

Appendix – Main Modifications

The page numbers and paragraph numbering below refer to the submission local plan, and do not take account of the deletion or addition of text.

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| MM1 | 20 | After 2.50 | <p>After Para 2.50, insert the following:</p> <p>Sustainable minerals and waste development</p> <p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local plans to support the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that development which is sustainable can progress. The Plan is based on the principles of sustainable development. This is demonstrated in the Vision and Spatial Strategy and the policies in the Plan which all seek to deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Accordingly any development that conforms with the Plan is deemed sustainable and the Hampshire Authorities should allow it to progress without delay. As planning law requires planning decisions to be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise, the Plan includes the following policy.</p> <p>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>Where there are no policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, then the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise - taking into account whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or • Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted. |

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| | | | <p>The Hampshire Authorities will always work proactively with minerals and waste applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the plan area.</p> <p>Development management will be the main, but not the only means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. The approach will be about problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in the Plan. The policies in the Plan provide an overarching approach to development management in the plan area. Accordingly when dealing with applications, the Hampshire Authorities will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote pre-application discussions between minerals and waste developers, the determining authority and statutory and other consultees as appropriate; • encourage engagement between developers and the local community; • ensure appropriate and proportionate information is submitted; • request statutory consultees, that include the Environment Agency, Highway Authority, Hampshire and neighbouring Environmental Health Officers, Natural England and English Heritage to provide timely advice; • give due weight to this Plan in the context of the overall development plan when making decisions on minerals and waste development⁸; • impose appropriate controls on development; • monitor all minerals and waste development proportionate to its potential risk and take appropriate compliance measures including enforcement action when unauthorised development takes place; and • encourage local liaison panels for minerals and waste development as appropriate to ensure the community can examine proposals and existing development and talk with interested parties. Liaison panels can be involved with minerals and waste development at all stages of the planning process, including pre-application and post-submission, as well as during development monitoring. <p>In making any planning decision the Hampshire Authorities will have to make a judgement as to the weight they give to the various elements of the Plan and other material considerations and conclude whether on the balance of evidence a development is sustainable and whether it should proceed.</p> |

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| | | | <p>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development) indicates that where the Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, then the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise including taking into account whether specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted. This may include for example, those policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park; • designated heritage assets; and • locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion. <p>In order that minerals and waste development complies with the requirements of the Plan, appropriate planning conditions and planning obligations will be used. Planning conditions attached to planning permissions for minerals and waste development are the usual way in which potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of minerals and waste development may be controlled.</p> <p>Planning conditions are used to ensure the policy requirements of the Plan and other material considerations are properly addressed.</p> <p>Addressing further offsite matters may require additional schemes over and above planning conditions and can be required through legal agreements (planning obligations) as appropriate. A planning obligation normally requires something to be done, or it can be used to impose restrictions and is covered by specific national planning guidance⁸. Planning obligations will only be sought where they are required to make a development acceptable in planning terms that would otherwise be unacceptable. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 require that any planning obligation required by a local planning authority be;</p> <p>necessary in order to make the development acceptable in planning terms; directly related to the development; and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.</p> <p>These tests will be used to determine where planning obligations should be secured and where they will be necessary. An example of the type of planning obligation that is likely to be required is that of a Landscape Management Plan, particularly following the</p> |

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| | | | <p>restoration of a site or funding towards transport improvements where the impact of the development on the local highway network is required to be mitigated.</p> <p>It is likely that Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will be introduced by a number, if not all of the district, borough and city councils within the Hampshire Authorities on or before April 2014⁹. The County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. Development dealt with by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority may still be liable to pay CIL charges according to the rates set by the relevant district or borough council. CIL is charged on buildings of over 100 square metres net additional floorspace that people normally use and as such, mineral extraction and associated developments that propose buildings to house machinery will not be liable to pay the CIL. Employment and industrial developments are liable to pay the CIL charges if included on charging schedules. In some parts of Hampshire it is not economically viable for a development if a significant CIL is charged for employment or industrial developments and therefore these uses have been excluded or limited from the relevant Charging Schedules. It is therefore likely that some built facilities for waste management activities would be exempt from paying the CIL charges.</p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities are committed to ensuring that minerals and waste development takes place in conformity with the planning permissions granted. If a minerals or waste development is not being operated in accordance with the planning permission or associated agreed schemes, the Hampshire Authorities will take the necessary steps to ensure compliance, where it is expedient to do so. This may include taking enforcement action to ensure that any breach of planning permission is rectified. Other enforcement bodies such as Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency may also monitor aspects of a development, with the Environment Agency ensuring that all waste sites are operated in accordance with Environmental Permitting Regulations.</p> <p>Footnotes: 8) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraphs 203-206 (DCLG, 2012) 9) After 6 April 2014 (or when a CIL charging schedule is approved) the CIL Regulation 2010 will come into force and the pooling of contributions secured under S106 agreements will be restricted. This restriction will not apply to contributions secured for highway improvements under S278 agreements.</p> |
| MM2 | 12 | 2.24 to 2.26 | Substitute the following for Paras 2.24 to 2.26: Vision – Where we need to be |

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| | | | <p>The following vision has been developed:</p> <p>Vision: “Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy” by:</p> <p>Over the next 20 years, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire’s present and future needs whilst protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 amenity, health and safety, particularly by managing traffic impacts, ensuring sustainable, high quality and sensitive design, imposing appropriate separation of development from residents and 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 mineral and waste. • Encouraging engagement between developers, site operators and communities so there is an understanding of respective needs. • Support Hampshire’s continued economic growth as well as the economies influences by Hampshire and opportunities for urban regeneration where possible. • Safeguarding mineral resources, necessary existing minerals and waste infrastructure and land for potential infrastructure as a contribution to a steady and adequate supply of minerals and provision of waste facilities. • Helping to deliver an adequate supply of minerals and minerals related products to support housing growth, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use in Hampshire as well as in neighbouring areas. This will be delivered by ensuring sufficient aggregate is supplied for the construction industry from an appropriate combination of sources including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ local sand and gravel from around Southampton, |

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| | | | <p>south west Hampshire, Ringwood Forest, east of Andover, the Bordon area and north-east Hampshire;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 ones in north Hampshire; and ○ giving particular support for recycled/secondary aggregates from various sites before supply from other sources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for brick making clay for the brickworks at Michelmersh, near Romsey and Selborne, near Bordon. ● Appropriately plan 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 facilities whereby it can accommodate all the waste that arises, accepting there will be movements into and out of the area to facilities such as the nationally important incinerator at Fawley. |
| MM3 | 13 | 2.26 | <p>Substitute the following for Para 2.26:</p> <p>The spatial strategy outlines the approach Hampshire will take to critical minerals and waste issues and sets out the context for the Plan's policies. The Hampshire Authorities have and will continue to work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are, and will continue to be, properly coordinated and clearly reflected in this Plan, any subsequent review of this Plan, and other individual Local Plans.</p> |
| MM4 | 13 | 2.27 to 2.47 | <p>Substitute the following for Paras 2.27 to 2.47:</p> <p>Taking into account 'Where Hampshire is now' and the 'Vision' a number of strategic options and priorities are available to Hampshire. The principal ones have been subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). This provides the basis for the strategic priorities of the Hampshire Authorities set out in the Spatial Strategy and provides the context for the Plan's policies.</p> <p>The overall strategic priority is that enough minerals and waste development is provided to support the economies of Hampshire as well as economies in other areas influenced by Hampshire throughout the plan period without jeopardising Hampshire's environment and the quality of life of its communities.</p> <p>Accordingly any minerals and waste development has to fit within a framework comprising the protection of:</p> |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significant natural assets like landscape designations (National Parks, AONBs) and character; • biodiversity interests (European Sites, SSSIs); • heritage (SAMS, Listed Buildings, archaeology); • the countryside and South West Hampshire Green Belt. <p>There is an expectation that the following will be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change impacts, flooding and soil conservation; • quality designed development; • safeguarding of community amenity, health and safety; • management of traffic; • community involvement and benefits; and • economic and social regeneration. <p>Within this context the most important issues for aggregates in the Hampshire area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising recycling and recovery of construction demolition and excavation (CDE) waste; • provision for sand and gravel to be supplied at a rate of 1.56 mtpa from local land-won sand and gravel sources; • provision for silica sand extraction at existing sites in East Hampshire; • ensure sufficient capacity at alternative sources such as recycling sites, aggregate wharves and aggregate rail depots is maintained or developed to ensure that 4 mtpa (actual supply in 2010 was 2.27 million tonnes (mt)) can be supplied from these alternative sources; • mineral resources and existing and potential strategic minerals and waste infrastructure safeguarded as well as areas which could be considered as possible locations for a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot, if they become available or are released from their current use within the plan period. This would enable Hampshire to supply, if required, over 5 mtpa of aggregate of which 0.6 mtpa would be exported if current sales patterns are maintained throughout the plan period. On this basis a steady and adequate supply of aggregate can be provided up to 2030. <p>To meet the local land-won sand and gravel requirement of 1.56 mtpa Hampshire will need to provide 30 million tonnes of material by 2030. This will be met from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existing (permitted) reserves –16.44 million tonnes; • sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites –11.57 million tonnes; and • unallocated opportunities-- 3.08 million tonnes. <p>The sites for local land-won sand and gravel (including extensions) identified in the Plan are all considered strategic.</p> |

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| | | | <p>These strategic sites will each make a significant contribution (over 0.5 million tonnes) to the supply of aggregates over the plan period and are critical to the delivery of the strategy for minerals.</p> <p>For waste, Hampshire will aim to meet the Governments goal of a 'zero waste' economy⁴ which for the purposes of this Plan will mean zero waste to landfill. This is consistent with the Government's view¹ that all material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered in some way with only minimal amounts disposed to landfill as the last option. However, Hampshire already has a mature network of waste infrastructure for recycling and recovery so that over 80% of all of its non-hazardous waste is already diverted from landfill. Hampshire's future needs are based on the estimated current capacity for waste management⁵ and the following assumptions and targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • estimated current waste arisings and growth rate of 0.5% per annum; • a non-hazardous recycling rate of 60% by 2020; and • 95% diversion of non-hazardous waste from landfill by 2020. <p>The assumptions and targets above mean overall that Hampshire requires by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an additional 0.68mtpa of non-hazardous recycling and recovery capacity; • an additional 1.41mt of non-hazardous landfill capacity; and • no additional capacity for inert wastes up to 2030, which will be used in restoration of mineral voids, landfill and other developments. <p>Non-hazardous landfill capacity required in Hampshire will be met by existing permitted sites and this capacity will be filled during the plan period. In the short term, additional capacity will be provided through proposals at an existing landfill near Romsey. Longer term, additional landfill capacity will be provided at a reserve area in Ringwood Forest or other suitable locations.</p> <p>Hampshire's existing hazardous waste management capacity is adequate to manage current and projected hazardous waste arisings. There is no need to provide additional capacity up to 2030.</p> <p>The spatial strategy for the future supply of aggregates will centre on using local land-won sand and gravel resources that can be worked without significant impacts. In the main, these locations already contain aggregates workings, so the timing of new workings will be controlled carefully to avoid any cumulative</p> |

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| | | | <p>impacts. The strategy also builds on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity on existing and potential development of further CDE waste capacity; • aggregate wharves capacity, including site expansion and relocation opportunities⁶ in south Hampshire; and • existing aggregate rail depots in south Hampshire and new ones in north Hampshire. <p>Table 2.1 gives a rough guide to the geography of future aggregate supply capacity in Hampshire. It does not represent the current geography of supply in Hampshire.</p> <p>Table 2.1 Geography of future aggregate supply</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="635 629 1390 1384"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="635 629 804 824">Area</th> <th data-bbox="804 629 954 824">Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)**</th> <th data-bbox="954 629 1114 824">Recycling sites (mtpa)</th> <th data-bbox="1114 629 1265 824">Wharves (mtpa)</th> <th data-bbox="1265 629 1390 824">Rail depots (mtpa)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 824 804 904">Ringwood Forest</td> <td data-bbox="804 824 954 904">0.68</td> <td data-bbox="954 824 1114 904">0.21</td> <td data-bbox="1114 824 1265 904">-</td> <td data-bbox="1265 824 1390 904">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 904 804 1021">New Forest coast</td> <td data-bbox="804 904 954 1021">0.20</td> <td data-bbox="954 904 1114 1021">0.075</td> <td data-bbox="1114 904 1265 1021">-</td> <td data-bbox="1265 904 1390 1021">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1021 804 1102">South Hampshire</td> <td data-bbox="804 1021 954 1102">0.19</td> <td data-bbox="954 1021 1114 1102">0.39</td> <td data-bbox="1114 1021 1265 1102">2.0</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1021 1390 1102">0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1102 804 1144">Bordon</td> <td data-bbox="804 1102 954 1144">0.06***</td> <td data-bbox="954 1102 1114 1144">-</td> <td data-bbox="1114 1102 1265 1144">-</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1102 1390 1144">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1144 804 1225">North Hampshire</td> <td data-bbox="804 1144 954 1225">0.30</td> <td data-bbox="954 1144 1114 1225">0.37</td> <td data-bbox="1114 1144 1265 1225">-</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1144 1390 1225">0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1225 804 1305">Not identified</td> <td data-bbox="804 1225 954 1305">0.12</td> <td data-bbox="954 1225 1114 1305">-</td> <td data-bbox="1114 1225 1265 1305">-</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1225 1390 1305">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1305 804 1384">Total by origin</td> <td data-bbox="804 1305 954 1384">1.56</td> <td data-bbox="954 1305 1114 1384">1.05*</td> <td data-bbox="1114 1305 1265 1384">2.00</td> <td data-bbox="1265 1305 1390 1384">1.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="647 1391 1305 1541"> * Capacity figures have been rounded up ** Sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand *** Resources in this locality are extracted for both aggregate and non-aggregate uses </p> <p>Hampshire will continue to supply neighbouring areas with about 29% of the aggregate sales sourced from its own sand and gravel quarries, recycling sites, wharves and rail depots.</p> <p>Hampshire has a good network of existing facilities for waste management (18), with a capacity of approximately 5.75 million tonnes per annum, including an extensive network of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs); • Waste Transfer Stations (WTSs); • Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs); • Energy Recovery Facilities (ERFs); • composting sites; | Area | Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)** | Recycling sites (mtpa) | Wharves (mtpa) | Rail depots (mtpa) | Ringwood Forest | 0.68 | 0.21 | - | - | New Forest coast | 0.20 | 0.075 | - | - | South Hampshire | 0.19 | 0.39 | 2.0 | 0.5 | Bordon | 0.06*** | - | - | - | North Hampshire | 0.30 | 0.37 | - | 0.5 | Not identified | 0.12 | - | - | - | Total by origin | 1.56 | 1.05* | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| Area | Sand and gravel quarries (mtpa)** | Recycling sites (mtpa) | Wharves (mtpa) | Rail depots (mtpa) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ringwood Forest | 0.68 | 0.21 | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Forest coast | 0.20 | 0.075 | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Hampshire | 0.19 | 0.39 | 2.0 | 0.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bordon | 0.06*** | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aggregate recycling facilities; and • facilities for recycling and recovering hazardous waste. <p>Hampshire will plan for all of its waste arisings whether Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I) or other commercial sources. MSW is largely managed by a long-term contract covering the whole of Hampshire and comprises a network of facilities which achieve a recycling rate in excess of 40% and a diversion from landfill rate in excess of 90%. All types of waste will be planned for, regardless of its origin. C&I waste arisings are about twice that of MSW but can contain similar materials and require similar methods of treatment and thus similar developments.</p> <p>The current network of facilities <i>[text continues as before]</i></p> <p>Footnotes: 2) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.14 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012) 3) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4.13 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012) 4) Government Review of Waste Policy in England (June 2011) - a “zero waste economy” in which material resources are re-used, recycled or recovered wherever possible, and only disposed of as the option of very last resort.” - http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/14/pb13540-waste-review/ 5) Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire – Waste Data Summary Report, table 7.3, section 7.3 (Hampshire Authorities, 2012) 6) Minerals Proposal Study (Hampshire Authorities, 2012) 1) Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) – Planning and waste management (DCLG, 2006)</p> |
| MM5 | 30 | Policy 3 (now to be Policy 4) | Substitute the following for Policy 3: <p>Policy 4: Protection of the designated landscape</p> <p>Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest or South Downs National Parks, or in the North Wessex Downs, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and Chichester Harbour Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty except in exceptional circumstances. In this respect, consideration will be given to: the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; and the impact of permitting, or refusing the development, upon the local economy; the-cost and scope for meeting the need outside the designated area, or meeting the need in some other way; and whether any detrimental effects on the environment, landscape and / or recreational opportunities can be satisfactorily mitigated.</p> |

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| | | | <p>Minerals and waste development should reflect and where appropriate enhance the character of the surrounding landscape and natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the designated area. Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses.</p> <p>Small-scale waste management facilities for local needs should not be precluded from the National Parks and AONBs provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the designation.</p> |
| MM6 | Page 31 | Policy 4 (Now to be Policy 5) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 4:</p> <p>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside</p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside, outside the National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will not be permitted unless:</p> <p>it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs-or requires a countryside or isolated location; or the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, including redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings-</p> <p>Where appropriate and applicable, development in the countryside will be expected to meet highest standards of design, operation and restoration.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development in the open countryside should be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals and waste use.</p> |
| MM7 | Page 32 | Policy 5 (Now to be Policy 6) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 5:</p> <p>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</p> <p>Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist.</p> <p>As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration will be required.</p> |

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| MM8 | Page 40 | Policy 9 (Now to be Policy 10) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 9:</p> <p>Policy 10: Protecting public health, safety and amenity</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not cause adverse public health and safety impacts, and unacceptable adverse amenity impacts.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 mineral and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other forms of development. <p>The potential cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development and the way they relate to existing developments must be addressed to an acceptable standard.</p> |
| MM9 | 45 | 4.39 to 4.42 | Delete Paras 4.39 to 4.42 including Policy 13 |
| MM10 | 68 | Policy 21 (Now to be Policy 22) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 21:</p> <p>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</p> <p>A supply of locally extracted brick-making clay for use in Hampshire’s remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least twenty-five years of brick-making clay, will be provided from:</p> <p>the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:</p> <p>Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p>and extension of existing or former brick-making clay</p> |

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| | | | <p>extraction sites at the following sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations: Michelmersh Brickworks (Inset Map 7) Selborne Brickworks (Inset Map 6)</p> <p>The sites identified above are shown on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh and Selborne should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> <p>Clay extraction outside the sites identified could take place where: it can be demonstrated that the sites identified in Policy 22 are not deliverable; and there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry.</p> |
| MM11 | 143 | Appendix B | For Appendix B substitute the appendix at Annex A attached (Replacement Appendix B). |
| MM12 | 154 | Appendix C | <p>For Appendix C substitute the appendix at Annex B attached (Replacement Appendix C). Delete Appendix D. Precede Replacement Appendix C with the following substitute heading and text:</p> <p>Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan</p> <p>The overarching delivery of minerals and waste development will be carried out through Development Management. Although there are other planning decisions (such as Compulsory Purchase Orders), preparation of additional local development documents will be undertaken by the Hampshire Authorities. In particular, decisions on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning applications; • compliance monitoring of mineral and waste developments; and • unauthorised development. <p>The key delivery partners in this respect will be the statutory bodies (such as the Hampshire Authorities, the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) in conjunction with mineral and waste operators and other bodies.</p> <p>The Implementation and Monitoring Plan is intended to deliver the aims of the Spatial Strategy. The following table shows the links between the implementation and monitoring of the Minerals</p> |

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| | | | <p>and Waste Plan policies. The terms used in the header of the table shown below are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy: This is the Policy number and name in the Plan; ○ Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed outcome (or <i>limitation</i>) – this is the intended outcome of the policy; ○ Considerations/Mechanism –this is how the outcome is to be achieved; ○ Stakeholder and/or Statutory consultee – bodies that can have an impact on the outcome; and ○ Stakeholder Action – this is a brief indicative summary of the main actions to be carried out by the stakeholder. ○ Monitoring Indicator: This is what is to be measured and compared and acts as a baseline for the monitoring of year on year changes. ○ Monitoring trigger (threshold) for policy review: This is the point which signifies there is an issue with a policy which may require a review. |
| MM13 | 64 | Policy 20 | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 20:</p> <p>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</p> <p>An adequate and steady supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from:</p> <p>1) the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) • Eversley Common Quarry, Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) • Eversley Quarry (Chandlers Farm), Eversley (sharp sand and gravel) • Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) • Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) • Bury Farm (Marchwood) Quarry, Marchwood (sharp sand and gravel) • Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) • Avon Tyrell, Sopley (sharp sand and gravel) • Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) • Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) • Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) • Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) <p>2) or extensions to the following existing sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A- Site allocations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>3) or new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A- Site allocations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 11) – 3.0 million tonnes ii. Cutty Brow, Longparish (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.0 million tonnes iii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 9) – 1.50 million tonnes iv. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 10) – 0.57 million tonne v. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 12) – 4.0 million tonnes <p>4) Proposals for new sites outside the areas identified in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. monitoring indicates that the sites identified in 1), 2) and 3) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire’s landbank requirements and / or maximises use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or ii. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development; or iii. the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use; or iv. the development is for a specific local requirement. <p>The extension and new sites identified above are shown on the Policies Map.</p> |
| MM14 | 67 | After Para | After Para 5.64 insert the following text and policy: |

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| | | 5.64 | <p>Silica sand</p> <p>Silica sand, also known as industrial sand, is sand which contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from both unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is marketed for purposes other than for direct use in the construction industry (i.e. for non-aggregate uses) for a range of specialist and high value industrial applications. This includes glass manufacture, foundry casting, specialist non-staining, ceramics, chemical manufacture, water filtration purposes, recreational and horticultural uses (including golf courses) and root zone products. The distinction between sand used for industrial purposes and used for construction aggregate is based principally on application and market specifications, with different uses demanding different combinations of properties.</p> <p>Silica sand, with potential for industrial uses, is geologically and geographically sparsely distributed within the UK. Silica sand has been extracted historically in surrounding mineral planning areas such as Surrey, Kent and Dorset for use in glass making and other non-aggregate uses²⁵. Hampshire has not historically been a producer of silica sand. However, soft sand resources in East Hampshire which lie on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation have been shown to include the properties and specification of silica sand. The material located in this part of Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the horticultural and recreation sectors. The Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and extract silica sand as well as soft sand.</p> <p>National planning policy identifies silica sand as a mineral of local and national importance. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources). The National Planning Policy Framework²⁶ sets out the requirement to plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial minerals. This includes the provision of a stock of permitted silica sand reserves to support the level of actual and proposed investment required for new or existing plant and the maintenance and improvement of existing plant and equipment of at least 10 years for individual silica sand sites and at least 15 years for silica sand sites where significant new capital is required²⁷ as far as possible and realistic, provided that the industry comes forward with suitable applications. Silica sand provision is therefore tied to the operational life of individual site reserves and sufficient landbanks need to be identified on a site by site basis.</p> <p>To meet national requirements, the Hampshire Authorities will aim to ensure that a landbank of at least 10 years is maintained at</p> |

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| | | | <p>individual existing sites where silica sand is considered to be extracted in the Folkestone bed formation in East Hampshire. Evidence has shown that existing quarries, located at Kingsley and Frith End, are located on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation and have deposits consistent with silica sand uses (e.g. horticulture and recreational uses). Recent reserves information for the sites has indicated that the sites have landbanks of approximately 10 (124) and 7 years (125) respectively based on the national planning policy guidance for calculating silica sand landbanks (126).</p> <p>The majority of potential resources which have silica sand properties are found either within or in very close proximity to the South Downs National Park. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses e.g. for glass making.</p> <p><i>Policy 21 – Silica sand development</i></p> <p>An adequate and steady supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining a landbank of permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand) • Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand) <p>Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 landbank; 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. <p>It is acknowledged that both sites have just under the 10 year landbank requirement as set out in the NPPF. It is also acknowledged that extraction at Frith End and Kingsley quarries are only permitted until 2016 and 2018 respectively. Options for potential extension of both sites have been considered as part of the plan preparation process^{1,2}. However, they are not considered to be deliverable options for further silica sand extraction at this stage. It is therefore conceivable that the operators of these sites will require further permissions to extend the timescales for</p> |

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| | | | <p>extracting remaining reserves and if deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in the policy.</p> <p>It is expected that production of silica sand will primarily be from existing quarries, but could require new sites or extensions to existing sites when the need arises. Any proposals within the South Downs National Park would also have to meet the requirements of Policy 4 (Protection of the designated landscape) including the consideration of alternatives.</p> <p>The need for the extraction of silica sand must be balanced against environmental and amenity constraints and there may be overriding environmental and/or amenity reasons why the stock of permitted reserves at some sites may not be replenished as they are used up. The acceptability of extending existing mineral extraction sites will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will include an assessment of cumulative impacts which may be associated with continued working and other economic considerations. As silica sand is a more specialist mineral in Hampshire in terms of its use, i.e. for non aggregate uses, the use of silica sand for aggregate uses, when alternatives are available is discouraged.</p> <p>Footnotes 124. Minerals in Hampshire - Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 309 125. Minerals in Hampshire - Background Study, section 4.2.1, paragraph 312 1 Hampshire Minerals Proposal Study (Hampshire Authorities, 2013) 2 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (Hampshire Authorities, 2013) 25) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4,.2.1, paragraphs 287- 296 26) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 145 (DCLG, 2012) 27) National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 146 (DCLG, 2012) 28) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4,.2.1, paragraph 308 29) Minerals in Hampshire – Background Study, section 4,.2.1, paragraph 310 30) National Planning Policy Framework Technical Guidance, paragraph 53 (DCLG, 2012)</p> |
| MM15 | 94 | Policy 31 (Now to be Policy 32) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 31:</p> <p>Policy 32: Non-hazardous waste landfill</p> <p>Development for landfill capacity necessary to deal with Hampshire’s non-hazardous residual waste to 2030 will be supported. No provision will be made for landfill of London’s waste. Non-hazardous landfill capacity will be provided and supported in accordance with the following priority order:</p> |

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| | | | <p>1) the use of remaining permitted capacity at existing landfill sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Haze landfill, near Ringwood • Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey • Pound Bottom landfill, Redlynch. <p>2) proposals for additional capacity at the following existing site provided the proposals addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Squabb Wood landfill, near Romsey (Inset Map 8). <p>3) in the event that further capacity is required, or if any other shortfall arises for additional capacity for the disposal of non-hazardous waste, the need may be met at the following reserve area provided any proposal addresses the relevant development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Purple Haze, near Ringwood (Inset Map 12). <p>4) proposals for additional capacity at any other suitable site where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there is a demonstrated need for non-hazardous landfill and where no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available to meet the need; and ii. 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 iii. the site is not located within or near an urban area, (e.g. using suitable guideline stand-offs from the Environment Agency); and iv. the site does not affect a Principal Aquifer and is outside Groundwater Protection and Flood Risk Zones; and v. through restoration proposals, will lead to improvement in land quality, biodiversity or public enjoyment of the land; and vi. the site provides for landfill gas collection and energy recovery. |
| MM16 | 85 | Paras 5.137 to 5.144 | <p>Substitute the following for Paras 5.137 to 5.144 (including footnotes):</p> <p>Locating waste management development</p> |

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| | | | <p>There are several different types of modern waste management facilities and they can be located on different types of land. In Hampshire, the current network of facilities is generally focused on the main urban areas in south and north Hampshire, although some facilities, such as composting tend to be in more rural areas. The spatial distribution of facilities is not expected to change significantly. However, as more waste is managed through recycling and recovery facilities rather than landfill, more will be managed close to its origin in the urban areas of south and north Hampshire. Waste facilities will also need to support planned areas of major new development. There is also a general presumption that major waste facilities should be located close to the strategic road network to minimise the effect of traffic in these urban areas.</p> <p>Not all urban sites will be suitable for waste management, and a range of local facilities will also be needed to serve rural areas. It is expected that the needs of rural areas will generally be met by smaller, more community-based facilities.</p> <p>A number of sites have been identified in Hampshire which are considered to be suitable, in principle, to host waste management activities³⁴. Evidently, the opportunities are mainly in industrial estate locations, but there are other previously developed sites with good transport connections which may also be suitable. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vehicle depots; • redundant agricultural land and buildings; • brownfield sites at major transport junctions; • rail sidings; and • former Ministry of Defence (MoD) land. <p>Other site opportunities which have not previously been developed (i.e. greenfield), but are in well screened locations away from residential areas, may provide opportunities for locating facilities which require countryside or a more isolated location such as Anaerobic Digestion.</p> <p>This Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate any of the individual sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, this Plan identifies broad locations within Hampshire where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the Key Diagram. This approach recognises the 'spatial' needs of different types of facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the location of some facility types.</p> |

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| | | | <p>Footnote: 34) Suitable locations for waste management facilities have been identified in the An Assessment of Sites and Areas for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire (Hampshire Authorities, 2012) and The Suitability of Industrial Areas for Waste Management in Hampshire (Hampshire Authorities, 2012).</p> |
| MM17 | 86 | Policy 28 (Now to be Policy 29) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 28:</p> <p>Policy 29: Locations and sites for waste management</p> <p>Development to provide recycling, recovery and/ or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas in north-east and south Hampshire; • Areas along the strategic road corridors; and • Areas of major new or planned development. <p>Sites in these locations will be considered suitable and supported where it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 e) is of a scale compatible with the setting. <p>Development in other locations will be supported where it is demonstrated that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the site has good transport connections to sources of and/or markets for the type of waste being managed; and <p>a special need for that location and the suitability of the site can be justified.</p> |
| MM18 | 87 | Paras 5.145 to 5.155 | <p>Substitute the following for Paras 5.145 to 5.155:</p> <p>Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management) is used to assess proposals for all types of recycling, recovery and treatment facility whether they are handling inert, non-hazardous or hazardous wastes. Disposal of waste is considered elsewhere in the Plan with reference to landfill. Policy 29 (Locations and sites for waste management) sets the general approach to considering the location and sites for new waste management facilities. Proposals will be assessed at the planning application stage</p> |

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| | | | <p>considering the type and nature of the waste management activity and with reference to the Plan as a whole.</p> <p>All waste management has transport implications and transport impacts should be minimised by prioritising sites with good connections to the strategic road network. Areas along the strategic road corridors are indicated to maximise opportunities to transport waste where this minimises impacts on local roads and the distance to the market.</p> <p>It is national planning policy to give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, including redundant agricultural and forestry buildings, their curtilages and hardstandings³⁵.</p> <p>Recycling and recovery facilities enclosed in buildings are typically of an industrial nature and deal with largely segregated materials. Activities involve preparing or sorting waste for re-use and include materials recovery facilities, waste transfer stations, dis-assembly and re-manufacturing plants, and reprocessing industries. Potential nuisances such as dust and noise can be mitigated as the activity is enclosed, meaning these facilities are compatible with industrial estates.</p> <p>Smaller-scale facilities (with an approximate throughput of up to 50,000 tonnes per annum and requiring sites of 2 hectares or less) will normally be compatible with most general industrial estates. Larger scale enclosed premises (typically requiring sites of 2-4 hectares, with a throughput in excess of 100,000 tonnes per annum) and facilities with a stack are likely to be located on larger industrial estates or suitable brownfield sites.</p> <p>Sites suitable for general industrial uses are those identified as suitable for B2 (including mixed B2 / B8), or some uses within the B8 use class (namely open air storage). Waste management uses would not normally be suitable on land identified only for B1 (light industrial uses), although a limited number of low impact waste management uses (e.g. the dis-assembly of electrical equipment) may be suitable on these sites. Some industrial estates will not be considered suitable for certain waste management facilities because for instance the units are small, the estate is akin to a business park or it is located close to residential properties.</p> <p>Energy from waste facilities which include advanced thermal treatment processes such as pyrolysis, gasification/plasma conversion require built facilities and in some cases a stack (i.e. chimney). Sites must be carefully selected and sensitively designed to avoid visual and other amenity and environmental impacts and to provide renewable energy to serve the</p> |

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| | | | <p>surrounding area. The location of these facilities is influenced by the location of those using the heat and energy generated and the need to access fuel feedstock. This means that where appropriate, energy from waste Combined Heat and Power plants (CHP) (which may also include non-waste fuel sources) may be encouraged alongside new and existing developments, or near sources of fuel feedstock. Small scale community based CHP schemes may be suitable within planned major development or regeneration areas or in mixed use schemes. CHP could also be used in remote rural areas that do not have access to mains gas supplies.</p> <p>Recycling and recovery activities which predominantly take place in the open (outside buildings) or involve large areas of open air storage include biological waste treatment (including composting), construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) recycling, End-of-Life Vehicle processing and some Household Waste Recycling Centres. Because these activities can create noise, odours and other emissions, they are not easily assimilated in built-up areas. Sites within countryside locations are often more suitable for these types of activities.</p> <p>In accordance with the other policies in this Plan, activities involving open areas will only be supported if they do not have adverse environmental impacts, and noise and emissions are controlled by effective enclosure and other techniques.</p> <p>Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor waste transfer stations or recovery centres, wharves and rail sidings for waste transshipment/ storage. In most cases, the co-location of waste management facilities or processes to increase the recycling and recovery of waste is supported, particularly when the feedstock or outputs are well related.</p> <p>New waste water and sewage treatment plants, extensions to existing works, or facilities for the co-disposal of sewage with other wastes will be supported where the location minimises any adverse environmental or other impact that the development would be likely to give rise to, and the suitability of the site can be justified in accordance with this Plan. Land adjacent to, or within, sewage treatment works can be suitable for waste management activities as there may be compatible land uses for the biological treatment of waste.</p> <p>Some waste facilities, particularly those for recycling CDE waste that produce recycled aggregates reflect historic landfill locations or current/former quarries. In almost all cases, it is expected that former quarries or landfills will be restored but there may be</p> |

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| | | | <p>exceptions whereby the benefits from continued development at some locations are considered better than re-locating the development elsewhere. CDE waste recycling facilities can be acceptable on some industrial sites particularly if the site is in close proximity to sources of waste. In these cases, they will need to operate to higher environmental standards if in proximity to homes and businesses.</p> <p>There may be exceptional circumstances where both enclosed and open-air facilities can be justified on sites outside main urban areas. Facilities may require a more rural location because this is closer to the source of the waste being treated or related to an agricultural activity. For instance, anaerobic digester plants and composting facilities may need to be located where there is an available feedstock and where residues can be disposed to land for beneficial purposes. Proposals would generally be of a smaller scale than that proposed in urban areas or on urban fringes. Specifically, enclosed buildings should be of a scale which is compatible with a countryside setting. In demonstrating the suitability of sites, the considerations set out in environmental and community policies (Policies 1-14) of the Plan, where relevant, will need to be satisfied. Further guidance on locating waste management facilities outside urban areas is provided by Policies 4 (Protection of the designated landscape), 5 (Protection of the countryside) and 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt).</p> <p>Footnote: 35) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Waste Management, paragraph 21, ii (DCLG, 2005)</p> |
| MM19 | 90 | Policy 29 (Now to be Policy 30) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 29:</p> <p>Policy 30: Construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste development</p> <p>Where there is a beneficial outcome from the use of inert CDE 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 should have been removed for recycling.</p> <p>Development to maximise the recovery of CDE waste to produce at least 1mtpa of high quality (187) recycled/secondary aggregates will be supported.</p> |
| MM20 | 60 | Policy 19 | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 19:</p> <p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p> |

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| | | | <p>The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supermarine Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Dibles Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) • Fareham Wharf, Fareham (Aggregates wharf) • Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) • Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) • Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) • Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) • Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) • Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) <p>Further aggregate rail depots are proposed provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in Appendix A - Site allocations and also are safeguarded at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basingstoke Sidings, Basingstoke (Inset Map 2) • Micheldever Sidings, Micheldever (Inset Map 4) <p>The rail depot proposals are illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. |
| MM21 | 98 | Paras 6.1 to 6.3 | <p>Substitute the following for Paras 6.1 to 6.3 and their heading:</p> <p>Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</p> <p>As set out in the policies on aggregate supply, Hampshire's existing minerals infrastructure and the proposals identified are considered to be adequate until 2030(207). However, the position will be monitored throughout the plan period to ensure the Plan responds positively and flexibly to any changes in supply, demand and other changes in circumstances such as changes in</p> |

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| | | | <p>operations and technology at wharves and rail depots and the need of areas outside of the Plan. These matters are considered in more detail in the sections on 'Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure', 'Aggregate Supply-capacity and source', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Safeguarding – waste infrastructure'. Monitoring the Plan will ensure that potential trends which may impact on wharf and rail capacity are identified and allow a timely assessment of the consequences on the Plan's objectives. Relevant issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • navigational / marine access constraints; • navigational constraints; • physical capacity of quays; • lack of rail access; • inability of existing aggregates wharves to meet modern and potential future operational needs of the marine aggregates industry or to expand; and • regeneration opportunities in the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth and elsewhere; and • Hampshire's influence over wider economies. <p>In the event that further wharf or rail depot proposals come forward within the plan period, criteria against which they will be considered are set out in the section on 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots'. Safeguarding potential infrastructure, like that for mineral resources (as set out in the section on 'Safeguarding – mineral resources') would not in itself presume in favour of future development. <i>[Text continues as before]</i>...</p> <p>National planning policy requires 'mineral planning authorities to safeguard potential wharves and rail heads (rail depots) and associated storage, handling and processing of facilities for the bulk transport by rail and sea of minerals (208). <i>[Text continues as before]</i></p> |
| MM22 | 99 | Policy 33 (Now to be Policy 34) | <p>Substitute the following for Policy 33:</p> <p>Policy 34: Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</p> <p>The following areas are safeguarded so that their appropriateness for use as a minerals and waste wharf or rail depot can be considered, if they become available or are released from their current uses:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) land located to the north west of Hythe identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan; and b) identified in the Southampton Core Strategy as operational port land; and c) Marchwood military port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre); and |

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| | | | <p>d) land at HM Naval Base and commercial port as identified in the Portsmouth Core Strategy for port and employment uses; and</p> <p>e) existing and former railway sidings and other land that could be rail linked.</p> <p>The locations for safeguarding are shown on the Policies Map.</p> |
| MM23 | 99 | Paras 6.5 to 6.8 | <p>Substitute the following for Paras 6.5 to 6.8:</p> <p>The reclaimed land located to the north west of Hythe (known as Dibden Bay) and as identified in the Port of Southampton Master Plan (212) is considered by Associated British Ports (ABP) to be the only location for accommodating significant port expansion. ABP also consider that this site could provide an opportunity to meet not only a local but also a potentially regional and national need for the processing and distribution of different aggregates and waste resources, especially if deep-water berthing facilities were to be developed. The site is also identified in the New Forest District (Outside the National Park) Core Strategy DPD (2009) as the only area of land physically capable of accommodating significant expansion of the Port of Southampton. However, land at Dibden Bay is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and adjoins the New Forest National Park. The foreshore is of international importance, being designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar site, as well as a SSSI. In 2004, the Secretary of State rejected previous proposals for port development at Dibden Bay principally because of its environmental impacts. Whilst there may be a strong economic case for the physical expansion of the Port of Southampton, any development in this location must, amongst other considerations, satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>Expansion of the Port of Southampton may not be the only option for further wharf capacity. Investment in modern infrastructure may provide further opportunities. In addition, with the changing economic and defence priorities, land that is currently unavailable may be considered for future minerals and waste uses, including transport. For instance, opportunities may arise through the current review of the use of the Marchwood Military Port (also known as Marchwood Sea Mounting Centre). The existing commercial docks at Southampton, as operated by Associated British Ports, are identified in other elements of the development plan as operational port land where the growth of general port uses is encouraged. (213). The existing naval base and commercial docks at Portsmouth are also identified in other elements of the development plan for employment and port uses (213). Were areas of such land to be released from port of port related uses by the relevant port authority, this may provide</p> |

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| | | | <p>further opportunities for minerals and waste wharf infrastructure.</p> <p>Footnote: 38) City of Southampton Local Plan Review – Adopted Version (2006) Proposals Map and Southampton Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document, policy CS9, page 44 (2010) / The Portsmouth Plan (Portsmouth’s Core Strategy), PCS11 employment land, page 87-88 (Portsmouth City Council, 2012)</p> |
| MM24 | 130 | Michelmersh Brickworks | <p>Substitute the following for the text preceding Inset Map 7:</p> <p>Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p>Location: West of Michelmersh, approximately 4km north of Romsey</p> <p>Grid reference: SU 340 258</p> <p>Minerals and Waste Planning Authority: Hampshire County Council</p> <p>District Authority: Test Valley Borough Council</p> <p>Parish Authority: Michelmersh and Timsbury Parish Council</p> <p>Area: 6.2 hectares</p> <p>Existing land use: Predominantly agriculture</p> <p>Proposed land use: Brick-making clay extraction to support Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p>Total mineral resource: Approximately 18.4 years</p> <p>Restoration: Agriculture, biodiversity and amenity uses. School House Field should be restored at a low level due to the location of the Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>Reason for allocation: The site is considered to be an acceptable option for continuing a local supply of brick-making clay for Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on commuting or foraging for Mottisfont SAC bats*. • Protection of the amenity of nearby residential properties. • Visual impact, setting of listed building, Michelmersh conservation area and deer park. • Protection of the water quality, recharge of the aquifer, groundwater source and Timsbury public water supply*. • No development shall take place within the area identified as a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) 1 and appropriate buffering will be required for any development adjacent to the SPZ. • The restoration of the site will need to be compatible with the re-designated Source Protection Zone status of the |

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| | | | <p>site following excavation, as advised by the Environment Agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No importation of material to restore School House Field will be permitted due to the status of the site changing to SPZ 1. Only limited soil restoration would be acceptable provided that a risk assessment shows that the activity would not cause pollution to groundwater. • Hydrological Impact Assessment to be undertaken. • Method of working for School House Field which should include consideration of the change in status from SPZ2 to SPZ1 as soon as clay has been extracted from School House Field. • Method of working for Hillside Field. • Loss of any hedgerows, commuting or foraging areas used by the Mottisfont bat population should be avoided within the extraction site, or replaced above or beyond the length or area lost. • Appropriate light suppression measures to reduce light pollution from the site, and control the use of lighting at the site in order to minimise the impact on bats. • Protection of sewer pipelines. • Protection of amenity uses of the Test Way (footpath nos 8 and 20). • Access between the existing site and new sites. • Traffic issues and impact. |
| MM25 | 131 | Inset Map: 7 | For Inset Map: 7 substitute the Inset Map at Annex C attached (Replacement Inset Map: 7). |