landfills and 'strategic' recycling, aggregate processing and recovery and treatment facilities, will be permitted provided they have a suitable access to and/or route to the minerals and waste lorry route as illustrated on the Key Diagram. In all cases, minerals and waste development will only be permitted if it pays due regard to the likely volume and nature of traffic that would be generated by the proposal and the suitability of the proposed access to the site and of the road network that would be affected.

Consideration should be given to highway capacity, road and pedestrian safety, congestion and environmental impact, and whether any highway improvements are required and whether these could be carried out satisfactorily without causing unacceptable environmental impact.

#### Policy DC7 (Biodiversity)

Minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely effects of the proposed development on biodiversity and, where possible, proposals should conserve and enhance biodiversity.

Development likely to adversely impact upon 'regionally or locally designated sites or protected species' – designated in adopted Local Plans or Local Development Frameworks – (including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), Species of Principal Importance for Biodiversity, Regionally Important Geological Sites and Local Nature Reserves) shall only be permitted if the merits of development outweigh the likely impact.

#### Policy DC8 (Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity)

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the pollution and amenity impacts on the residents and users of the locality and there is unlikely to be an unacceptable impact on health and/or the quality of life of occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties. Where necessary minerals and waste developments should include mitigation measures, such as buffer zones between the site and such properties.

#### Policy DC9 (Public Safety)

Minerals and waste developments affected by 'safeguarding zones' will only be permitted with due regard to public safety issues, in consultation with the appropriate bodies responsible for managing and/or regulating the relevant site(s).

#### Policy DC10 (Water Resources)

Non-hazardous landfill developments in areas that overlie major aquifers, and Groundwater Source Protection Zones I, II & III, and mineral extraction or inert landfill in areas that overlie major aquifers and Groundwater Source Protection Zone I will not be permitted.

All minerals and waste developments will only be permitted if they are unlikely to have an unacceptable impact on coastal, surface or ground waters and due regard is given to water conservation and efficiency.

#### Policy DC11 (Flooding)

Minerals and waste development will only be permitted in accordance with the conclusions of a Flood Risk Assessment. Moreover, landfill and hazardous waste facilities, in flood risk zones 3a and 3b, or development that is likely to create an unacceptable risk of off-site flooding, will not be permitted.

#### Policy DC12 (Restoration and Aftercare)

Mineral extraction, landfill and other appropriate developments will not be permitted unless there is satisfactory provision for the restoration of the site, within a reasonable timescale, for an after use consistent with the general planning objectives of the area.

The restoration and after care of sites should seek to meet two or more of the following planning objectives:

- a. Improving public access to the countryside, including public access for disabled people and recreation;
- b. Use for management of water resources and/or flooding management;
- c. The improvement of biodiversity;
- d. Use as back-up grazing;
- e. Return to agriculture, forestry or other 'open' use recreational facilities.

Proposals for mineral extraction and landfill must include provision for at least five years of aftercare following restoration of the site.

Restoration proposals for mineral workings in Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones should take account of the need for progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts.

#### Policy DC13 (Waste Management and Recycling (including Aggregate Recycling Facilities))

Waste management developments (excluding landfill) will be permitted provided that the site:

- a. Is identified as a site, or within an area suitable for waste management uses, in the Hampshire Waste Management Plan or Minerals Plans, or

- b. Re-uses/redevelops previously developed land and/or redundant agricultural and forestry buildings (including their curtilages), or
- c. Is within a planned area of large-scale development, or
- d. Is on employment land, preferably co-located with complementary activities, and
- e. Has good access to, the minerals and waste lorry route as shown on the Key Diagram, and where possible, the site enables the use of water-borne and rail freight, and
- f. In the case of recovery and treatment sites, incoming waste shall be subject to pre-treatment, either on or off site to maximise the potential for recycling, and where technically possible, energy will be generated and used and the by-products, including heat, will be reused or recycled, and
- g. In the case of sites providing public access, the site shall be accessible for use by disabled people.

#### Policy DC14 (Landfill)

Planning permission will only be granted for landfill provided the site:

- a. Is identified for landfill use, as part of the restoration of a mineral site, in the Hampshire Minerals Plan, or pending its adoption is an existing or proposed un-restored mineral void, and in the case of non-hazardous landfill is within the landfill potential area shown on the Key Diagram, and
- b. Appropriate provision is made for the pre-treatment or sorting of waste, either on or off site, to substantially reduce its biodegradable and recyclable content, and
- c. It does not pose an unacceptable environmental risk, including risk to groundwater, and
- d. It is close to, and with good access to, the minerals and waste lorry route, as shown on the Key Diagram.

#### Policy DC15 (Sand and Gravel)

Sand and gravel extraction would be permitted provided the site is:

Within the Mineral Resource Area;

- The proposed development involves a small scale extension to or deepening of an active extraction sites;
- The landbank indicates that there is a need for sand and gravel which cannot reasonably be met from identified sites and locations and it can be shown that working such land would be equally acceptable to working within an identified site or location;
- The site is not within or would have an unacceptable impact upon the New Forest and South Downs National Parks or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- The proposals includes restoration opportunities for increasing biodiversity or access to public open space, to help to meet other planning objectives and where necessary, proposals for landscaping and planting (prior to operation) are included; and
- The site is close to, and with good access to, the minerals and waste lorry route.

#### Policy DC16 (Chalk)

Chalk extraction will be permitted, where it can be shown that there is a clearly demonstrated agricultural or industrial need which cannot be met from another source and that the need outweighs any environmental, transport or other impacts that are likely to be caused over the timescale of the development.

#### Policy DC17 (Clay)

The extraction of clay, will be permitted provided the site:

- a. Is identified for the extraction of clay in the Hampshire Minerals Plan, and the clay is to be used solely for brick-making, or
- b. There is a need for additional clay for other uses, such as landfill engineering, and the site is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel, or
- c. The proposed development involves a small-scale extension to or deepening of an active clay extraction or landfill site.

Policy DC18 (Wharves and Rail Depots) was quashed, following the High Court Challenge in 2008.

#### Policy DC19 (Oil and Gas)

The exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will be permitted, provided the site and equipment:

- a. Is not located within the New Forest National Park, and
- b. Is sited above the prospect (the potential oil or gas reserve) at the location where it would have the least environmental impact, and
- c. The proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found.

The commercial production of oil and gas will be permitted provided the site and equipment:

- a. Is not located within the New Forest National Park, and
- b. A full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed, and
- c. The proposed location is the most suitable one, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors.

#### Policy DC20 (Borrow Pits and Spoil Sites)

Prior extraction of minerals and disposal of inert spoil wastes, arising from the requirements of specific construction projects, will be permitted, provided the site is within the 'corridor of disturbance' created by the development.

#### Policy DC21 (Prior Extraction of Minerals)

The extraction of sand and gravel, prior to construction of permanent planned development, to avoid sterilisation of mineral deposits, will be permitted provided it does not prejudice the timescale and standards of the subsequent development.

#### Policy DC22 (Additional Plant, Buildings and Minor Development)

Additional plant, buildings and minor developments at active minerals and waste sites, or the exploration of minerals (except oil and gas), will be permitted provided, where appropriate, they do not extend the timescale for



completion of the development , they are ancillary to the operation of the site or they provide for the co-location of complementary minerals and waste activities.