

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

Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update

SA/SEA Environmental Report Main Modifications Addendum

Main Modifications Consultation - October 2025



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Introduction

- 1.1 Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council are working in partnership to undertake a partial update of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP), which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.
- 1.2 This addendum document sets out the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) of proposed main modifications (MMs) to be applied to the Submission version of the Plan. Main Modifications are changes which, either alone or in combination with others, would materially alter the Plan or its policies. Proposed modifications were discussed at the Plan Examination Hearings 4 February to 13 February 2025 and 9 September 2025.
- 1.3 An additional tranche of MMs for the Purple Haze Allocation, considered at the Hearing of 9 September 2025, was informed by the submission of additional hydrological information¹ submitted to the Hearing for consideration.
- 1.4 The Authorities have also prepared Additional Modifications (AMs), but these are not required to be assessed and are not subject to consultation.
- 1.5 The iterative SA/SEA process helped to inform the preparation of the MMs, the SA/SEA assessment of which is set out in this document.
- 1.6 This addendum report is part of a 'suite' of SA/SEA documents prepared in support of the Submission version of the Plan as it has been prepared. This report, therefore, compliments and should be read in conjunction with the following reports, which are available here - <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library>:
 - (HA11) SA (incorporating SEA) Revised Scoping Report (September 2021).
 - (HA12) SA (incorporating SEA) Updated Baseline Report (June 2023).
 - (SD05) SA (incorporating SEA) Environmental Report (Submission) July 2024.

¹ EX38 - Specialist Advice on Purple Haze Hydrology (July 2025) - <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/EX38-Specialist-advice-on-PurpleHazehydrology-030725.pdf>

- 1.7 Additionally, a final SA/SEA Environmental Report will be prepared and published after the MMs consultation and will bring the outcomes of the SA/SEA process together in one document.
- 1.8 MMs listed in Appendix 1 below are taken from the Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications², and are presented in the following ways:
- text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.
 - text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.
- 1.9 The main modifications and this associated SA/SEA are subject to public consultation. Any responses received will be given to the Inspectors for consideration.
- 1.10 Where relevant, reference has been made in the main modifications to updated evidence base documents which are available in the Examination Library³. This, however, is for information purposes and any documents referenced are not subject to consultation.
- 1.11 Statutory agencies have been consulted at all stages of Plan preparation and will have the opportunity to respond to this MMs consultation.
- 1.12 The legislative and regulatory requirements for SA/SEA, the description of the SA/SEA process, the SA/SEA baseline and the SA/SEA methodology employed to assess the Plan (and the MMs) are set out in the reports listed in paragraph 1.6, above, and will not be duplicated in this report.

SA/SEA Implications of Modifications

- 1.13 The proposed main modifications have been produced to address issues raised by the Inspector or matters arising from representations through the Examination process.
- 1.14 The MMs relate to the refinement of policy and supporting text to provide greater clarity or the updating of content where appropriate. These modifications do not influence the location, nature or scale of development, but instead add clarity, justification and additional detail in respect of policies and proposals previously included and subject to assessment.

² Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications (MD05) -

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/minerals-waste-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library>

³ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library>.

The SA/SEA Framework

1.15 The SA/SEA framework is made up of a number of SA/SEA Objectives which are used to assess MMs (see Table 1).

Table 1: SA/SEA Objectives

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

The Appraisal Process

1.16 The appraisal process involves systematically assessing the MMs against the SA/SEA Objectives. A list of the MMs that have been assessed is set out in Appendix A. Assessment has been undertaken where the Main MMs include changes to the following:

- Introduction, Vision and Spatial Strategy.

- Development management policies.
- Minerals policies.
- Waste policies.
- Site allocations.

1.17 The objective of this Addendum is to assess the impacts of the Plan taking into account the MMs in terms of the environmental, social, and economic effects. It also considers ‘cumulative effects’ which for the purpose of this assessment is defined as ‘those that result from additive (cumulative) impacts which are reasonably foreseeable actions together with the plan (inter plan effects) and synergistic (in combination effects) which arise from the interaction between impacts of a plan on different aspect of the environment. The appraisal process aims to concentrate on identifying ‘significant effects’ only, as defined by the SEA Directive.

Table 2: SA/SEA Objective - effects scoring system

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

The Appraisal Findings

Introduction, Vision and Spatial Strategy

1.18 The main modifications of the Plan Introduction, Vision and Spatial Strategy and the results of the SA/SEA of these, are set out in Table 1 in Appendix 1. None of the main modifications of these elements of the Plan were considered to require SA/SEA. The total effects scoring of these elements of the Plan, therefore, remain unchanged from the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report.

Development management policies

1.19 The MMs relating to development management policies and the results of the SA/SEA of these, are set out in Table 2 in Appendix 1. Those development management policies that required SA/SEA as a result of the MMs are as follows:

- Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development.
- Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaption.
- Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species.
- Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes.
- Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes.

- Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt.
- Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets.
- Policy 8: Water management.
- Policy 9: Protection of soils.
- Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments.
- Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being.
- Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention.
- Policy 13: Managing traffic.
- Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development.

1.20 The SA/SEA scores for each policy listed above, resulting from this assessment, are presented in the following ‘at a glance’ summary in Table 3, below.

Table 3: Total effects of development management policies appraised, against SA/SEA Objectives

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

Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments	+	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 12 Flood risk and prevention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	?	0	0
Policy 13 Managing traffic	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	?	0	?	0	0
Policy 14 High-quality design of minerals and waste development	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1.21 The appraisal shows that overall, the Development Management policies, with MMs, continue to have a positive or neutral effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.

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

1.23 The modifications have created some strengthening of these positive impacts for policies subject to modifications. Only one development management policy has been its SA/SEA score revised in this appraisal as a result of the MMs, as follows:

- Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaption - change of score from neutral to slightly positive for SA Objective 3 - Biodiversity.

1.24 No wording recommendations in this appraisal have been made to strengthen the policies further.

Minerals policies

1.25 The main modifications relating to minerals policies and the results of the SA/SEA of these, are set out in Table 3 in Appendix 1. Those minerals policies that required SA/SEA as a result of the main modifications are as follows:

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

- Policy 24: Oil and gas development.

1.26 The SA/SEA scores for each policy listed above, resulting from this assessment, are presented in the following ‘at a glance’ summary in Table 4, below.

Table 4: Total effects of minerals policies appraised, against SA/SEA Objectives

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

1.27 The appraisal shows that overall, the Minerals Policies, with MMs, continue to have a neutral or positive effect on the SA/SEA Objectives, with only one Policy scoring negatively against SA/SEA Objective 1.

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

1.29 The modifications have created some strengthening of these positive impacts for policies subject to modifications. No minerals policies have had their SA/SEA score revised in this appraisal as a result of the MMs.

1.30 No wording recommendations in this appraisal have been made to strengthen the policies further.

Waste policies

1.31 The MMs relating to waste policies and the results of the SA/SEA of these, are set out in Table 4 in Appendix 1. Those waste policies that required SA/SEA as a result of the main modifications are as follows:

- Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure.
- Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development.
- Policy 28: Locations and sites for waste management. *[currently Policy 29]*
- Policy 29: Energy recovery development. *[currently Policy 28]*
- Policy 30: Construction, demolition, and excavation waste development.
- Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development.

1.32 The SA/SEA scores for each policy listed above, resulting from this assessment, are presented in the following ‘at a glance’ summary in Table 5, below.

Table 5: Total effects of waste policies appraised, against SA/SEA Objectives

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

Policy 30 Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	++	+	0
Policy 33 Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	++	+	0	

1.33 The appraisal shows that overall, the waste policies, with MMs, continue to have a positive or neutral effect on the SA/SEA Objectives.

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

1.35 The modifications have created some strengthening of these positive impacts for policies subject to modifications. Only one waste policy has had its SA/SEA score revised in this appraisal as a result of the MMs, as follows:

- Policy 29: Energy recovery development (formerly Policy 28) - change of score from neutral to slightly positive for SA Objective 12: Waste hierarchy.

1.36 No wording recommendations in this appraisal have been made to strengthen the policies further.

Site allocations

1.37 The MMs propose changes to the following site allocations:

- Andover Sidings.
- Ashley Manor Farm.
- Hamble Airfield.
- Midgham Farm.
- Purple Haze.

1.38 The respective MMs of the site allocations listed above, and results of the SA/SEA of these are set out in Table 5, Appendix 1. Based on the changes proposed in the main modifications it was determined that SA/SEA was not required. None of the MMs were considered to require SA/SEA. The total effects scoring for the site allocations, therefore, remain unchanged from the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report.

Summary and Conclusions

- 1.39 The proposed Modifications to the policies continue to minimise the impacts to the environment and promote sustainable development and this is reflected throughout the policies and the Development Considerations.
- 1.40 Consideration has been given to other relevant plans and this is clearly addressed in the proposed Modifications (most notably those related to the 2023 update of the National Planning Policy Framework). Furthermore, consideration has been given to the outcome of the Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment due to the potential for impact and additional modifications have been proposed which seek to address these.
- 1.41 The conclusion of the SA/SEA Submission Environmental Report highlighted the importance of ensuring the Plan is considered as a whole. This would need to be implemented through planning proposals considering not only the relevant minerals and/or waste policies, and development management policies, but also the Development Considerations, which are set out for each allocation. Planning permission would not be granted if Development Considerations were not adequately addressed. Proposed modifications to the policies, which specify that the relevant policies within the Plan need to be taken into account strengthen the protection of the environment and local communities whilst enabling sustainable minerals and waste development.

Cumulative effects (intra-plan)

- 1.42 The SEA Directive requires information to be provided on the likely cumulative and synergistic (i.e. in combination effects) on the environment. It is not considered that the proposed Modifications to the policies will alter the 'significant effects' and/or cumulative impacts outlined in the SA/SEA Environmental Report.

Cumulative effects (inter-plan)

- 1.43 An assessment of the five site allocations to determine the cumulative impact of the allocations with other minerals and waste operations within the zone of influence has not been undertaken as the site locations or nature of the proposals have not been modified. An assessment of the potential cumulative (inter-plan) effects of the other types of development on the allocated sites has not been undertaken.

Appendix 1: Main modifications appraisal

Table 1: Introduction, Vision and Spatial Strategy

Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.

Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Proposed modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
MM1	Introduction / Para. 1.4	6	<p>[1.4] The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ requires that Plans are reviewed at least every five years. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) was reviewed in 2018 but was found to not require an update at that time. However, a number of issues were kept under review and a further review was undertaken in 2020². The 2020 Review concluded that parts of the Plan needed to be updated to reflect changes in policy and to address issues with mineral and waste management provision. This Proposed Submission Plan <u>replaces the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan in its entirety, which was adopted in 2013 and</u> takes into account issues identified <u>through the Reviews</u>, with particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new planning policy that requires biodiversity net gain from all developments; • a greater focus on planning for climate change; • a stronger application of the waste hierarchy and application of the circular economy; and • enabling a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. 	<p>This modification provides clarity on the replacement of the current HMWP with this Partial Update, when adopted.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
MM2	Vision / Para. 2.26	15 & 16	<p>[2.26] <u>The following Plan Objectives outline how the Vision will be achieved.</u> Over the next 20 years <u>By 2040</u>, the planning of minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy and will:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable a circular economy <u>by prioritising a reduction in waste arisings and hazardous content of waste</u>, that to ensures <u>that</u> Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions. <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure <u>proposals and their</u> restoration schemes that improve health and well-being. 	<p>This modification provides clarity on the timescale of the Plan Vision, the enablement of a circular economy through reduction in waste arisings and hazardous content of waste, and regard that should be given to ecological networks in line with the NPPF 2023.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

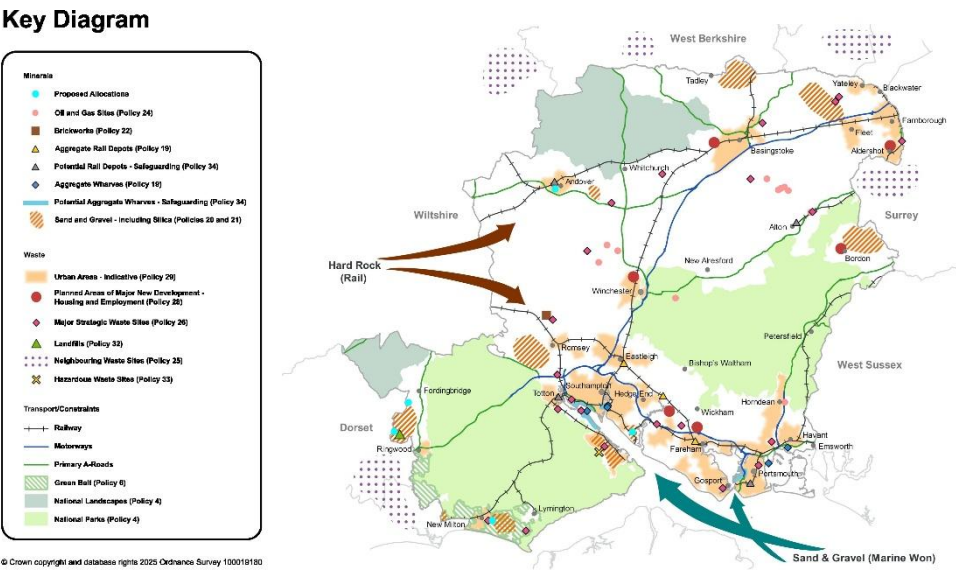
Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Proposed modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and a and a Achieve a net gain in biodiversity (BNG) of at least 10% above the pre-worked baseline, having regard to strategic ecological networks. 	
MM3	Key Diagram / Figure 6	21	<p>Replace key diagram with new diagram:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add allocated sites to Key Diagram Delete 'AONBs' and replace with National Landscapes Add reference to relevant policies e.g. Oil and Gas Sites (Policy 24) etc <p>Key Diagram</p>  <p>© Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 100019180</p>	<p>This modification provides an improved key diagram for greater clarity.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

Table 2: Development Management Policies

Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.

Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
MM4	Policy 1 / Para. 3.2, 3.3, 3.6 & 3.14	22, 23 & 25	<p>Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). 2. The policies in this Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant policies in the Plan. <u>Conformity will be demonstrated through information submitted with planning applications, including any relevant assessments.</u> Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved without delay unless material considerations indicate otherwise. 3. Where there are no <u>development plan</u> policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will <u>determine planning applications in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development in line with the latest NPPF</u> grant permission unless <u>other material considerations indicate otherwise</u>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or • Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be refused. <p>[3.2] The Hampshire Authorities will always work proactively with minerals and waste applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the Plan area.</p> <p>[new para] <u>Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with national and local Validation Guidance which should be used, along with the requirements of the Plan, to determine what assessments will be required. Relevant assessments will be</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering sustainable minerals and waste development, including policy delivery through development management processes. The changes also acknowledge the change of name from Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to National Landscape. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u> The modifications are positive and enhance the overall clarity of the policy, particularly in relation to policy conformity through the development management process. However, the proposed modifications do not justify a change to the SA/SEA score in the Submission Environmental Report.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>required to determine the economic, social and environmental impacts and to demonstrate how proposals meet the requirements of the Plan. Any impacts and mitigation measures identified will be considered in the determination of planning applications and will inform any necessary planning conditions or planning obligations.</u></p> <p>Careful consideration will be given to the issues raised by key stakeholders including local communities to ensure that concerns are suitably addressed in decision-making.</p> <p>[3.3] Development management will be the main, but not the only, means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with Validation Guidance³⁶ <u>which should be used to determine what assessments will be required.</u> The approach to development management will be focused on problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in this Plan.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[3.6] <i>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)</i> indicates that, where the Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (including taking into account whether there are specific policies in the NPPF that indicate that development should be restricted). This may include those policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sites protected under the Habitats Regulations³⁸ and/or sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • land designated as National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) <u>National Landscapes</u>, Heritage Coast, Green Belt and/or Local Green Space; <p>[...]</p> <p>[3.11] Hampshire County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. However, minerals or waste development dealt with by the County Council (as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority) may still be liable to pay CIL charges according to the rates set by the relevant district, or borough, <u>unitary or national park authority council</u> where CIL charging schedules have been adopted. The Levelling Up and Infrastructure Act⁴¹ replaces CIL</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>and Section 106 agreements with a new Infrastructure Levy. The HMWP Plan will implement any relevant changes should they be brought forward through legislation.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[3.14] Minerals and waste proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past operator performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated at the time the application is submitted. This would include where issues have been raised about the environmental or amenity impacts of a site, particularly where there is evidence to demonstrate these impacts. In such cases, these issues and evidence of impacts would be taken into account in decision-making. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental, and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other previous, existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the pPlan.</p>	
MM5	Policy 2 / Para. 4.6 (footnote), 4.8, 4.9 & 4.10	28 & 29	<p>[4.6] ⁴⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1538 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development will be supported where it enables the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest by:</p> <p>a. contributing towards mitigating the causes of climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and ii. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, where possible; and iii. Facilitating low carbon technologies; and <p>b. reducing vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures.</p>	<p>These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering climate change mitigation and adaption, including reference to the role of soils, and reference to coherent ecological networks in line with the NPPF 2023. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome The modifications are positive in nature, improving policy clarity, NPPF conformity and provide reference to Policy 9: Protection of soils. The additional text in supporting paragraph 4.10 in relation to</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>2. Minerals and waste development proposals must be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which demonstrates through a Climate Change Assessment how:</p> <p>a. they will contribute to the transition to carbon neutrality having regard to 1a and 1b;</p> <p>and-</p> <p>b. This should include how climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and opportunities have been identified, considered, and (where appropriate) incorporated.</p> <p>[4.8] Minerals and waste proposals will need to demonstrate in their Climate Change Assessments how the development will reduce its carbon emissions over time and enable the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050. This will need to be proportional to the scale of carbon emissions the development is likely to cause. Therefore, energy developments such as oil and gas or energy from waste will have to provide a significant justification taking into account the life of the development (see 'Oil and gas development' and 'Energy recovery development' for more detail). Furthermore, in considering the impacts of the proposal, the carbon footprint of the total site and its operations must be taken into account (including the role of soils – see <u>Policy 9 (Protection of soils)</u>). Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. These opportunities should be explored as part of the Climate Change Assessment (see 'Implementation and Monitoring Plan') and may include:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the potential for carbon capture, including ensuring facilities are capable of retrofitting carbon capture technology in the future, in particular in terms of available adjacent land; <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more sustainable use of resources, through seeking a reduction of resources used (i.e. waste prevention) and the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction and support for a circular economy; <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.9] Where development has a life span up to 2050, tThe Climate Change Assessment should demonstrate how the proposal will help meet the Climate Change Act target. The Hampshire Authorities will expect that any proposals will also adhere to any relevant Government</p>	<p>ecological networks and LNRSs, the policies score for SA Objective 3: Biodiversity of neutral, is increased to 'slightly positive'.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>guidance issued to support this process. <u>In doing so, it is recognised that some proposals will go on for a significant period beyond the Plan period.</u></p> <p>[4.10] In this context, resilience means capacity for the environment to respond to such changes by resisting damage caused by climate change and, where damage does occur, recovering quickly. This can be achieved by maintaining a robust and varied network of natural environments which will allow natural processes to change and adapt without costly intervention. This will be supported through <u>strategic scale coherent ecological networks such as those identified in</u> the Local Nature Recovery Strategy which will include a local habitat map and a statement of biodiversity priorities, <u>giving consideration to how the development will interact with environmental assets, and create and enhance linkages in and across Hampshire as well as neighbouring Authorities.</u></p>	
MM6	Policy 3 / Para. 4.15 (footnote), 4.19, 4.22, 4.23, 4.25, 4.27, 4.28 & 4.30-4.32	30-34	<p>[4.15] ⁴⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 175<u>81</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.19] Nationally important designated sites and species in the Plan area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); • National Nature Reserves (NNRs); • Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) (where they correspond with SSSIs); • Species of animal and plant listed in the schedules of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), <u>International Union for Conservation of Nature Red lists</u> and the Badger Act 1992; • Ancient Woodland; • Core Statutory ecological network sites and, • Nature Improvement Areas. <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.22] Hampshire and its nNeighbouring Authorities also include other sites, habitats, and species <u>of local interest</u> which are extremely important in maintaining a high level of biodiversity. These include <u>(within the Plan area)</u>:</p>	<p>These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering protection for habitats and species, and in particular for those protected under the Habitats Regulations. This also includes factual improvements relating to the NPPF and relevant legislation/regulation, including improved reference to the LNRS, national Nature Recovery Network, Environmental Improvement Plan, Forest Plans, ecological networks, and BNG. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u> There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the protection of</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local wildlife sites, known within the Plan area as either Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or County Wildlife Sites (CWS) – identified locally and given regard under national policy; • Habitats and species listed <u>that are legally protected or otherwise notable within Hampshire</u> and given regard by the Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans <u>including:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Species or habitats with national or county rarity and scarce status;</u> ○ <u>LNRS Priority Species;</u> • Local Nature Reserves; and • Core non-statutory ecological network sites. <p>[4.23] These sites, habitats, and species form networks that support a robust and healthy natural environment and are recognised by local designations or by national policy. These are often essential in meeting regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives. As a priority, such habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those measures, such as mitigation or compensation are suitable, biodiversity net gain is achieved. Where relevant, consideration should be given to any local strategies or management plans for the area, <u>such as Forest Plans</u>, and local targets for biodiversity.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.25] Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a measurably better state than beforehand. This means protecting existing habitats and ensuring that lost or degraded habitats are compensated for by enhancing or creating habitats that are of greater value to wildlife and people. <u>Though the NPPF requires all development to deliver a net gain in biodiversity,</u> the Environment Act⁴⁹ will introduce <u>introduced</u> mandatory <u>10%</u> biodiversity net gain for most new development, including new infrastructure, in England. This is due to become <u>became</u> a requirement in late 2023 <u>spring 2024</u> for development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. BNG will require <u>requires</u> planning applicants to <u>observe the mitigation hierarchy and, where applicable,</u> deliver at least 10% gain in biodiversity above the current baseline and is <u>which has</u> to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years.</p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>habitats and species through the implementation of the policy. The current score for SA Objective 3: Biodiversity is already 'very positive'. All other scores remain unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[4.27] Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) have also been introduced by the Environment Act. This new mandatory England-wide system of spatial strategies will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature’s recovery and wider environmental benefits. They are designed as tools to drive more coordinated, practical, and focussed action to help nature. LNRS will contribute <u>support delivery of mandatory BNG to establishing a national Nature Recovery Network which will aim to achieve a significant increase in biodiversity (and meet Environmental Improvement Plan targets)</u> and provide a focus for a strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity which are also has been being introduced by the Act. <u>The LNRS will also guide decision-making on BNG.</u></p> <p>[4.28] Hampshire County Council has been appointed ‘responsible authority’ for the Hampshire LNRS by Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and therefore <u>is currently</u> preparing the Strategy for the Plan area. The County Council <u>is engaging</u> with its ‘supporting authorities’, landowners and managers, communities and other stakeholders <u>(including agencies/responsible authorities in neighbouring counties)</u> to develop the strategy which, following publication, will be subject to regular review and republishing.</p> <p>Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minerals and waste development that will contribute <u>can demonstrate a high-quality, well-designed contribution</u> to the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of <u>Priority Habitats, ecological networks, and the protection and recovery of legally protected and priority or locally notable species</u> biodiversity <u>will be supported</u> through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted. 2. Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests. 2. <u>Development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated through a Habitats Regulations Assessment that impacts to the integrity of the National Sites Network and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other</u> 	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>development, can be avoided or adequately mitigated, other than in all the following exceptional circumstances:</u></p> <p><u>i. There are no suitable alternatives to the location, scope or scale of the development;</u></p> <p><u>ii. There are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest; and</u></p> <p><u>iii. Adequate compensation measures can be secured which ensure that the overall coherence of the National Sites Network is protected.</u></p> <p>3. Development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations.</p> <p><u>3. Development must demonstrate through adequate survey and assessment that harmful impacts to species protected under the Habitat Regulations can be avoided, or that legal tests afforded to them can be met. Development should demonstrate that mitigation or compensation required to ensure favourable conservation status can be secured prior to harmful impacts arising.</u></p> <p><u>4.</u> The following sites, habitats, and species will be protected in Hampshire and in neighbouring areas, where there is a potential for impact, in accordance with the level of their relative importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species; b. irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees); c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves; 	

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			<p>d. habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, or as a Hampshire Notable species <u>species that are legally protected or otherwise notable within Hampshire;</u></p> <p>e. Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans or Biodiversity Opportunity Areas;</p> <p>ef. Features of the landscape that are mapped as <u>within the Local Nature Recovery Strategy</u> Network, or function as 'stepping stones', linear features or form part of a wider network of features by virtue of a coherent ecological structure or function (such as river basins), or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species;</p> <p><u>Ecological evidence must demonstrate that harmful impacts to habitats and species 4 a-e can be avoided, or where necessary, provide appropriate mitigation in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Any required compensation should be able to be secured prior to harmful impacts arising.</u></p> <p><u>5. All minerals and waste development should result in a measurable biodiversity net gain and enhancement. Where applicable, at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be required, which must be designed to support the delivery of the LNRS and other identified biodiversity networks. Enhancements for wildlife will be sought where appropriate from all scales of development.</u></p> <p>[4.29] In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on biodiversity, both directly and indirectly, including through habitat fragmentation, hydrological changes, physical disturbance of important species, and air and water pollution or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, compensatory habitats will need to be guaranteed <u>secured in advance of harmful impacts arising</u> to ensure that there is no overall net loss, <u>extent, quality, connectivity or ecological function</u> of habitats <u>or the species which rely on these habitats</u>. Where these habitats form part of a wider network, the compensatory habitats that are provided should be the same <u>high quality</u> or better habitat of the same type. These should be located either <u>to ensure maximum local benefit from these protections</u>. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission will be refused if the need for the development does not</p>	

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			<p>outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. Compensatory habitats will need to be considered as part of the restoration of a site. <u>Compensation measures with respect to the National Sites Network and Ramsar sites, and decision making with respect to impacts to these sites, must be considered through the Habitat Regulations Assessment process.</u> Further detail on Habitat Regulation Assessment is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.</p> <p>[4.30] The Hampshire Authorities will take a consistent approach to its application of the Biodiversity Metric in ensuring Bbiodiversity Nnet Ggain through minerals and waste development. It is recognised that many quarry restoration developments already achieve a significant exceedance of <u>statutory</u> 10% BNG. As such, the Hampshire Authorities will expect operators to engage at an early pre-application stage to determine <u>if statutory BNG is applicable and</u> what level of BNG can be achieved, which in appropriate circumstances may provide the opportunity for provision of additional biodiversity units that can be traded as off-site BNG for other developments. Consideration should also be given to tThe <u>early</u> delivery of biodiversity enhancements prior to development taking place <u>is encouraged to ensure there is no overall net loss, extent, quality, connectivity or ecological function of habitats.</u> Relevant guidance should be applied, where available, particularly in relation to minerals development and the application of the Metric. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.</p> <p>[4.31] Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short, medium, or long-term, all of which are important in the consideration of the overall impact of a development. For example, minerals development may have a short-term negative impact as the mineral is extracted. On the other hand, it may have a positive impact in the long-term through providing a restoration scheme that makes a positive contribution to overall biodiversity, <u>and local landscape strategies such as Forest Plans.</u> Development should be located or, where necessary, designed to avoid impacts on protected species, habitats, and sites. In addition, the design and restoration of sites may give opportunities for the protection of species and the creation or enhancement of habitats <u>or the species which rely on these habitats,</u> particularly where these can be linked to climate resilience. Habitats <u>and species</u> should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those other measures such</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>as mitigation or compensation are suitable. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'.</p> <p>[4.32] It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider all potential impacts (including in combination, impacts with other plans, programmes, or projects) on habitats and species both within and outside Hampshire and measures should be taken to avoid, mitigate, or compensate any impacts identified. Consideration should be given to the resilience of habitat features and protected species to future climate scenarios as well as River Basin Management Plans and relevant policies in the South Marine Plan, where relevant. Reference should also be made to Mitigation Strategies prepared by Local Planning Authorities dealing with recreational <u>al</u> displacement, <u>such as the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy.</u></p>	
MM7	Policy 4 / Para. 4.33 (footnote), 4.34-4.39, 4.40 4.42 & 4.44	35-37	<p>[4.33] ⁵² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174<u>80</u> (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[4.34] The term “nationally protected landscapes” refers collectively to National Parks and <u>National Landscapes (formerly referred to as</u> Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)). National planning policy gives great weight 'to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues'⁵².</p> <p>⁵³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 476 <u>182</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[4.35] The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. The three <u>National Landscapes AONBs</u> in the Plan area are <u>Chichester Harbour, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and</u> the North Wessex Downs, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and <u>National Landscapes AONBs</u>⁵³. Together, these nationally protected landscapes cover nearly 40% of the Plan area.</p> <p>[4.36] As set out in <u>The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by</u> Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023, <u>requires</u> all relevant authorities (including statutory undertakers, decision makers and other public bodies) <u>must</u> to seek to further the <u>P</u>urposes of the National Parks. The <u>if there is a conflict between the two purposes, then the first takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle</u>⁵⁴. <u>In pursuit of these purposes, the</u> Government <u>has</u> also placed de a corresponding social and</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for protected landscapes, including updates in line with the NPPF 2023. This includes reference to limiting the scale and extent of development in protected landscapes and regard given to protected landscape statutory management plans and requirement for Major Development Assessment. Reference to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty has been updated to National Landscapes. Better clarity on small and localised waste management facilities and reference to the Sandford Principle. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p>

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			<p>economic Dduty upon National Park Authorities themselves to be considered when delivering the two Purposes. The Ppurposes and Dduty are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Purpose 1: To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and · Purpose 2: To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Parks by the public; and · Duty: To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities within the National Park in pursuit of the above purposes. <p>[4.37] If there is a conflict between the above, then Purpose 1 takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle⁵⁴.</p> <p>[4.38] The primary purpose of AONB National Landscape designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. AONBs National Landscapes also have two secondary aims: meeting the need for quiet enjoyment of the countryside and having regard for the interests of those who live and work there.</p> <p>[4.39] The statutory purposes of nationally protected landscapes will be upheld when considering minerals and waste developments. In addition, the findings and proposals of the Glover Review⁵⁵ will be to be taken into account when assessing minerals and waste developments and their potential for impact in, and their potential for impact on, National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs.</p> <p>⁵⁵Landscape Review (DEFRA, 2019): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf</p> <p>Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes</p> <p>1. <u>Minerals and waste development within National Parks and National Landscapes should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan, whilst development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or National Landscape.</u></p>	<p>Appraisal outcome</p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the protection of nationally protected landscapes through the implementation of the policy. The current score for SA Objective 4: Nationally protected landscapes is already 'very positive'. All other scores remain unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>2. Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the New Forest National Parks, South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour AONB and National Landscapes, Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB or North Wessex Downs AONB, other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, an Major Development Assessment will be required giving consideration to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; b. the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; c. the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the National Park or National Landscape AONB, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and d. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. <p>3. <u>If exceptional circumstances and public interest are sufficiently demonstrated, then development must be carried out in accordance with any proposed moderation measures identified in the Major Development Assessment. This must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate within the landscape and its surroundings. The landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery.</u></p> <p>The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan. Development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or AONB.</p> <p>4. Minerals and waste development should protect, and where appropriate, enhance the landscape character and special qualities of the National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs. This may includes, but is not limited to, natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies.</p> <p>Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>5. In terms of small-scale waste management facilities for local needs^x, these should not be precluded from the National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the National Park or National Landscape AONB.</p> <p><u>xSmall and localised waste management facilities are defined as those seeking to meet a localised need over a particular settlement area, whilst larger-scale facilities generally provide benefits to the whole Plan Area. A small and localised waste management facility can complement larger-scale facilities by providing local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, transferring, and treating waste.</u></p> <p>[4.40] Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In Hampshire, some of the most important minerals (such as oil and gas and soft sand) are found in nationally protected landscapes. Accordingly, major minerals and waste development (as referenced in Policy 4 (2 and 3)) in these areas will be rigorously examined and should only take place when it can be sufficiently demonstrated that there are exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that the need for the development outweighs is in the public interest. If sufficiently demonstrated, the scale and extent of development should be limited to what can be successfully integrated within the landscape.</p> <p>[4.41] All minerals and waste applications are development is defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 20159 as ‘major development’. This includes small-scale waste management facilities, although these facilities may include those that are not be considered strategic for the purpose of (see Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)).</p> <p>[4.42] Notwithstanding the above, and for the purposes of this policy only, development proposals In nationally protected landscapes – and when implementing Policy 4 (2 and 3) - it will need to be assessed to determine whether they development would constitute “major development” for the purposes of Paragraph 183-177 and footnote 64 of the 2023 NPPF. This will include considerations in relation to the character, nature, scale, and setting of development, and whether development could have a potential significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the National Park or National Landscape AONB has been designated or defined. In terms of a National Park, this relates to its natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities; and for a National Landscape an AONB, this relates</p>	

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			<p>to its natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature. The potential for significant impacts on the National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case and should be clearly addressed in the Major Development Assessment – see 'Appendix 3 Implementation and Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>[4.43] The impact of minerals and waste development on the landscape of National Parks and National Landscapes AONBs will need to be assessed, and this assessment will need to be undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)⁵⁶ to determine potential landscape and visual effects, and appropriate mitigation. Consideration must be given to relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and their profiles⁵⁷, the Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) for the nationally protected landscapes, and any local LCAs which have been prepared by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) and other relevant bodies in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment⁵⁸ which provides a strategic overview. Furthermore, consideration should be given to important views of, from, and within the nationally protected landscapes when assessing any potential impacts and any local designations.</p> <p>[4.44] Development proposals in nationally protected landscapes are may also be defined as being within the countryside, and so <i>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)</i> will need to be considered in conjunction with <i>Policy 4, as appropriate</i>.</p>	
MM8	Policy 5 & Para. 4.45 & 4.46, 4.53, 4.54 & 4.57	38 & 40	<p>[4.45] The landscape outside the defined settlement boundaries is defined as countryside, and those areas of countryside which are not protected by national landscape designations can also be locally important and highly valued⁵⁹, i.e. Areas of Special Landscape Quality. Although “valued landscapes” are not defined by national policy, the value of a landscape can be determined through the considerations of landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreational value, role in separating / protecting the identity of individual settlements, and perceptual aspects and associations⁶⁰. Please note, “valued landscapes” can also be identified within nationally protected landscapes. For local designations, the valued attributes may not be called ‘special qualities’ and are more likely to be found within landscape studies which form part of the local plan evidence base or within the local plan.</p> <p>⁵⁹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 17480 (a) (DLUHC, 2023)</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for the countryside and valued landscapes, including landscape and visual impact assessment, link with Policy 4, NCAs, LCAs, common land and access land, and reference to the Hampshire Gardens Trust. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>⁶⁰ as defined by Box 5.1. page 84 of GLVIA 3rd Ed 2013. <u>Box 5.1 is not intended to be an exhaustive list of factors that determine valued landscapes. Updated (2021) Landscape Institute guidance clarifies this: tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations.pdf</u></p> <p>[4.46] It is important that development proposals within the countryside respect the distinctive qualities of local landscape character types and areas. <u>As with Policy 4 (Nationally Protected Landscapes), consideration must be given to relevant NCAs and their profiles and any local LCAs which have been prepared by LPAs and other relevant bodies in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment which provides a strategic overview.</u> National policy states that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognised, alongside the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystems⁶¹.</p> <p>⁶¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 174<u>80</u> (b) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will not be permitted unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or ii. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or iii. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, or the reuse of redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings. <p>In the instance that Criterion (1) is met, minerals and waste developments will also need to meet Criteria (2) and (3) below as appropriate and applicable.</p>	<p>The modifications are positive and enhance the overall clarity of the policy as set out above. The changes, however, are not sufficient to change the current scores for this policy in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report, which remain the same.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>2. Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will be expected, <u>through a Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment, to demonstrate how the development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. respects the qualities of the landscape as set out in National and Local Landscape Character Assessments; ii. demonstrate that they would not result in <u>will not have</u> significant adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity; iii. ensure any public rights of way are <u>impacts the Public Access network including any important views</u> and protects and, where possible, enhances <u>public rights of way including any important views;</u> and iv. be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals or waste use. <p>3. Minerals and waste development which is considered to be within a valued landscape shall only be permitted where they <u>the proposal</u> meets the above criteria, and where it protects and where possible, enhances the landscape with particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The intrinsic landscape character and quality; ii. The visual setting (including key views); iii. The landscape’s role in natural capital and ecological networks; iv. The local character and setting of built development (including historical <u>heritage</u> significance); and v. Natural landscape features (including ancient woodland, trees, hedgerows, and water courses etc). <p><u>4.</u> As part of the above <u>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</u>, development proposals must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and its surroundings. The landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[...]</p> <p>[4.53] Public rights of way, common land, and access land can significantly contribute to the well-being of society and provide significant access to nature and to the countryside. Where minerals or waste developments are located close to or would directly impact a statutory public right of way footpath network, measures should be put in place to protect or and enhance the network. Where diversions are necessary, to ameliorate visual and environmental disbenefits, the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) should provide mitigation for potential adverse effects (for example, planted buffer strips). This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes, common land and access land.</p> <p>[4.54] Where minerals and waste sites are located close to, or would directly impact upon, a permissive footpath the use of this route for public access should be considered as part of any planning application together with proportionate mitigation measures. Permissive footpaths do not carry the same weight as adopted definitive public rights of way.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.57] Specific consideration will also be given to accessible and historic landscapes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · parks and gardens open to the public, country parks, Hampshire Gardens Trust, National Trust or English Heritage land and properties, Woodland Trust or Forestry Commission woodland, rights of ways, access land and common land; and · heritage assets and their settings, such as registered parks and gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments. 	
MM9	Policy 6 / Para. 4.61, 4.62 & 4.64 (footnotes)	41-42	<p>[4.61] ⁶⁶ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1505 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt</p> <p>1. Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt. Proposals will be approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for the South West Hampshire Green Belt and for NPPF 2023 compliance. Text has been modified in the policy itself.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>very special circumstances exist <u>considered inappropriate unless an exception noted in the NPPF applies.</u></p> <p>2. As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.64] ⁶⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 149<u>54</u> (g) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[4.64] ⁶⁹ National Planning Policy Framework Para. 150<u>5</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p>	<p>These relatively minor proposed modifications represent improvements to policy clarity including NPPF referencing and the scores against the SA Objectives remain unchanged from the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report.</p>
MM10	Policy 7 / Para. 4.74 (footnote), 4.76 & 4.79	43, 44 & 45	<p>[4.74] ⁷¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 189<u>95</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire’s historic environment, and the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.</p> <p>2. Heritage assets will be protected in a manner appropriate to their significance, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. scheduled monuments; b. listed buildings; c. conservation areas; d. registered parks and gardens; e. registered battlefields; f. sites of archaeological importance; and g. other locally recognised assets. <p>3. Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets that may be affected including their setting, both present and predicted, and the impact of development on them. Where appropriate, this should be informed by the results of technical studies, field evaluation and other evidence. For mineral proposals this should</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protection and conservation of the historic environment and heritage assets, including increased emphasis on non-designated heritage features. Text has been modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p> <p>The modifications are positive and enhance the overall clarity of the policy, particularly in relation to non-designated heritage assets. The policy is currently scored as ‘very positive’ for SA Objective 6: Historic Environment and ‘slightly positive’ for SA Objective 4: Landscape, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>establish the potential for archaeological remains within the overburden and the mineral body itself.</p> <p>4. Evidence and results of archaeological excavation, field evaluations, technical studies and other recordings should be made publicly accessible (including depositing the results in a public archive and Historic Environment Record).</p> <p><u>Designated heritage assets</u></p> <p>5. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight is given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be).</p> <p>6. Proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, will be required to set out a clear and convincing justification as to why that harm is considered acceptable on the basis of achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or where all the specific circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated.</p> <p>7. Proposals that cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to weigh the level of harm against the public benefits that may be gained by the proposal including securing its optimum viable use.</p> <p>8. When there is clear and convincing justification that the public benefits of development outweigh the harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, mitigation of that harm, should be secured.</p> <p><u>Non-designated heritage assets</u></p> <p>9. Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be required to set out the significance of the asset and the scale of the direct and indirect effects upon the that significance of the non-designated heritage asset, enabling a balanced judgement to be made.</p>	<p>the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. The scoring against all SA Objectives remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>10. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, will be considered subject to policies for designated heritage assets.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.76] There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Heritage issues that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures <u>before and during development</u>, including methods of working and/or the design of the scheme, which take these into account. Minerals or waste developments will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, taking into account any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology (such as through the preservation of identified remains).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.79] The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment but can also assist in maintaining or improving the setting of heritage assets (such as a scheduled monument, listed building or designed landscape). This may include circumstances where the setting requires repairing historic landscape character. Also, restoration schemes may include further work linked with the interpretation of finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.</p>	
MM1 1	Policy 8 / 4.88	47	<p>Policy 8: Water management</p> <p><u>1.</u> Minerals and waste development will be permitted where <u>it can be demonstrated</u> proposals do not:</p> <p>a. result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering water management, with an improved emphasis on nutrient management. Text has been modified in both the policy and supporting text.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>b. cause significant adverse risk impact to the quantity and quality of water resources; and</p> <p>c. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in unacceptable adverse impacts on water quantity and quality on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. adjoining land; ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions; iii. potential groundwater resources; or iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows; or v. natural habitats; and <p>d. fail to comply with nutrient neutrality requirements, where relevant.</p> <p>2. A Water Framework Directive screening assessment will be required in all cases where there is the potential for impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies.</p> <p>3. Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a A Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk a hazard, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.88] Proposals within the Bedhampton Springs to Havant Karstic Zone, as defined by the Source Protection Zone 1 and 1C, will need to undertake specific assessment in relation to water quality and infiltration due to the risks associated with karstic features. This should be undertaken in consultation with Portsmouth Water and the Environment Agency. Consideration will also need to be given to achieving nutrient neutrality where relevant minerals and waste development proposals are located within catchments identified by Natural England, as these may disturb and mobilise nutrients locked within the soil or add to nutrient levels through construction and operational processes. Therefore, development should ensure that impacts of nutrients on designated sites are assessed and avoided/mitigated where</p>	<p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome The modifications are positive and enhance the overall clarity of the policy, in particular the inclusion of additional text in paragraph 4.88 regarding nutrients. The current scoring in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report for SA Objective 7: Water resources in 'very positive. The current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>appropriate (see <i>Policy 3 (Protecting habitats and species)</i> and section 'Liquid waste and waste-water management').</p>	
MM1 2	Policy 9 / Para. 4.92 (footnote) & 4.96	48 & 49	<p>[4.92] ⁷⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 17480 (b) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 9: Protection of soils</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minerals and waste development should protect, manage, and use soils to achieve improvements to biodiversity, contribute towards adaptation to or mitigation of, climate change and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. 2. Minerals and waste development should ensure determine the risk to soils through the preparation of a Soil Management Plan and, where relevant, an Agricultural Land Assessment which considers the lifespan of the development. ‡The protection of soils, through will require appropriate mitigation measures, from unacceptable risk, prioritising the reuse and, when appropriate, enhancement of existing soils. <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.96] Protection and management of soils canwill also have a key role in the restoration of habitats removed or disturbed during development. Mitigation shouldmust aim to minimise soil disturbance and to retain as many ecosystem services as possible through careful soil management during the construction process and appropriate soil re-use. Careful consideration of the soil profile (including the substrate), the reuse of existing soils, and the potential use of waste products such as silt or clay, particularly where heathland creation is proposed, is critical to successful delivery of restoration objectives (see Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)). Further detail is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the protection of soils, including the requirement for a Soil Management Plan and Agricultural Land Assessment, and increased emphasis on soil restoration, particularly for heathland creation. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome These modifications represent positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, in relation to the protection of soils. The current score for SA Objective 5: Soil quality, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report is already 'very positive'. All other scores remain unchanged.</p>
MM1 3	Policy 10 / Para. 4.98 (footnote), 4.100 (footnote), 4.101 (footnote),	50-53	<p>[4.98] ⁷⁹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2196 (h) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[4.100] ⁸⁰ Hampshire Restoration Study Topic Paper</p> <p>[4.101] ⁸¹ Hampshire Restoration Study Topic Paper</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the restoration of minerals and waste developments. The policy now requires the delivery of all the sub-clauses in clause 1, which now includes reference /</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
	4.103-5, 4.108-9 & 4.116		<p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments</p> <p>Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan.</p> <p>1. Restoration of minerals and waste developments <u>will be supported, where a restoration scheme can demonstrate all the following</u> should be in keeping with:</p> <p>a. <u>consideration of the ecological,</u> historic, and landscape character and setting of the local area;</p> <p>b. <u>and should how the proposal</u> contributes to the delivery of local objectives and, where relevant, strategic priorities for habitats <u>and species, and</u> biodiversity <u>networks, including Local Nature Recovery Strategies;</u></p> <p>c. <u>how opportunities to deliver local objectives for</u> heritage, or community use where these are consistent with the development plan <u>can be achieved;</u></p> <p>d. <u>climate change adaptation or mitigation;</u></p> <p>e. <u>how sites will be phased through the life of the development, where relevant;</u> <u>and</u></p> <p>f. <u>the appropriate mechanism for securing the implementation of the scheme.</u></p> <p>Opportunities for adapting to or mitigating the impacts of climate change through restoration are supported.</p> <p>The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.</p> <p>[4.103] Restoration, aftercare and after-use will usually seek to assure that the land is restored to a level of quality at least equivalent to that which it was prior to development commencing. Restoration schemes should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net environmental gain through the enhancement of the quality, <u>connectivity,</u> and character of the landscape, local environment or the setting of historic assets to the benefit of the local or wider community; and • Measures to achieve biodiversity net gain in line with national planning policy, <u>in accordance with relevant legislation, policy, and guidance, and which is for the</u> 	<p>increased reference to ecological character, species, biodiversity networks, the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, climate change mitigation and adaption, phasing, and implementation. In addition, revision of the considerations for biodiversity gains, increased emphasis on heathland creation and management, and increased emphasis on mechanisms to secure restoration and aftercare.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the effective restoration of minerals and waste sites. The policy currently scores positively for SA Objectives 1, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 15 and neutral for the other objectives in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>avoidance of doubt over and above those measures designed to mitigate or compensate for negative effects will be required by a planning application,</u> whatever the proposed after-use of the site; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for recovery as set out in the <u>relevant</u> Local Nature Recovery Strategies. <p>[4.104] The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should, alongside the provision of net gains for biodiversity (considered in more detail under <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i>), include at least one of the following aims subject to its financial viability and the suitability and deliverability of the site to incorporate restoration aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved public access to the natural environment through the creation of enhanced access as well as leisure and amenity opportunities. This may include the creation of green spaces (such as parks, woods, etc), improvements to the Public Rights of Way <u>Highway</u> network, <u>including</u> provision of additional footways and cycle routes, provision of sites for other recreational uses and the provision of environmental education facilities; • creation of habitats for wildlife and enhanced biodiversity to improve the natural environment, improve biodiversity and habitat connectivity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, or help reverse the breakdown of habitats <u>and deliver biodiversity gains to help reverse habitat degradation,</u> as appropriate, taking into account the need for climate resilience measures. <u>These may include consideration of:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategies;</u> ○ <u>the provision of green infrastructure;</u> ○ <u>designated site conservation objectives;</u> ○ <u>Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);</u> ○ <u>Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites);</u> ○ <u>and</u> ○ <u>any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management;</u> • contribute to <u>relevant</u> local objectives <u>such as</u> for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>National Park Management Plans;</u> ○ <u>Forest Plans;</u> ○ <u>Recreation Management Strategies; and</u> ○ <u>Species Conservation Strategies.</u> 	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the provision of green infrastructure; ○ designated site conservation objectives; ○ Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs); ○ Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites); and ○ any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management; [...] <p>[4.105] Opportunities for the multiple use of restored sites and cross-cutting benefits will be supported, <u>where the multiple uses do not conflict or reduce the effectiveness of other uses, especially those required to meet legal obligations</u> (such as restoring a site to improve biodiversity whilst simultaneously providing recreational use for the public).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.108] In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on habitats or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensatory habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats. These should be located either within or close to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. The creation and long-term management (aftercare) of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats, and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption against its loss, <u>and habitats such as heathland which are difficult to create and manage long-term</u>. Provision of compensatory habitats is also considered in the section on 'Habitats and species'.</p> <p>[4.109] Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way network, restoration of minerals and waste sites will need to ensure their protection and take opportunities to enhance the network. This is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. Consideration should also be given to providing alternative space for recreational</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>and where displacement may impact designated sites (see <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> and 4 (<i>Protection of the designated landscape</i><i>Nationally protected landscapes</i>)).</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[4.116] It is necessary to manage restored sites for a period of ‘aftercare’. This is to maintain and improve the structure and stability of the soil and to provide for vegetation, helping to ensure a beneficial after use. The length of the aftercare period will normally be at least five years and will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the restoration and after uses agreed for a site. A longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. In some instances, restored sites require long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. Long-term management is expected to be a minimum of 30 years to align with BNG requirements and will usually commence post aftercare. Long-term management plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. There are already examples of former minerals sites which have been restored and managed through long term management plans in Hampshire. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achieved and sustainable in the longer term. <u>Appropriate mechanisms will be required to secure restoration and aftercare. Funding of restoration schemes should principally be addressed by planning conditions, where necessary. Financial guarantees should only be required in exceptional circumstances especially where an operator pays into an established mutual funding scheme, such as the Mineral Products Association Restoration Guarantee Fund or the British Aggregates Association Restoration Guarantee Fund.</u></p>	
MM1 4	Policy 11 / Para. 5.13 (footnote), 5.14, 5.15, 5.16 & 5.18	57 & 59	<p>[5.13] ⁸⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 185<u>91</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development <u>will be supported where it can be demonstrated, through a proportionate Health Impact Assessment, that the proposal does should not cause significant adverse impacts on public health, safety, amenity and well-being.</u></p> <p>Minerals and waste development should not:</p>	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in protecting public health, safety, amenity and wellbeing in relation to minerals and waste development, including the requirement for a Health Impact Assessment to demonstrate that the proposal does should not cause

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>a. release of emissions to the atmosphere, land, or water (above appropriate standards);</p> <p>b. have a significant adverse impact on human health or well-being;</p> <p>c. cause significant adverse noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour;</p> <p>d. have a significant adverse impact on air quality;</p> <p>e. have a significant adverse visual impact;</p> <p>f. potentially to endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures;</p> <p>g. cause a significant adverse impact on public safety safeguarding zones;</p> <p>h. cause a significant adverse impact on:</p> <p>i. tip and quarry slope stability; or</p> <p>ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or</p> <p>iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants;</p> <p>i. cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface, or and groundwaters;</p> <p>j. cause a significant adverse impact on public strategic infrastructure;</p> <p>k. cause a significant adverse impact on the public highway Public Access network, including the public rights of way network;</p> <p>l. cause a significant adverse cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other existing forms of development;</p> <p><u>m. opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being including multi-functional benefits.</u></p> <p>All mineral proposals and, where relevant, waste proposals will need a Health Impact Assessment.</p> <p>Opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being are encouraged including multi-functional benefits.</p> <p>[5.14] Many of the criteria under <i>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</i> will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. <u>Environmental assessments will identify where adverse impacts may occur and how these should be minimised.</u> Appropriate standards for the control of emissions and protecting water resources are also set by other agencies such as the Environment Agency as part of their responsibility for protecting and improving the environment and as the regulatory</p>	<p>significant adverse impacts on public health, safety, amenity and well-being. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the protection of public health, safety, amenity and well-being. The policy currently scores 'very positive' for SA Objective 9: Communities, and slightly positive for SA Objectives 7: Water resources and SA Objective 2: Air quality. All other objectives are currently scored as neutral. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>body for issuing Environmental Permits, as well as local environment health officers at district and borough councils. Often these standards are based on national legislation, policy and guidance, and minerals and waste development should meet these standards. There may be circumstances where public health, safety and amenity matters are covered by the site's Environmental Permit. Water quality is considered in more detail under <i>Policy 8 (Water resources)</i>.</p> <p>[5.15] The Environment Act 2021 seeks to improve local air quality and guidance on Local Air Quality Management is being updated⁸⁶. Transport related air quality issues are addressed under <i>Policy 13 (Managing Traffic)</i>. However, non-transport related emissions can also reduce air quality which can impact human health and ecosystems. This can include mobile machinery and generators but also processes such as anaerobic digestion (AD). Ammonia emissions can be released from the process and digestate of AD and these should be controlled. <u>Transport related noise issues are also addressed under Policy 13 (Managing Traffic).</u></p> <p>[5.16] The screening of sites and other mitigation measures are often required to ensure an acceptable degree of potential impact of minerals and waste developments on the habitats, landscape, townscape and local communities <u>and the views therefrom</u>. Judgement on the severity of impact will be taken by the planning officer and will be informed by the relevant Environmental Assessment. <u>In the case of landscape and visual impact, these will require an assessment in line with the Landscape Institute's GLVIA (3rd edition and recent updates).</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[5.18] All mineral proposals will need to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Waste proposals that need to include a HIA will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but it is expected that all developments handling bio-wastes <u>(including landfill and composting)</u> and generating energy from waste will require a HIA. The Assessment should <u>be proportional to the proposal, its scale and likely impacts, and</u> consider both potential and perceived <u>health</u> risks (such as silicosis).</p>	
MM1 5	Policy 12 / Para. 5.30 (footnote)	61	<p>[5.30]⁹⁴ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1628 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p>	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering flood risk management, including the

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development <u>will be supported where it can be demonstrated that should:</u></p> <p>a. <u>it has</u> applied the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals;</p> <p>b. <u>it has</u> applied the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and</p> <p><u>c. through the preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment that:</u></p> <p><u>i.</u> e. <u>no increase in flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reduces flood risk overall</u> not result in an increased flood risk overall;</p> <p><u>ii.</u> d. <u>ensure the</u> development is safe from flooding for its lifetime, including an assessment of climate change impacts;</p> <p><u>iii.</u> e. <u>the incorporation of</u> flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate, <u>suitable</u> to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site;</p> <p><u>iv.</u> f. <u>include the</u> site drainage systems <u>are</u> designed to manage storm events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1:100 year) storm with an appropriate allowance for climate change; and</p> <p><u>v.</u> g. <u>if appropriate, incorporate the</u> Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements.</p> <p><u>d. taken into account the catchment management plans by determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, applied the recommended standards.</u></p> <p>Catchment Management Plans should be referred to in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards.</p>	<p>requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment, and the requirement to take into account catchment management plans by determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, applying the recommended standards. Text has been modified in the policy wording.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u> There are numerous positive improvements in the policy text, as summarised above, to improve flood risk and prevention. The policy is currently scored as 'very positive' for SA Objective 8: Flood risk, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report, with most of the other objectives scored as neutral. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>
MM1 6	Policy 13 / Para. 5.41 (footnote),	63-65	[5.41] ⁹⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1104 (DLUHC, 2023)	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the management

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
	5.42, 5.43, 5.45 & 5.46		<p>[5.42] Safety of all road and public rights to^{of} way users including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse-riders is an issue of paramount importance. National Highways is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on its Strategic Road Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may also include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being'.</p> <p>Policy 13: Managing traffic</p> <p>1. Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic on communities and the environment through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Use of low emission/more sustainable fuels should be used as suitable options become available. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to demonstrate consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the acceptability of routeing to the site – showing which routes have been considered and evidencing which have been selected/rejected and why; and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact; ii. road and the safety of all users of the Public Highway network public rights of way safety and use of the highway network for all users; following relevant national guidance and standards, and technical guidance notes; and iii. seeking opportunities to enhance the existing network for sustainable modes by having regard to relevant local plans and strategies considering transport plans such as Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans; iiii. any increase in traffic through an Air Quality Management Area, or similar; v. sustainable accessibility; vi. appropriate hours of working including assessing the impact at different times of the day, in different seasons, taking account level of daylight; vii. mitigation as appropriate including consideration of safety for all road users, highway capacity and amenity; and 	<p>of traffic and traffic related impacts from minerals and waste development, and in relation to the requirement for Transport Assessments or Statements. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to improve traffic management. For this policy, the current score for SA Objective 10: Transport is 'very positive' in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. SA Objectives 1: Climate change, 2: Air quality, and 9: Communities are also scored as 'slightly positive', in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. Most of the other objectives are scored as neutral. With the modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>2. If required by the Planning Authority, applications would also be expected to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement which would include details of <u>demonstrate</u> the site's impact on noise, air quality, and severance <u>and appropriate mitigation</u>.</p> <p>[5.43] Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities, and sites of historic or ecological and landscape importance. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered. Mitigation should be reviewed through a Transport Assessment or Statement. <u>The decision as to whether a Transport Assessment or Statement is required will be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the size and nature of the application and its anticipated impact on the highway. Relevant Local Plans and strategies that should be considered, may include (but are not limited to):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Local Transport Plans.</u> • <u>Bus Service Improvement Plans.</u> • <u>Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans.</u> • <u>Local area strategies and plans.</u> • <u>School Travel Plans.</u> <p>[...]</p> <p>[5.45] All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway improvement works. For example, where the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments are severe but can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer. Other measures may include improving the existing sustainable transport infrastructure e.g. through providing a field edge walking and cycling routes through the site during or after its use. The funding for such improvements may be secured by section 106 agreement⁹⁷. This is explained in more detail in Section 3. 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'. Alternatively, the improvements may be secured through</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>planning condition or obligation and carried out by the developer under a section 278 agreement⁹⁸.</p> <p>[5.46] Minerals and waste development and associated traffic movements can give rise to air pollutants that adversely impact human health and sensitive environmental receptors. This can include sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon particulates (e.g. PM10). HGV traffic can extend these air quality impacts significantly beyond development sites and into adjacent local authority areas. Local authorities review and assess air quality on a regular basis⁹⁹, against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)¹⁰⁰. Local authorities are required to declare as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)¹⁰¹ where AQOs are exceeded. Hampshire and adjacent authorities have AQMAs delineated for parts of their areas for which Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP) have been prepared. AQAPs are often integrated with Local Transport Plans (LTP). AQMAs will need to be considered when making any decisions on routeing agreements. <u>It is expected that Environmental Assessments would include details on air quality and noise, where relevant (including the presence of Noise Important Areas).</u> Non-transport related air quality <u>and noise</u> impacts are addressed under <i>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</i>.</p>	
MM1 7	Policy 14 / Para. 5.49 & Para. 5.53-5.56	66 & 67	<p>[5.49] National planning policy states that the 'creation of high-quality, <u>sustainable</u> buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve' and that 'good design is a key aspect of sustainable¹⁰⁴. All minerals and waste developments in Hampshire should be of the highest quality design, be inclusive and be appropriate to the type and scale of the development.</p> <p>¹⁰⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 12631 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minerals and waste development should be designed to not cause a significant adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape. 2. The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality, contribute to achieving sustainable development and provide climate change mitigation and adaption <u>measures</u>. 	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity to ensure high quality design of minerals and waste development, including the requirement to seek to ensure proposals respect local landscape character and minimise potential impacts on visual amenity, and improved reference to recreational displacement and the LNRS. Text has been modified in both the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[...]</p> <p>[5.53] In order to demonstrate that the key design and operation principles are met, all minerals and waste developments should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be appropriate in design, scale, and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area (including features of special interest such as designated heritage assets) and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration and take account of any relevant design codes and existing site constraints such as utilities; • <u>seek to ensure proposals respect local landscape character and minimise potential impacts on visual amenity. This is considered in more detail in Section 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Landscape and Countryside';</u> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seek to minimise the disposal of waste arisings and maximise recovery and recycling of waste where appropriate as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction, demolition and excavation waste should be managed sustainably and in line with current and appropriate building codes; <p>[...]</p> <p>[5.54] Where minerals and waste development results in recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered to be an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative green space may be required. <u>Proposals may need to minimise the area being developed as part of the design due to risk of potential impact in that location or because the development results in recreational displacement, which may require areas of alternative green space to be identified. Recreational displacement is a consideration of the Habitats Regulations Assessment which is addressed in more detail in Policy 3 (Protection of Habitats and Species).</u></p>	<p>The modifications are positive and enhance the overall clarity of the policy as set out above. The policy is currently scored as 'slightly positive' for SA Objective 1: Climate change, and SA Objective 4: Landscape, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With the modifications, the scoring against all SA Objectives remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[5.55] The aims and objectives of location Local Nature Recovery Strategies and Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) should, where appropriate, be progressed through the whole-life design of minerals and waste development. Opportunities for delivering ecological networks and public access and enlarging or enhancing existing wildlife sites should be considered within these areas.</p> <p>[5.56] Opportunities for generating renewable energy, recycling the heat, energy, and water consumed as part of the operation of the development and the use of recycled materials to construct minerals and waste development should also be maximised, where appropriate, in the design of new minerals and waste facilities. If excess heat is produced, this should, if possible, be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.</p>	

Table 3: Mineral Policies

Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.

Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
MM1 8	Policy 15 / Para. 6.14 (footnotes) / Para. 6.15, Para. 6.18 and Para 6.21	71-73	<p>[6.14] ¹⁰⁶ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2139 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>¹⁰⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2106 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources</p> <p>Hampshire’s sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand), silica sand1, and brick-making clay resources are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless ‘prior extraction’ takes place.</p> <p>Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if <u>it can be demonstrated in a Mineral Resource Assessment that the following has been considered and met where relevant:</u></p> <p>a. it can be demonstrated that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur <u>or has been minimised as much as possible;</u> or</p> <p>b. it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; or</p> <p>c. the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; or</p> <p>d. <u>alternatives have been considered in order to avoid sterilisation;</u></p> <p><u>e.</u> the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral.</p> <p>[6.15] The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important</p>	<p>These modifications include additional wording to provide greater policy clarity in relation to the safeguarding of mineral resources, including the requirement for a Mineral Resource Assessment for non-minerals development, which demonstrates that clauses a - e have been addressed, and the consideration of alternatives to avoid resource sterilisation. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the safeguarding of mineral resources. For this policy, the current score for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency is ‘very positive’ and for SA Objective 14: Economy is ‘slightly positive’, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>role in supplying the local brickworks at Michelmersh. Therefore, these resources are also safeguarded. The MSA covering these resources is based on local knowledge and information published by the British Geological Survey (BGS)¹⁰⁸ and other data and information available to the Hampshire Authorities. The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire. More detailed guidance on what minerals and how to implement the policy is contained within the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016)¹⁰⁹. It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue. <u>Non-mineral development proposed within the MSA will require a Mineral Resource Assessment which has regard to the SPD and that demonstrates that points a to e outlined in Policy 15 have been addressed. The Mineral Planning Authority will make a judgement as to whether non-minerals development can be supported without prior extraction subject to the information provided.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.18] ¹¹⁰ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[6.21] Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. These resources may have the potential for silica sand. There are known viable resources of soft sand (with the potential for silica sand) which have not previously been extracted, located in the Whitehill & Bordon Green Town¹¹³. The resources in this location are therefore subject to known development pressure and will be protected from permanent sterilisation unless any non-minerals development proposal can satisfy <u>the relevant</u> criteria (a) to (d) in <i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)</i>.</p>	
MM19	Policy 16 / Para. 6.22 (footnote), 6.26 (footnote) & Para. 6.25-6.27	74 & 76	<p>[6.22] ¹¹⁴ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (e) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure</p> <p>Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice of its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity.</p>	<p>These modifications include additional wording to provide greater policy clarity in relation to the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-mineral use will only be supported <u>where it can be demonstrated:</u></p> <p>a. the infrastructure is no longer needed <u>(as confirmed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority)</u>; or</p> <p>b. the capacity of the infrastructure can <u>is</u> relocated or <u>re</u>provided <u>within the Plan area elsewhere</u>. In such instances, alternative capacity <u>must</u> should:</p> <p>i. meet the provision of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and</p> <p><u>i. be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and should must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing site; and</u></p> <p>ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and</p> <p>iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or</p> <p>c. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply.</p> <p>Where a non-mineral development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures <u>to ensure there are no significant adverse effects on minimise the effects of the mineral sites on its occupiers</u>. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', there still remains some risk of constraint to the <u>current or future mineral operations at the safeguarded site</u>, the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect on the safeguarded site. <u>This mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose.</u></p> <p>Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission.</p> <p>The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p>	<p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure. For this policy, the current score for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency is 'very positive' and for SA Objective 14: Economy is 'slightly positive', with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[...]</p> <p>[6.25] Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan, as set out in the Section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' and the latest version will be available online^x.</p> <p>^x Current safeguarded site list - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire</p> <p>[6.26] ¹¹⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (e) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[6.27] ¹¹⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (e) (DLUHC, 2023)</p>	
MM20	Policy 17 / Para. 6.31 (footnote) / Table 6.1 / Para. 6.33 & 6.38 / Table 6.2 / Para. 6.40 & 6.43	77-81	<p>[6.31] ¹²¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213<u>9</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><u>Table 6.1</u></p> <p>Correction of Land-won: Soft sand – 2019 figure: 0-23<u>0.32</u></p> <p>Amended Asterisks next to 'Land-won: Soft sand'[*]</p> <p>Additional Asterisk next to 'Land won: Sub-total'^{**}</p> <p>Additional Asterisk next to 'Rail & Sea: Imports: Crushed rock'^{***}</p> <p>Addition of footnote:</p> <p><u>* The soft sand figures include reserves recorded for Kingsley and Frith End which include a proportion considered to be silica sand.</u></p> <p><u>** Figures may contain rounding</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to aggregate supply – capacity and source, including the updating of figures and referencing for the purposes of accuracy.</p> <p>SA/SEA not required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>*** Figures exclude imports of hard rock by road.</p> <p><u>Source: AM2022 Survey (SEEAWP, 2023)</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>When the Plan was prepared, the 'apportionment' figure of 1.56mtpa was based on an average figure of 10-years land-won aggregate sales. Sales during this period (2001-2010) peaked in 2001 at 2.29mtpa of land-won aggregate but then showed a steady decline. During 2013-2022, land-won aggregates sales peaked in 2018 at 1.18mtpa and have declined since. <u>This period included the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on sales, when many sites temporarily paused operations.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source</p> <p>A steady and adequate supply of aggregates will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of <u>at least</u> 0.90mtpa, of which <u>at least</u> 0.16mtpa will be soft sand until 2040.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.38] Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 5.7mtpa. This accounts for approximately 36% above average sales, production and landings of 3.65mtpa over the last 10 years¹²⁷. The extra provision gives Hampshire's aggregate supply significant resilience in the event of failure from any one aggregate source or from any unexpected increase <u>change</u> in aggregate demand. It also enables a diversity of supply, which is essential to meeting the national planning policy requirements of a steady and adequate supply¹²⁸ and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for approximately 16% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources is robust. The matter of delivery is addressed in the sections on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)'.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>¹²⁸ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2139⁹ (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p><u>Table 6.2</u></p> <p>Imports (tonnes) – Total: 1,062,000,000</p> <p>Export (tonnes) – Total: 396,000,000</p> <p>Net balance (tonnes) – Total: +666,000,000</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.40] Although unlikely, it is possible that demand for local land-won aggregate could increase above the requirement set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) of 4.15 0.90mtpa.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.43] Hampshire has historically received the majority of its limestone imports by rail from Somerset. This trend is expected to continue throughout the Plan period as there is no evidence currently that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset¹³⁸ as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and currently capacity well exceeds current throughput. <u>However, it is recognised that within the Plan period the current permissions of one crushed rock site in Somerset with rail access will expire. Whatley Quarry has a permission end date of 31 December 2030 and Torr Works permission expires 31 December 2040</u>¹³⁹.</p>	
MM2 1	Policy 18 / Para. 6.47 & 6.49 (footnote)	83-84	<p>[6.47] Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role in ensuring a balanced supply of aggregate for Hampshire. Recycled and secondary aggregate can be produced when construction, demolition and excavation wastes, spent railway ballast or Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) are recycled. They can also be mixed with other minerals and wastes, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending to form new products. Recycled and secondary aggregates provide an opportunity to recycle and recover inert wastes as well as providing a viable alternative to the extraction and use of land-won or marine-won</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to recycled and secondary aggregate development, including the minimisation of CDE waste, maximisation of waste recovery and production of high</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>aggregates, sometimes avoiding some of the potential impacts of land-won extraction on the local environment and communities. However, it is acknowledged that recycled and secondary aggregates cannot fully remove the need for marine and land-won aggregates and cannot be used as a substitute for soft sand. <u>It is expected that waste produced by construction, demolition, and excavation will have been minimised at every step of the process; and that then there is maximisation of the recovery of waste and the production of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.49] ¹⁴¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (b) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development</p> <p>Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to marine-won and local land-won sand and gravel extraction.</p> <p>Development capacity will be supported <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) and</u> to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates.</p> <p>A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.</p>	<p>quality recycled and secondary aggregates, and link to Policy 17. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome</p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure the enhancement of recycled and secondary aggregates development. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 11: Sustainable minerals, SA Objective 12: Waste hierarchy, and SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency are ‘very positive’, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>
MM2 2	Policy 19 / Para. 6.57, 6.58, 6.66, 6.70 (footnotes) & Para. 6.73 (footnote)	88-90	<p>Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots</p> <p>The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source).</u></p> <p>1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf) 	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to aggregate wharves and depots, including better linkage to Policy 17, and change of wording from “pose unacceptable harm to” to “have a significant adverse impact on ...”. Text is</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vi. King George V Dock, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vii. Beavois Valley Rail Depot, Southampton (Aggregate rail depot) viii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) ix. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) x. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) xi. Holybourne Rail Depot, Holybourne (Aggregates rail depot)</p> <p>2. The following site is proposed for use as an rail aggregate rail depots provided the proposals address es the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations' at:</p> <p>i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 1) – 300,000 tonnes</p> <p>The rail depot proposal is illustrated on the 'Policies Map'.</p> <p>3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to where it can be demonstrated:</p> <p>a. have there is a connection to the road network; and</p> <p>b. have there is 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</p> <p>c. demonstrate the development, in line with the other policies in this Plan, that they do being undertaken will not pose unacceptable harm have a significant adverse impact on to the environment and local communities.</p> <p>[6.57] The rail depot site allocation identified within the Plan includes development considerations. These are set out in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. The site identified for could be developed at any time within the Plan period, depending on market conditions. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development</p>	<p>modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to maximise the capacity of aggregate wharves and rail depots. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 10: Transport is 'very positive', and SA Objective 2: Air quality 'slightly positive', with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>takes place <u>unless the development is permitted under the General Permitted Development Order.</u> In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot site identified within the Plan, the site will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria. The depot at Holybourne and the allocation at Andover are multi-functional and therefore, it is proposed that the site will operate as a rail depot for aggregate but also other forms of freight. Their function as a rail depot may also be time limited to support a specific development proposal.</p> <p>[6.58] The delivery requirements for supply, as set out in <i>Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)</i> will be met by Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity, as identified in <i>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)</i>. <u>The sites covered by this policy are identified in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites.'</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.66] As already indicated in the section on 'Aggregate supply', there is currently no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset¹⁵⁰ as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period and capacity well exceeds current throughput.</p>	
MM2 3	Policy 20 / Para 6.75-6.77, 6.82 and 6.83	91-92	<p>[6.70] ¹⁵¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213<u>9</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[6.70] ¹⁵² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.73] ¹⁵⁶ <u>2022</u> Local Aggregate Assessment (2021) (<u>2023</u>) Table 9 <u>Table 3</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</p> <p>An adequate and A steady <u>and adequate</u> supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity and performance in relation to local land-won aggregates, including, improved factual accuracy and referencing to the NPPF 2023, linkage to Policy 17, the introduction of preferred areas for soft sand production, revised development commencement dates, and clarification on potential yield from Purple Haze. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>source by and maintaining a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) iii. Badminton Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) 2. the extraction of identified reserves at the following allocated new sand and gravel extraction sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations': <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - 1.75 million tonnes ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.750 million tonnes 	<p>Appraisal outcome</p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of locally won aggregates. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency and SA Objective 14: Economy are 'very positive', with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>iii. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 4) – 4.2 3.6 million tonnes</p> <p>iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 4.40 million tonnes</p> <p><u>3. opportunities for new soft sand extraction sites in the Preferred Areas, where it can be demonstrated that the development, in line with other policies in this Plan, will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities.</u></p> <p>3.4. Proposals <u>opportunities</u> for new <u>extraction</u> sites outside <u>in addition to</u> the <u>sites and areas identified above</u> in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported where <u>it can be demonstrated that the site contains viable mineral resources and development, in line with the other policies in this Plan will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities; and:</u></p> <p>a. the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities; and</p> <p>ba. <u>the development</u>, monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1) or (2) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire’s aggregate supply requirements or the proposal maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or</p> <p>eb. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development <u>resources prior to a planned development</u>; or</p> <p>ec. that <u>the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need.</u> the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or</p> <p>e. the development is for a specific local requirement.</p> <p>The extension and new <u>permitted sites, allocated sites, and Preferred Areas</u> identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'.</p> <p>[6.75] Any development at the sites identified in Policy 20 (2Local land won aggregate) would <u>will</u> be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the Policy 20 (2) Local land won aggregate), as well as a more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place.</p> <p>[6.76] In 2022, Hampshire’s existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 10.588 million tonnes (mt) of sharp sand and gravel and of which 1.167mt of was soft sand. However, it is acknowledged that this reserve figure is a point in time (31st December 2022) and reserves will deplete unless new sites are permitted. The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that sSilica sand is also extracted at Badminton (Fawley) Quarry, Kingsley Quarry, and Frith End Quarry quarries alongside soft sand, and this is considered in the section on 'Silica Sand'. The new site allocations locations and extensions identified in the Plan Policy 20 (2) are expected to provide an additional total reserve of up to 11.42mt which is expected to last until 2035. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted.</p> <p>[6.77] It is anticipated that the additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan new site allocations will be developed at varying timescales within the Plan period. Reserves from the extension sites are expected to be required as the existing permitted reserves become exhausted. It is anticipated that the sites are likely to be delivered at the following points within the Plan period, subject to planning permission being granted for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ashley Manor - from 2025+; • Hamble Airfield - from 20254+; • Midgham Farm - from 2026+; • Purple Haze - from 20284+; • Ashley Manor – from 2024; and, • Midgham Farm – from 2026. <p>[6.78] The exact timings of new sites allocations coming on stream being developed will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development. The Purple Haze allocation has a potential total yield of 4.4 million tonnes. However, further investigations are required to determine whether the north of the site can be extracted without hydrological impact on</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>the nearby Ebblake bog. These investigations may identify that extraction may need to be limited or possibly excluded in some areas. Therefore, the yield is specified as 'up to 4.4 million' but it is acknowledged that it could be less depending on the outcome of the investigations.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.82] As already set out under the supporting text for <i>Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)</i>, Hampshire’s aggregate sales will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure resource security and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains aggregate supply triggers on this issue. Monitoring through the Local Aggregate Assessment wouldwill highlight if the sites identified in <i>Policy 20 (2) and (3) (Local land-won aggregates)</i> have not come forward and if there is a requirement for further <u>opportunities for new sand and gravel development extraction sites are required</u> to meet demand.</p> <p>[6.83] Further opportunities for the extraction of local land-won aggregate have not been identified within the Plan as the Hampshire Authorities considered that there were no other deliverable options suitable for allocation at the time of plan preparation^x. However, <i>Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)</i> allows for extraction from other sites outside the sites identified within the policy <u>in Policy 20 (1) and (2) to deliver the Annual Provision Rates (APRs) set out in Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source) and to maintain the landbanks for both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand as long as development aligns with all relevant policies in the Plan. meet additional demand, if required. Delivery of the APRs and landbanks are monitored and reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment. In instances where the minimum requirements of the landbanks are being met, consideration will be given to the spatial distribution of existing and permitted sites and any risk of competition stifling supply when determining whether new sites are required to maintain the landbank.</u></p> <p>[New para.] Evidence shows that over the last 10 years, a total of 2.552mt¹⁵⁷ of local land-won aggregate came from un-planned unallocated opportunities, meaning historically these opportunities have played an important role in meeting Hampshire’s demand for local land-won aggregate and can help to address any shortfall in supply. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 2.75mt¹⁵⁸ over the Plan period, which equates to 0.25mt per year of the Plan.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[New Para.] <u>Opportunities for new soft sand extraction sites are expected to be in the Soft Sand Preferred Areas. Soft Sand is present in limited locations in the Plan area. As only one allocation has been identified as suitable for allocation in the Plan, Soft Sand Preferred Areas have been collated and identified on the Policies Map. These Areas are based on British Geological Survey data for soft sand resources and as identified in the NPPF, exclude the following constraints: National Parks, National Landscapes, International nature conservation designations, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and conversation areas. Built up areas are also excluded as well as historic landfills. Any remaining area that is less than 3ha has been removed as these would not be considered viable.</u></p> <p>[New Para.] <u>Opportunities for new extraction sites in addition to those identified in Policy 20 (1-3) will need to demonstrate a viable resource through the provision of supporting information such as borehole data as well as accordance with other policies in this Plan.</u></p> <p>[New Para.] Unplanned <u>New unallocated</u> opportunities <u>such as new sand and gravel sites</u>, may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extensions to permitted local and active mineral extraction sites which are not allocated in Policy 20 (3) (Local land won aggregates) but located in the MSA. This may include the extension of sites where the original permitted workings have not been implemented at the time of Plan preparation; or • sustainable maximisation of suitable existing plant and / or infrastructure either at or associated with an existing quarry to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements; or • sites where there is a proven local need for aggregates to meet local demand. This may include when allocated sites have not come forward and there is a need for aggregate in that area, where the mineral would otherwise be sterilised and where development is associated with another beneficial use; or • sites where prior extraction of minerals is required before other development takes place which may sterilise the resource, <u>for example</u>. This may include planned development identified in other Local Plans and sites with planning permission for other non-minerals development; or • sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the MSA, <u>for example</u>. This includes Whitehill & Bordon where mineral resources are specifically safeguarded through as Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources); and 	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?						
			<p>[New Para.] <u>Great weight will be given to new opportunities that support a local economic market, or specific end-use. The need for new sites may be justified by outlining:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>the specific local demand that is not being met by existing or allocated sites; and/or</u> ○ mineral extraction is required for other <u>the</u> beneficial uses <u>of the development</u> where the primary purpose for its extraction is not for the mineral <u>extraction, but</u> and it takes place to support other non-mineral developments in a given location e.g. creation of agriculture reservoirs, recreational lakes or borrow pits for a specific localised need. <p>[New Para.] <u>The setting of designations is an important consideration but cannot always be mapped. In instances where a development proposal is within the setting of a designation, the policy for that designation will also be considered – for example, Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes) in terms of the setting of the National Parks and National Landscapes.</u></p> <p>^x <u>See Minerals & Waste Site Proposal Study HMWP Partial Update - Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study - October 2023</u></p> <p>[6.84] Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the criteria set out in Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates) as well the objectives and policies in this Plan.</p> <p>Table 6.3 – Local land-won requirement up to 2040</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="584 1144 1606 1294"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="584 1144 1088 1235"></th> <th data-bbox="1088 1144 1404 1235">Sharp sand and gravel (mt)</th> <th data-bbox="1404 1144 1606 1235">Soft sand (mt)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="584 1235 1088 1294">Hampshire Provision Rate</td> <td data-bbox="1088 1235 1404 1294">0.74 pa</td> <td data-bbox="1404 1235 1606 1294">0.16 pa</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)	Hampshire Provision Rate	0.74 pa	0.16 pa	
	Sharp sand and gravel (mt)	Soft sand (mt)								
Hampshire Provision Rate	0.74 pa	0.16 pa								

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification			Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate x Plan period of 19 yrs - based on plan period of 2023-2040)	14.06	3.04	17.1
			Existing reserves	9.42	1.167	10.59
			Sites in Draft Plan (yield)	7.0 .2	4.4 0	11.4 2
			Unallocated (minimum)	-	-	2.75 (0.25 pa)
			Total (excluding rates)	16.4262	5.567467	24.7454
			Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding. Yields stated within plan period only <i>Source: AM2022 Survey</i>			
MM2 4	Policy 21 / Para. 6.91, Para. 6.92 (footnote), Para. 6.93- 6.96	95-97	<p>[6.91] Silica sand, with potential for industrial uses, is geologically and geographically sparsely distributed within the United Kingdom. Silica sand has been extracted historically in surrounding mineral planning areas such as Surrey, Kent and Dorset for use in glass making and other non-aggregate uses¹⁶⁰. Soft sand resources in east Hampshire which lie on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation have been shown to include the properties and specifications of silica sand. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through <i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)</i>. The resource located in east Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the recreation and horticultural sectors. The existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and have therefore been shown to extract silica sand as well as soft sand. <u>Recent data received shows industrial sand is also being extracted at Badminton (Fawley) Quarry located in the New Forest National Park from within the Folkstone bed formation and is primarily used for agricultural purposes.</u> These sites are safeguarded through <i>Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)</i> and 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.</p> <p>[6.92] ¹⁶¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 24420 (DLUHC, 2023)</p>			<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to silica sand development, including reference to extraction and reserves at Badminton (Fawley) Quarry, additional consideration of the impact of development on local communities, justified need, that great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use, and that new proposals will be considered against criteria in Policy 21 (2). Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>¹⁶² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 24420 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[6.93] To meet national planning policy requirements^x, the Hampshire Authorities will aim to ensure that permitted reserves of at least 10 years is maintained at existing quarries where silica sand is considered to be extracted in the Folkestone bed formation in east Hampshire. Reserves information from 2022^x for the shows that Kingsley and Fawley quarries have a permitted reserves above 10 years, with Frith End quarry having less than 10 years of reserves. quarries indicated that the collective reserves for silica sand are sufficient for approximately 19 years based on 3 year average sales¹⁶³ and 48 years based on 2022 sales¹⁶⁴. The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses such as for glass making.</p> <p><u>x National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 220 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</u></p> <p><u>x Local Aggregate Assessment (2022)</u></p> <p>[6.94] The majority of resources which have silica sand properties in Hampshire are found either within or in very close proximity to the <u>New Forest National Park or</u> South Downs National Park. Mineral development should only take place in designated areas, such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and any development should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'.</p> <p>Policy 21: Silica sand development</p> <p>1. A steady and adequate supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (silica sand) ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (silica sand) <u>iii. Badminton (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley</u> <p>2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand sites identified above will be supported where <u>it can be demonstrated:</u></p>	<p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of silica sand. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency and SA Objective 14: Economy are 'very positive', with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> are met;</p> <p>b. the availability of deposits with have properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</p> <p>c. that the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain at least a 10-year supply; and</p> <p>d. the proposals development does not have a significant adverse impact on the environmental or amenity impact and local communities either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; or</p> <p>e. prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development. the development is for the prior extraction of mineral resources prior to a planned development resources.</p> <p>[6.95] Kingsley Quarry extension was permitted in March 2020 and Frith End Quarry extension was permitted in April 2022. It is acknowledged despite these extensions the sites would struggle to achieve the 10-year permitted reserve requirement of at least 10 years¹⁶⁵ based on 3-year collective sales¹⁶⁶. Therefore, if further deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) (Silica sand development).</p> <p>¹⁶⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21420 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>¹⁶⁶ Local Aggregate Assessment (20212)</p> <p>[6.96] It is expected that production of silica sand will primarily be from existing quarries but could require new sites or extensions to existing sites when the need arises to maintain 10 years permitted reserves. Permitted reserves at individual sites are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report^x. Any new proposals will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals. Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market, or specific end-use. Sites proposed within the New Forest</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>National Park or South Downs National Park would also have to meet the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> including the consideration of alternatives, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan.</p> <p><u>x Prior to 2025, permitted reserves were reported in an Appendix of the Local Aggregate Assessment.</u></p>	
MM2 5	Policy 22 / Para. 6.99 (footnote)	97-98	<p>[6.99] ¹⁶⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 24420 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</p> <p>1. A supply of locally extracted steady and adequate supply of brick-making clay for use in Hampshire’s remaining brickworks that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least 25 years of brick-making clay, will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 25 years from <u>the Michelmersh Brickworks as shown on the ‘Policies Map’.</u></p> <p>1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:</p> <p>i. Michelmersh Brickworks</p> <p>The site identified above is shown on the ‘Policies Map’.</p> <p>Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.</p> <p>2. Clay extraction outside of the area above the sites identified could take place will be supported where <u>it can be demonstrated:</u></p> <p>a. the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development wouldwill not pose have a significant adverse <u>impact on</u> harm to the environment and local communities; and</p> <p>b. <u>the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need</u>there is a demonstrated need for the development; and/or</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to brick making clay, including that great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use such as the production of traditional bricks. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, to ensure a steady and adequate supply of brick-making clay. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency and SA Objective 14: Economy are ‘very positive’, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>c. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry; <u>or</u></p> <p><u>d. the development is for the prior extraction of mineral resources.</u></p> <p><u>3. Clay extraction for other uses will be supported where it can be demonstrated:</u></p> <p>a. <u>clay cannot be found from other sources; and</u></p> <p>b. <u>there is a need for additional clay for other uses; and / or</u></p> <p>c. <u>the resource is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel.</u></p> <p>[6.103] <u>It is expected that production of brick-making clay will be from extensions to Michelmersh Brickworks to maintain 25 years permitted reserves. Permitted reserves are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report.</u> There may opportunities for the extraction of local brick making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the <u>Any new proposals will be considered against the criteria in Policy 22 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals which could include</u> development of new manufacturing capacity if this would replace older plants or reduce net imports to the region. <u>Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use such as the production of traditional bricks.</u> Support will also be given to local extraction to supply local brickworks over and above the sites identified in the Plan where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan. This may include further extension to the site identified in Policy 22 (Brick making clay) or opportunities for the extraction of brick making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. Favourable consideration will be given to further proposals which will maintain a supply of material to meet the demand for traditional Michelmersh bricks subject to any proposal meeting other appropriate policies in the Plan.</p> <p>[6.106] Hampshire also has other resources of clay which are not suitable for brick-making. There may be some circumstances where clay may be extracted for specific needs and uses. This may include its use for civil engineering, landfill engineering or where extraction is incidental to other forms of mineral extraction, such as sand and gravel extraction in areas of suitable geology. Clay extraction for other uses could be supported when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clay cannot be found from other sources; and 	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a demonstrated need for additional clay for other uses; and / or • the resource is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel. 	
MM2 6	Policy 24 / Para 6.114, Para. 6.116, 6.117-118, Para. 119 (footnote) & Para 6.121	101- 102	<p>[6.114] Oil is exported directly by road to Hamble Oil Terminal, which also receives oil, by pipeline from the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset. Onshore oil and gas production is relatively small compared to offshore production, but it makes an important contribution to supply. It also has the added advantage of proximity to demand and markets.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6.116 Oil and gas activity has several different stages including the exploration of oil and gas prospects, appraisal of any oil and gas reserves found, and production and distribution. The production and distribution of oil and gas usually involves the location of gathering stations which are used to process the oil and gas extracted. All stages require planning permission and will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan. However, the development of gathering stations requires more rigorous examination of the potential impacts than exploration or appraisal so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary. <u>Due to the specific nature of oil and gas developments, particular reference may need to also be made to Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation) and Policy 8 (Water management).</u></p> <p>Policy 24: Oil and gas development</p> <p>Oil and gas development will only be permitted subject to environmental and amenity considerations.</p> <p>1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will only be permitted, provided <u>where it can be demonstrated that</u> the site and equipment:</p> <p>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> are met; and</p> <p>b. is sited at a location where it can be demonstrated that it will not have a significant adverse environmental <u>or amenity</u> impact; and</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to oil and gas development, including that such development will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan, that particular reference may need to be made to Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation) and Policy 8 (Water management), that gas storage development will not be permitted where it cannot be demonstrated that it would not have significant adverse amenity impact, and that some issues will be handled by other relevant government agencies, for example through the need to obtain environmental permits from the Environment Agency regarding any potential for pollution or to adhere to guidance on flaring from the North Sea Transition Authority. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u> There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text. For this policy in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found; and</p> <p>d. is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ) (including confined Zone 1 (SPZ1C)). Outside Source Protection Zone 1, developments will only be supported permitted where there are no hazards unacceptable risks to groundwater.</p> <p>2. The commercial production of oil and gas will only be permitted, provided where it can be demonstrated that the site and equipment:</p> <p>a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> are met; and</p> <p>b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and</p> <p>c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors; and</p> <p>d. is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ) (including confined Zone 1 (SPZ1C)). Outside Source Protection Zone 1, developments will only be supported permitted where there are no hazards unacceptable risks to groundwater.</p> <p>3. Gas storage will only be permitted provided where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <p>a. the site is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of <i>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</i> are met;</p> <p>b. the capacity and integrity of the geological structure has been proven to be suitable; and</p> <p>c. the development proposals demonstrate that there would be no will not have significant adverse impacts on the environmental al or amenity impact as a consequence, particularly, of the:</p> <p>i. proposed location of the wellhead and facilities;</p>	<p>Report, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency and SA Objective 14: Economy are 'slightly positive'. SA Objective 1: Climate change is however scored as 'slightly negative', with all other objectives scored as neutral or unknown. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>ii. location and scale of associated surface development, which should be the minimum required; and</p> <p>iii. pipelines for gas transfer and their routeing.</p> <p>6.117 A key environmental consideration that applies to oil and gas development will be the contribution that fossil fuels make to climate change and the impacts of climate change. Hydrocarbons are used in a number of applications and carbon emissions that arise from any one of these uses would differ greatly, dependent upon the efficiency of that user and the carbon capture solutions employed. It is expected that these potential downstream environmental impacts of the development are fully assessed, either separately or as part of an Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>6.118 The existing oil and gas sites and infrastructure may offer opportunities in the future to help deliver and contribute to <u>the transition to</u> a net zero carbon future. Existing operators and the trade association are working with downstream companies to see how existing sites and infrastructure may be used to meet this target – whilst at the current time assisting in delivering hydrocarbons required as part of a dependable energy mix during this transition period. How minerals and waste development can contribute to the vision of being carbon neutral and resilient, <u>and what proposals need to demonstrate,</u> is further considered in the section on ‘Climate change’.</p> <p>[6.119] ¹⁷³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 245<u>21</u> (b) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>6.121 [...] Other issues to consider for oil and gas production are the timing and method of gas flaring, vehicular access, the direction of vehicles leaving the site, noise emissions, pollution prevention of spillages, the disposal of unwanted gas and the transportation of the end product from the well site or gathering station. <u>Some of these issues will be handled by other relevant government agencies, for example through the need to obtain environmental permits from the Environment Agency regarding any potential for pollution or to adhere to guidance on flaring from the North Sea Transition Authority^x.</u></p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>* North Sea Transition Authority, Consolidate Guidance, 2018 - https://www.nstauthority.co.uk/regulatory-information/exploration-and-production/onshore/</p>	

Table 4: Waste Policies

Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.

Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
MM2 7	Policy 26 / Para. 151 (footnote), 6.154-155, 6.156 (footnote) & 6.157	114-115	<p>[6.151]¹⁹³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 18793 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure</p> <p>1. Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity.</p> <p>2. A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-waste use will only be supported if <u>where it can be demonstrated:</u></p> <p>a. the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed <u>(as conformed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority)</u>; or</p> <p>b. the waste management capacity can be <u>is</u> relocated or <u>re</u>provided elsewhere and delivered; In such instances, alternative capacity should:</p> <p>i. meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable <u>must be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing;</u> and</p> <p>ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and</p> <p>iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or</p> <p>ac. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.</p> <p>b-3. Where a non-waste development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the effects of the waste sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the ‘agent of change principle’, there still remain some risk of constraint to the <u>current or future</u> waste operation, the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect <u>where suitable mitigation can be provided to</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to safeguarding waste infrastructure, including that the relocation or re-provision of waste management capacity must be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing capacity, and that in relation to the mitigation of constraints/impacts on safeguarded sites from other development, mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose. In addition, that waste water treatment works would not have to demonstrate replacement provision as they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different regime. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>ensure there are no significant adverse effects</u> on the safeguarded site. <u>This mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.154] Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Plan and are set out in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan- <u>and the latest version will be available online</u>^x.</p> <p><u>x Current live safeguarded sites list -</u> https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire</p> <p>[6.155] New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they <u>fulfil certain conditions. This will not include waste operations that are permitted through a CLU, as this will not have allowed for any potential impacts to be appropriately considered and mitigated. The conditions to safeguard sites are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide individual capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) or are part of a network of similar facilities¹⁹⁴; or • provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or • provide a specialist waste management function (including waste-water treatment, <u>where appropriate</u>); or • are of regional or national waste management significance. <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.156] ¹⁹⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210<u>6</u> (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.157] If there are strong overriding reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, including through change of use, it is important that appropriate replacement provision is made elsewhere where needed. <u>This will need to be demonstrated in most cases. However, waste-water treatment sites would not because they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different</u></p>	<p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, in order to safeguard Waste infrastructure. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency is 'very positive', and SA Objective 14: Economy is 'very positive', with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>regime. This may include locations where there are strong regeneration needs for the redevelopment of waste management sites.</p>	
MM2 8	Policy 27 / Table 6.5, Para 6.177 & Para 6.182	114, 117, 119 & 120	<p><u>Table 6.5</u></p> <p>Estimated arisings in 2021(mpta) – Total: 5.845.38</p> <p>Estimated capacity in 2021(mpta) – Total: 5.294.94</p> <p>Estimated arisings in 2040 (mpta) – Total: 7.45.87</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development</p> <p>1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3.0mtpa of non-hazardous waste; b. 2.6mtpa of inert waste; c. 0.28mtpa of hazardous waste. <p>2. The following amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. At least 0.11mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and b. Up to 0.37mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and c. Up to 2.3mt of non-hazardous landfill void; and d. At least 0.4mtpa inert recycling capacity; and e. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa); and f. 0.157mtpa of hazardous waste capacity. <p>3. Where it is demonstrated by monitoring, through a Plan Review, that the capacity gap estimate needs to be revised, provision will be judged against the capacity gap established in the Monitoring Report until the Plan is updated.</p> <p>4. Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to capacity for waste management development, including updating of figures for arisings and capacity. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome</p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, in order to achieve capacity for waste management development. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency is ‘very positive’, and for SA Objective 12: Waste hierarchy and SA Objective 14: Economy are ‘slightly positive’, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>a. the use of existing waste management sites; or</p> <p>b. extensions to suitable sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o i. that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and o ii. which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or <p>c. extensions of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would not result in inappropriate development; or</p> <p>d. appropriate new sites to provide additional capacity (see in line with Policy 28 (Locations and sites for waste management)).</p> <p>[6.177] Appropriate developments would be those that accord with the relevant policies in the Plan. Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several developments in the same locality. Applicants will also be required to indicate how proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill.</p> <p>[6.178] Proposals to extend existing waste sites will only be supported where there is a good past performance of the existing operations. Where substantiated issues have been raised about the operation of an existing or previous development site, how the operator or applicant has responded, particularly where there is evidence of any significant adverse effects, will need to be taken into consideration in decision-making on minerals or waste applications submitted by the same applicant or operator. This information may be used to request additional information, apply an appropriate condition to address issues or to tip the balance in determining an application.</p> <p>[...]</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>[6.182] The capacity of the waste management infrastructure will be monitored against waste arisings over the Plan period to review progress. If the growth in waste arisings is higher and more sustained than estimated in the Plan, or capacity is lost, provision of additional capacity in line with the principle of net self-sufficiency will be supported. This is considered in 'Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan Section '7 Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review'.</p>	
MM29	Policy 28 / Para 6.185	121	<p><i>Policy 28 and all associated supporting text to be swapped with Policy 29.</i></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 29: Energy recovery development</p> <p>Energy recovery development should be used to divert residual waste from landfill and will only be permitted <u>to deliver the requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</u>, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>it has been demonstrated that</u> other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible; and b. the development provides for uses of both heat and power; and c. the development maximises the use of and provides sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility. <p>[...]</p> <p><u>[New Para.] Energy recovery development sits beneath recycling in the Waste Hierarchy and is now a key driver of GHG emission in the waste sector. It will be essential to demonstrate that any energy recovery development will only be dealing with materials where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible. Therefore, it is likely that all proposed energy recovery development will need to be accompanied by a comprehensive Waste Hierarchy Assessment, as considered in more detail in Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management).</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to energy recovery development, including linkage to requirements of Policy 27, and requirement for a Waste Hierarchy Assessment to demonstrate that any energy recovery development will only be dealing with materials where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>Policy 28 and all supporting text is to be swapped with Policy 29</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome</p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, in order to deliver energy recovery development. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency and SA Objective 14: Economy are</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
				<p>'slightly positive', with most other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With the addition of the new paragraph, the scoring for SA Objective 12: Waste hierarchy has been changed from neutral to 'slightly positive'. All other scoring remains unchanged.</p>
MM30	Policy 29 Para 6.195, Para 6.197 and Para. 6.206	123 - 125	<p><i>Policy 28 and all associated supporting text to be swapped with Policy 29.</i></p> <p>Policy 289: Locations and sites for waste management</p> <p><u>In order to deliver the requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</u></p> <p>1. Development to provide recycling, recovery, transfer and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and/or ii. Other areas in compliance with the other relevant policies in the Plan, with good transport connections to urban areas. <p>2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported, particularly if it is demonstrably accessible to rail or sea freight, where it:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.195] The Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate all the individual sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, this Plan identifies broad locations within Hampshire where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the 'Key Diagram'. This approach recognises the 'spatial' needs of different types of waste facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to locations and sites for waste management, including the need for a criteria-led approach to the identification of sites for recycling and recovery facilities. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>Policy 29 and all supporting text to be swapped with Policy 28.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p> <p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above, in order to deliver locations and sites for waste management. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 12: Waste hierarchy and SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency are 'very positive', with all other objectives scored as neutral, in</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>location of some facility types- <u>adopts a criteria-led approach, which has been shown to deliver sufficient waste capacity in the past.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.197] All waste management has transport implications and transport/amenity impacts, and these should be minimised by prioritising sites with good transport connections (i.e. sites which can connect to primary routes without passing through quiet residential areas), The development of waste facilities in areas with access to roads most suitable to accommodate large vehicles may provide opportunities to maximise the transport of waste, minimising potential impacts on local roads and the distance to the market. Opportunities should also be sought where possible to transport materials by rail or water <u>and efforts for developments to be demonstrably accessible to rail or sea freight will be considered will be supported.</u> Transport impacts are addressed under <i>Policy 13 (Managing traffic)</i>.</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.206] Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor MRF, <u>ATF</u>, or WTS, wharves and rail sidings for waste transshipment and/or storage. In most cases, the co-location of waste management facilities or processes to increase the recycling and recovery of waste is supported, particularly when the feedstock or outputs are well related.</p>	<p>the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these relatively modest modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>
MM3 1	Policy 30 / Para. 6.212 & 6.223	127-129	<p>[6.212] The objective in Hampshire is to <u>reduce</u>, reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.6 million tonnes (mt) of construction, demolition, and excavation (CDE) waste that will be generated in Hampshire each year. CDE waste is mostly made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils. Approximately 4% of CDE arisings are non-inert wastes such as wood and plastics that can be separated out and then dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities²¹⁸.</p> <p>Policy 30: Construction, demolition, and excavation waste development</p> <p>1. In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:</p> <p>- 2.6mtpa of inert waste;</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to CDE waste, including that developments to deliver the inert waste requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development) will be supported. Text is modified in the policy and supporting text.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p><u>Appraisal outcome</u></p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Additional inert recycling capacity of at least 0.4mtpa; and ii. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa). <p><u>Developments to deliver the inert waste requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development) will be supported.</u></p> <p>2. The use of inert construction, demolition, and excavation waste in developments will be supported where, as far as reasonably practicable, all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling and there is a beneficial outcome such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Restoration of mineral workings; b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects; c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation. <p>[6.223] It is to be expected that Local Plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practises and waste prevention measures and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the Hampshire Authorities long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.</p>	<p>There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above to plan for construction, demolition, and excavation waste development. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 11: Sustainable minerals, SA Objective 12: Waste hierarchy and SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency are 'very positive', and 'slightly positive' for SA Objective 14: Economy, with all other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>
MM3 2	Policy 32 Para 6.245	135	<p>[6.245] The existing landfill site identified in <i>Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)</i> is shown on the 'Policies Map'. <u>This is the Blue Haze landfill site which, as of the end of 2020, had an estimated remaining capacity of 5 years, though this has been extended by a later planning application for a reprofiling scheme</u> ^{xxx}.</p> <p>^{xxx} <u>Waste Background Study</u></p>	<p>This modification provides additional wording in the supporting text of Policy 32 for greater clarity on the remaining capacity of Blue Haze and planning permission for extension.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
MM3 3	Policy 33	138	<p>Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development</p> <p>Developments to provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with <u>deliver the hazardous waste (including and Low Level Radioactive Waste) requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to hazardous and low level radioactive waste, including reference to the requirements of</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p><u>for waste management development</u> will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 157,000 tpa capacity, subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or b. in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy; and c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows). 	<p>Policy 27. Text is modified in the policy wording.</p> <p>SA/SEA required.</p> <p>Appraisal outcome There are numerous positive improvements in both the policy and supporting text, as summarised above. For this policy, the current scores for SA Objective 13: Minerals & waste self-sufficiency is 'very positive', and 'slightly positive' for SA Objective 14: Economy, with most other objectives scored as neutral, in the Submission SA/SEA Environmental Report. With these relatively modest modifications, the current scoring remains unchanged.</p>

Table 5: Implementation, Glossary and Appendices

Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.

Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
MM3 4	Section 7. Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review / New Paragraph 7.8	143	<p><u>[New Para.] Monitoring has a key role to play in making the Plan more responsive to changing circumstances in minerals and waste provision. A Local Aggregate Assessment and Monitoring Report are produced annually and are used to report both changes in mineral requirements and waste arisings, as well as assess Plan progress against the monitoring indicators (as detailed in <i>Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan</i>). The monitoring indicators include monitoring triggers to indicate when a Policy may need a review. A review of the Plan (including all policies) will be conducted at least every 5 years, in line with national policy and the resulting Plan Review will be made available online^{xxx}. When a review is triggered, it may not be necessary to update the Plan. However, the Plan Review will include a re-assessment of minerals and waste data and requirements. Any Plan Review will be able to identify whether the rates of provision for aggregates or waste infrastructure need to be revised and whether:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The rate of aggregate provision needs to revert to the LAA (in line with the provisions of <i>Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)</i>); and/or</u> <u>The waste capacity gap needs to revert to the Monitoring Report (in line with <i>Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</i>) until such time the Plan is updated.</u> <p>^{xxx} Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan web pages - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan</p>	<p>These modifications provide additional wording for greater clarity in relation to Plan monitoring, including reference to the Local Aggregate Assessment and Monitoring Report.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
MM3 5	Glossary and Acronyms	144	<p>Amenity: Something considered necessary to live comfortably <u>The quality and/or character of a specific property or area and the elements that contribute to its overall enjoyment.</u></p>	<p>Modified wording in the glossary to provide greater clarity in defining terminology used in the Plan.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
		146	<u>Carbon emissions: Emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which have a similar effect of climate warming when released into the atmosphere, usually expressed as carbon dioxide equivalents (measure of the effect of different greenhouse gases on the climate). The global warming potential of greenhouse gases is expressed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) relative to the global warming potential of carbon dioxide, which is set to 1. Therefore, any references to carbon emissions, impacts, mitigation etc. imply a reference to carbon dioxide equivalent measures with regards to the other greenhouse gases.</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		146	<u>Carbon neutrality: The terms net zero and carbon neutrality are used interchangeably to signify conditions in which anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are balanced by anthropogenic GHG removals over a specified period, expressed in carbon dioxide equivalents using a GHG emission metric.</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		147	Countryside: Land outside the settlement boundary of cities, towns and villages that is either used for farming or <u>managed for its ecology, recreation, heritage, or other land uses that require a countryside location</u> left in its natural condition.	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		150	<u>Forest Plans: A plan for each forest and woodland managed by Forestry England which sets out how Forestry England aim to manage the woodlands over 30 or more years</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		155	<u>Net zero: (see 'Carbon neutrality').</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		156	<u>Net zero: (see 'Carbon neutrality').</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		158	<u>Public Access network: Anywhere the public has right of access (to pass and repass either on foot or dependent on suitability, in a vehicle motorised or otherwise) including the Public Highway network and paths away from the carriageway. The network also includes Access Land and Common Land for recreational purposes.</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		158	<u>Public Highway network: Any highway maintainable at public expense and Public Rights of Way (see 'Public Rights of Way (PRoW)').</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
		160	<u>Significant adverse impact: In relation to Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being), adverse impacts would be identified through environmental assessment and liaison with relevant consultees. Mitigation would be required to ensure development does not result in significant adverse impacts. For the avoidance of doubt, all proposals should minimise adverse impacts on public health, safety, amenity and well-being.</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		164	<u>Unacceptable harm: In relation to Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots) and Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates), harm to the environment and local communities would be determined through environmental assessment, liaison with relevant consultees and application of Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being).</u>	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
MM3 6	Appendix A	166 / Para. 5	Development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of European <u>Internationally</u> protected sites (<u>see Policy 3 (Protection of Habitats and Species)</u>). The development requirements for maintaining this integrity are identified with an asterisk (*) in the text and must be addressed <u>to ensure compliance with the Plan’s Habitat Regulations Assessment and evidence should be submitted to demonstrate how developments at project level have interacted with the Habitats Regulation Assessment process.</u>	These modifications provide additional wording for greater clarity in relation to the protection of the integrity of internationally protected sites and compliance with the HRA process. No SA/SEA required.
MM3 7	Appendix A: Andover Sidings	168	<u>Proposed land use:</u> Considered to be suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot (<u>from 2025 onwards</u>). <u>Total capacity:</u> Unknown <u>Up to 300,000 tonnes during the life of the permission</u> <u>Development considerations:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><u>1.</u> Retention of mature tree line, with adequate protection and enhancement of connectivity to wider ecological networks.<u>2.</u> Sensitive lighting strategy and dust management required for protected species.<u>3.</u> Existing vegetation along the northern and eastern boundary should be retained and enhanced.<u>4.</u> Street scene improvements should be made along Mylen Road to offset the HGV movements.	These modifications provide updating of factual information including estimated capacity, and improvements to the Development Considerations including consideration given to the proximity and density of residential properties, and HGV movements. No SA/SEA required.

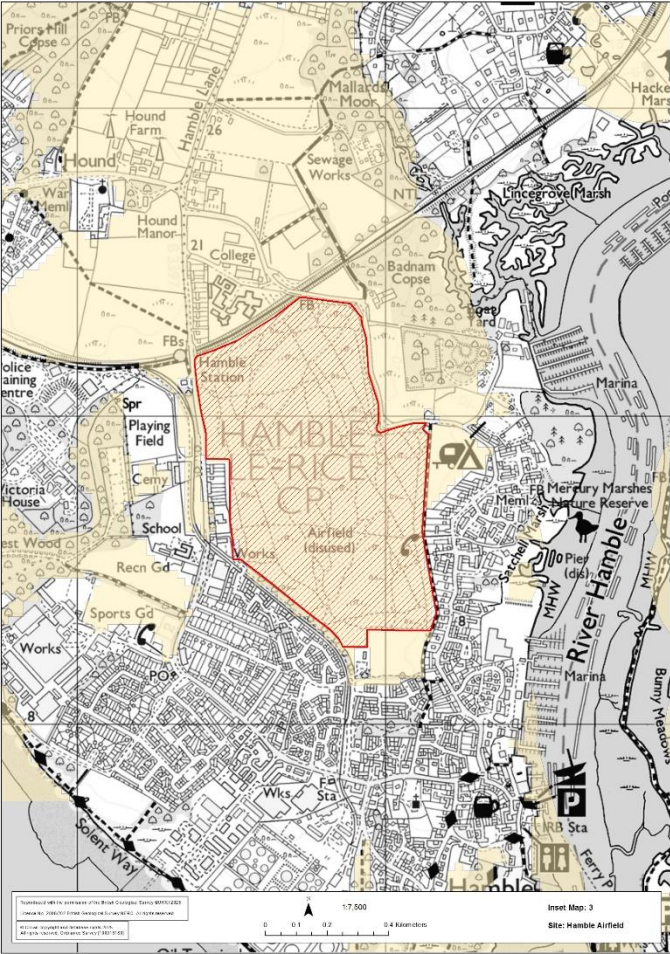
Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>5. Site design should take into account the prominence of the location to the town and regeneration ambitions.</p> <p>6. Proposals will need to include mitigation measures to protect the setting of the Grade II Listed Andover Station and minimise harm to its significance.</p> <p>7. Flood Risk Assessment is required. The Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>8. The impact on local businesses and amenity and well-being of residential properties, taking into account their proximity and density in a town centre location.</p> <p>9. A Transport Assessment is required, taking into account HGV movements.</p> <p>10. A Routeing Agreement is likely to be needed. The site will use the existing access to the Mylen Road/Millway Road corridor, and the suggested routeing is along this corridor to join the A303 at the Hundred Acre roundabout.</p>	
MM3 8	Appendix A: Ashley Manor Farm	170 & 171	<p>Ashley Manor Farm</p> <p>Proposed land use: Excavation of sharp sand and gravel within the Plan period</p> <p>Total mineral resource: 1.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel</p> <p>Restoration: Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.75 million tonnes of inert material.</p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar and the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*. 2. An ecological and hydrological assessment of all watercourses, ditches and aquatic habitats will be required to determine the risk including an understanding of the hydrological regime and interaction between and importance of any functional connection to offsite habitats and features, including the nearby SINC, SSSIs, SPAs and Ramsar and their appropriate protection*. 3. The impact Ensure no significant adverse impact on all roosting, foraging, and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. 4. Mitigation should comply with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy²⁶³. 	<p>These modifications provide updating of factual information including the estimated site yield and improvements to the Development Considerations to address concerns raised over, in particular, openness of the Green Belt, the setting of Listed Buildings, content of the Transport Assessment, and buffers to protect adjacent residential properties and the cemetery.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>5. Early establishment of replacement and enhanced hedgerows bounding the site with an ecological receptor for reptiles and other species is required.</p> <p>6. Long term management of species-rich meadows, ponds and other habitats is required.</p> <p>7. Dust, noise and lighting management plan and monitoring is required.</p> <p>8. Restoration should be to existing ground levels and should include Crooked Lane replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Restoration should provide a suitable setting for the Listed Buildings and respect their significance.</p> <p>9. The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 2 and 3). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification.</p> <p>10. The new planting around the site should be managed to allow it to reach maturity.</p> <p>11. Footpaths New Milton 168/721 and 168/720 will require protection and enhancement with greater connectivity to wider network, <u>including the 'Green Loop' as adopted in the New Milton Neighbourhood Plan.</u></p> <p>12. <u>Consideration must be given to how the openness of the Green Belt will be preserved.</u></p> <p>13. Development should protect the setting of the nearby Listed Buildings (Ashley Manor Farmhouse and Sampson Cottage) <u>and their settings.</u></p> <p>14. A new approach to the existing Caird Avenue/ Lymington Road roundabout will be required to provide access to the site.</p> <p>15. A Transport Assessment is required. <u>It must include details of the shift in HGV movement from Downtown Manor Farm to Ashley Manor Farm.</u></p> <p>16. A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing of HGV traffic will be limited to Caird Avenue between the roundabout and the New Milton Sand and Ballast plant.</p> <p>17. <u>A</u> Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment and monitoring is required, taking into account the adjacent Historic Landfill, to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed.</p> <p>18. <u>A</u> Flood Risk Assessment <u>is</u> required. <u>The s</u>Site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>19. Protection of existing sewer pipelines is required.</p> <p>20. The impact on local businesses <u>es</u> and amenity and well-being of residential properties, <u>including buffers to protect adjacent residential properties and the cemetery.</u></p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
MM3 9	Appendix A Hamble Airfield	173 & 174	<p>Area: 602 hectares</p> <p>Proposed land use: Excavation of sharp sand and gravel <u>within the Plan period</u></p> <p>Total mineral resource: 1.75 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel</p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection <u>Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity</u> of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent Maritime SAC*. 2. A Hydrological assessment is required to <u>determine the risk and appropriate protection of</u> consider whether proposed works will affect adjacent National Site Network, Ramsar site and SSSIs, especially with regards to any changes to freshwater flows into the Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar and the issue of nutrient enrichment*. 3. The impact <u>Ensure no significant adverse impact</u> on all roosting, foraging, and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. Mitigation and possible compensation <u>are</u> likely to be required. 4. Protection of <u>Ensure no significant adverse impact on</u> the Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest*. 5. The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. 6. Early habitats creation through progressive restoration and/or edge buffer zones <u>creation</u> is required and a range of suitable habitats as the site provides a network opportunity. This should include provision of woodland (and wet woodland) habitat linkages. 7. Protection of mature trees around the site boundary <u>including Priority and Ancient Woodland</u>*. 8. A Dust, noise, and lighting management plan, <u>air quality assessment,</u> and monitoring is <u>are</u> required*. 9. Large <u>Sufficient</u> areas for mitigation, either as buffer around site, a single large area, or several smaller areas should be provided. This will need to tie in with the long-term aims for the site (housing development) and will need liaison with Local Planning Authority. 10. Soil testing, handling and management is required including for the potential for associated impact on groundwater and to determine soil quality. If PFAS <u>contaminants</u> 	<p>These modifications provide updating of factual information including site area and estimated yield, and improvements to the Development Considerations to address concerns raised over the phasing programme, inclusion of priority and ancient woodland, requirement for air quality assessment, and the consideration of the presence of the Air Quality Management Area and the Noise Important Area.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

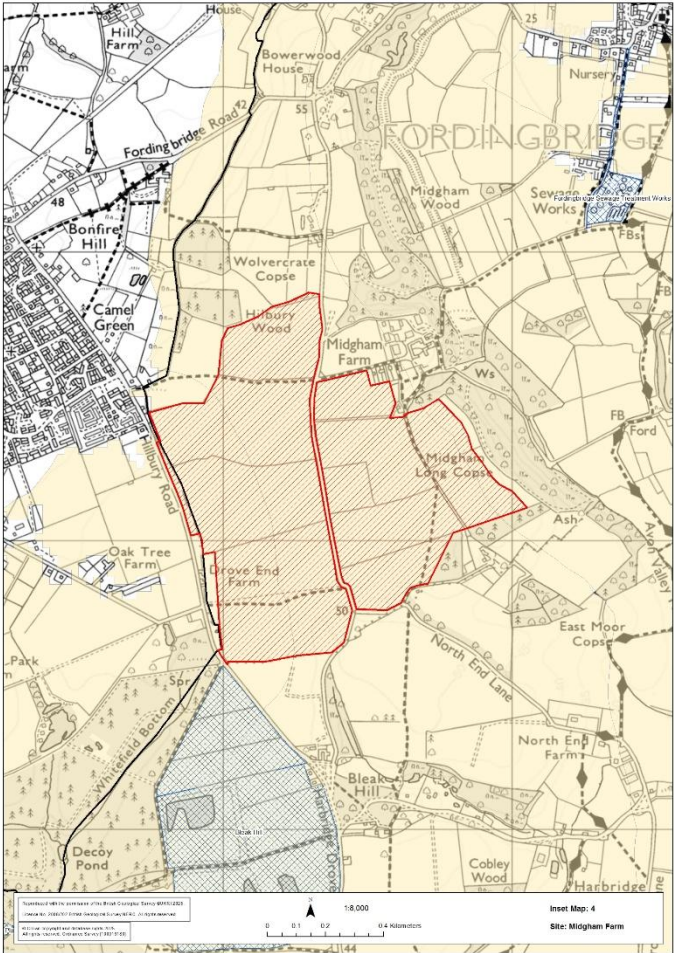
Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation.</p> <p>11. Protection and enhancement of adjacent public rights of way (Footpath Hamble-le-Rice 103/1) and connectivity to the wider network.</p> <p>12. Assess, Maintain, and manage existing Assess, Maintain, and manage existing informal recreational use of the site and provision of enhanced public recreational after-use*.</p> <p>13. Archaeological assessment is required, including desk-based assessment and, if needed, field evaluation.</p> <p>14. Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity and well-being of local residents and schools, taking into account their proximity and density and the Hamble River.</p> <p>15. Hydrological/Hhydrogeological Assessment is required to ensure protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water*.</p> <p>16. Safe and satisfactory access to ensure provision is made for vulnerable highway users and the impact on peak flows is managed.</p> <p>17. A Transport Assessment is required.</p> <p>18. A Routeing Agreement is required. Routes to the SRN and MRN are limited. The route suggested by the site promoter, via Hamble Lane to the A3024 and M27, is the most likely to be acceptable.</p> <p>Through consultation on the draft Plan, local users have shared that people walk and cycle in the carriageway (due to the lack of pavements or separate cycle facilities) on Satchell Lane. Safety of these users should be considered through the Transport Assessment.</p> <p>19. Traffic issues including consideration of people walking, cycling and school traffic, particularly at The Hamble School and Hamble Primary, the presence of the Air Quality Management Area and a Noise Important Area, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.</p> <p>Traffic issues including consideration of school traffic and pedestrians, particularly at The Hamble School and Hamble Primary, and management of traffic and congestion on Hamble Lane.</p> <p>20. Flood Risk Assessment is required. The sThe site must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>21. Protection of existing sewer pipelines utilities within the site.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>The testing of the soil for contaminates and the potential impact on groundwater requires assessment. If contaminates are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation.</p>	
MM4 0	Appendix A Hamble Airfield / Inset Map	175	*Inset map updated so the site boundary matches that submitted with the planning application.	<p>Update of inset map for Hamble Airfield to match the site boundary to that of the planning application. The changes in the red line boundary would represent the removal of an area of sports pitches in the south eastern corner of the site.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			 <p>The map shows the Hamble Airfield (disused) area, which is highlighted with a red outline and a hatched pattern. The area is situated between Hound Farm to the north and the River Hamble to the east. Key features include Hamble Station, Hamble Works, and various residential and commercial buildings. The map also shows the River Hamble, Hamble Marina, and several parks and fields. A scale bar at the bottom indicates a scale of 1:7,500, and the inset map shows the location of the site within the Hamble Airfield.</p>	
MM4 1	Appendix A Midgham Farm	176 & 177	Area: 89.7 <u>88.5</u> hectares	These modifications provide updating of factual information including site area and estimated yield, and

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>Total mineral resource: up to 4.2 3.6 million tonnes of sharp and gravel (3.0 million tonnes during Plan period)</p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.</u> 2. Protection <u>Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity</u> of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*. 3. The <u>Ensure no significant adverse</u> impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. 4. A-Hydrological/<u>hydrogeological</u> assessments is <u>are</u> required to <u>determine the risk and appropriate protection of</u> consider whether proposed works will affect nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars, and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*. 5. Buffering of the offsite woodland, <u>with particular focus on those areas of Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland,</u> are <u>is</u> required. 6. Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary. 7. Restoration proposals will need to <u>compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,</u> relate to the wider landscape, and enhance ecological networks, including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*. 8. Protection of <u>Ensure no significant adverse impact on</u> water quality and quantity of the River Avon <u>and Christchurch Harbour SSSI</u>*. 9. A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary. 10. Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. 11. A <u>D</u>ust, noise, and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. 12. Restoration should include no large open water bodies, for to landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity. 	<p>improvements to the Development Considerations, particularly to address concerns raised over hydrogeological impacts, effects beyond the county boundary, and focus on ancient, replanted woodland and ancient and semi-natural woodland.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>13. Archaeological issues are likely to be significant at this site. Archaeological surveys are required, and the presence of the historic settlement may (on balance of archaeological merit or on balance of value of deposits compared to cost of mitigation) require preservation and possible exclusion from development, which may reduce capacity.</p> <p>14. The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification.</p> <p>15. A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road, in liaison with Dorset Council, and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction.</p> <p>16. A Transport Assessment is required. This should consider assess the suitability of the route, cumulative traffic impacts taking into account committed developments which would impact the route and that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drive (due to the lack of footpath).</p> <p>17. A Routeing Agreement is may be required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drive before joining briefly the B3081 at Bakers Hanging to its junction with the A31. Both Harbridge Drive and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.</p> <p>18. Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network.</p> <p>19. Flood Risk Assessment is required. The sSite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>20. Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment is required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed.</p>	
MM4 2	Appendix A Midgham Farm / Inset Map	178	*Inset map updated so the site boundary matches that submitted with the planning application.	Update of inset map for Midgham Farm to match site boundary to the planning application. The boundary change would represent the removal of a narrow strip of land from the red line boundary at the eastern extent of the allocation where it abuts Midgham Long Copse, moving the red line

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
				<p>boundary slightly further away from the River Avon SAC/SSSI. In addition, a small section of the western red line boundary of the allocation would be extended a maximum of 24m to Hillbury Road.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
MM4 3	Appendix A Purple Haze	179- 180	Existing land use: Commercial coniferous plantation (worked on a cyclical basis) over heathland	These modifications provide updating of factual information in terms of the estimated yield and proposed site restoration, and improvements to the

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>Total mineral resource: 7.25 Up to 4.4 million tonnes of soft sand and 0.275 million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (3.4 2.6 million tonnes will be available in the Plan period).</p> <p>Restoration: If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed Pre-development habitats and drainage characteristics of the site to be replicated at lower levels using site-won material only, minimising silts and clay to an acceptable level to ensure heathland creation. The site will eventually be used for a combination of deciduous woodland planting, heathland habitats, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park.</p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.</u> Protection of Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. The Ensure no significant adverse impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage* A-Hydrological/hydrogeological assessment, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments is are required to consider determine the risk and appropriate protection of whether proposed works will affect nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs, including This includes the issue of nutrient enrichment, and including the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguarding the hydrological/ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River System Sites of Special Scientific Interest potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site* Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. The Mitigate the impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required. Restoration must include habitats creation to compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint, expand expansion of those within the designated sites and 	<p>Development Considerations, particularly to address concerns raised over potential hydrological, hydrogeological, hydrochemical and ecohydrological impacts on Ebblake Bog SSSI, wider effects beyond the county boundary, the efficacy of heathland restoration, the mitigation of potential effects on the Ringwood Forest and Home Wood SINC, and consideration of the Forest Design Plan.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks including those set out in the Forest Plan*.</p> <p>8. A dDust, noise, and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*.</p> <p>9. Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents.</p> <p>10. Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*.</p> <p>11. Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths.</p> <p>12. Recreational displacement must be carefully managed recognising existing informal access. Management arrangements to legally secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*.</p> <p>13. Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species.</p> <p>14. Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site.</p> <p>15. The impact on the Bronze Age burial mound and its preservation. A programme of archaeological mitigation will be required, including archaeological excavation of the putative burial mound and walk through survey prior to development and the monitoring of topsoil and over burden stripping in a strip map and record exercise during development.</p> <p>16. Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*.</p> <p>Soil handling, management and monitoring is required.</p> <p>17. Specialist Soil handling, management, and monitoring is required to ensure restoration to heathland habitats. Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.</p> <p>18. A Transport Assessment is required.</p> <p>19. A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed.</p> <p>20. Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic.</p>	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	Reason for modification / SA/SEA required?
			<p>Protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard the hydrological regime of Ebblake Bog Site of Special Scientific Interest*.</p> <p><u>21.</u> Flood Risk Assessment is required. The sSite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p><u>22.</u> Hydrogeological/Hydrogeological Assessment is required to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed.</p> <p><u>23.</u> Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required*.</p> <p><u>24.</u> On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.</p>	

MM4 4	Appendix C / Policy 2	216	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Actions	
			<p>The carbon impact of the whole site must be considered and the opportunities that have been incorporated. The Climate Change Assessment must also outline:</p> <p>a. the current carbon baseline at the site; b. the method for measuring carbon emissions associated with the development for the total life of the proposal (including restoration <u>and, where relevant, impacts on soil ecosystems</u>); and</p> <p>c. a commitment to supply the data to the relevant Authority for reporting in the Authority Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Nature-based solutions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Expansion of tree and woodland cover, <u>where appropriate</u> - to strengthen woodland habitat networks, protect soils, provide shade whilst capturing additional carbon from the atmosphere [...] <p><u>Where tree or woodland expansion is proposed, consideration should be given to the Forestry Commission’s Guidance: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/713805/england-open-habitats-policy-march-2010.pdf</u></p>	<p>Amend bullets of Interested Party / Statutory Consultee list (from letters to dashes) for consistency.</p>	<p>- <u>Encourage designs which minimise resource use.</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 2.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>

	Appendix C / Policy 3	217	Considerations / Mechanisms	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)	
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		<p>The statutory, non-statutory and other important habitats within Hampshire (along with such initiatives as Green Infrastructure, Ecological Network Mapping and Local Nature Recovery Strategy) provide a network of natural places that creates a strong and robust environment not only for the protected or important species that they support, but also for communities and for economic benefit. It is a priority that these networks should be maintained, enhanced and restored, and that legal constraints are enforced in a way that does not hinder planned development, by ensuring that features of interest are avoided, incorporated within the design, or mitigated/compensated according to the principles and constraints to decisions affecting nature conservation as set out within <i>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</i> and its supporting text.</p> <p>It is essential that pre-application discussions consider the existing biodiversity interest in sufficient detail to inform design throughout all stages of the development and clearly demonstrate how impacts will be have been addressed and measurable net gain will be achieved.</p> <p>Best available data should include up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using current industry standard survey, assessment, and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all data relevant to the proposal including nutrient pollution issues, where relevant. Planning applications will be</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted <u>on, or which will result in impacts on the to, the National Site Networks, Ramsar sites</u> or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice.</p> <p><u>Number of planning permissions granted on, or which will result in impacts to, the National Site Network, Ramsar sites, SSSIs or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).</u></p> <p>Planning permissions granted for which a measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed.</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted <u>on, or which will result in impacts on to, the National Site Network, Ramsar Sites</u> or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice > 0.</p> <p><u>Number of planning permissions granted on, or which will result in impacts to, the National Site Network, Ramsar sites, SSSIs, or SINCs > 0</u></p> <p>The number of planning permissions granted for which a</p>	<p>These modifications provide improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 3, including additional text on GCN and BNG and additional indicator on number of planning applications granted on, or which will result in impacts to, the National Site Network, Ramsar sites, SSSIs or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
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		<p>expected to present an account of impacts on biodiversity and the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate those impacts. Assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects and where impacts relate to the National Sites Network and Ramsar Sites, should engage with the Habitats Regulations Assessment. In addition, provision of measures that create measurable biodiversity net gain (BNG) in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects will be required by a planning application. Net gain metrics will need to be presented in full to the planning authority such as the habitats condition tables and the metric calculations (in Excel format). BNG will be triggered by all applications, with only a small number of exemptions which are unlikely to be for minerals / waste developments.</p> <p>An <i>ecological assessment</i> should take into consideration not just obvious impacts to the species and habitats on a development site, but also the more subtle or wider ranging impacts on ecosystems, as these are likely to be more permanent.</p> <p>Habitats should be assessed on the basis of a range of features. In a local context, this assessment should consider their age, rarity within the region, botanical and faunal communities and also function and role in the landscape in considering how replaceable the habitat is.</p>		<p>measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed > 0</p>	
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		<p>In cases where a 'likely significant effect' to the National Site Network or Ramsar sites can be identified, the proposals and planning process needs to consider whether 'no adverse effect on integrity' of these designations can be proven. There will be a need to follow the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, the detail of which should be proportionate to the scale and location of development, and ensure that ALL elements of development, and all internationally designated sites physically or functionally connected to the development area are initially scoped into the assessment and adequately considered.</p> <p>The strict protection of <i>European Protected Species</i> (as listed within Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive) is a material consideration of the planning process.</p> <p>The 'derogation tests' that allow development which might otherwise be considered illegal, must be considered by the planning authority before a decision is made. The development must demonstrate a clear public need that is proportional to the impacts on the protected species, AND that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development as it is proposed. Furthermore, where such derogation is to be sought by an applicant, they must provide evidence to demonstrate that the conservation status of the species is able to be maintained in a favourable status in its natural range. This will require a level of detail similar to that required by the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority (SNCA) in the licensing process that supports such</p>			
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		<p>derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy. <u>With respect to Great Crested Newts (GCN), Hampshire County Council holds a District Licence, and applicants for developments where GCN may be impacted will need to engage with NatureSpace to obtain advice. Where the district Licence is being relied upon, the certificate proving that the proposal can be authorised under the District Licence is required to be submitted in support of the application in order for the Planning Authority to address the derogation tests.</u></p> <p>The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the lists of Operations requiring Natural England Consent (ORENC)' (<u>formally listed in the notification documents of each SSSI</u>), and other potential impacts for SSSIs physically or functionally connected to a development site. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the SNCA must be provided to support an application to demonstrate that this has been adequately considered and addressed within an application. The Hampshire Authorities must consult the SNCA on all such applications. The Hampshire Authorities have a duty to try to ensure that where possible such sites are enhanced through their decisions, and therefore any such opportunity (beyond that required for mitigation) will be sought.</p>			
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		<p><i>Local Wildlife Sites (SINCs in Hampshire)</i> are sites of substantive nature conservation value. Although they do not have any statutory status, many are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory SSSIs. All such habitats MUST be retained within the design of the development, unless it is judged that mitigation or compensation is appropriate when considered against the merits of the development.</p> <p>No overall net loss of habitat or loss of network of natural green space should result from development. All development which is likely to affect habitats and species <u>that are legally protected or otherwise notable in England or within Hampshire</u> of principal importance in England must give sufficient regard to any potential impacts within submission documents. Any planning application likely to result in impacts to such sites or species will be expected to provide a full assessment of such impacts and proposed avoidance and mitigation measures where necessary.</p> <p>Mapped ecological networks, Nature Recovery Networks (NRN) and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy identify strategic opportunities to enhance, restore or create new wildlife-rich habitats, corridors and stepping-stones. They must be carefully considered within any development to ensure that the network is supported by the development proposals. Working with local partners in contributing towards delivering and maintaining NRN should be sought by all</p>			
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		<p>development, in accordance with legislation and up to date guidance.</p> <p>In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant harm which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensation habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats or ecological networks. These should be located either within or in close proximity to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site.</p> <p><u>Provision of measures that create measurable biodiversity net gain (BNG) in accordance with relevant legislation, policy and guidance over and above those measures designed to mitigate or compensate for negative effects will be required by a planning application. Net gain metrics will need to be presented in full to the planning authority such as the habitats condition tables and the metric calculations (in Excel format). BNG will be triggered by all applications, with only a small number of exemptions which are unlikely to be for minerals / waste developments.</u></p> <p>Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation, off site BNG, and/or compensation, or that enhancement is possible, full details of the mitigation and/or</p>			
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			<p>compensation/enhancement measures to be implemented should be incorporated into the design of the proposal. Applicants should make provisions for the need for <u>long-term</u> aftercare and management of the site <u>including the statutory requirement for long-term management of onsite BNG habitats</u>. The ecology of the site should be properly assessed at an early stage, so that mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures can be presented as part of the planning application. Enhancement measures will be so required through the planning process <u>for all types of development</u>.</p>			
	Appendix C / Policy 4	222	<p>Considerations / Mechanisms</p>	<p>Interested Party / Statutory Consultee</p>	<p>Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)</p>	

			<p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) National Landscapes and National Parks are statutorily protected landscapes, recognised by Government to be of the very highest quality. The purposes of these designations are subtly different, but they share a common aim of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the English landscape, not just for the present, but also for future generation. [...]</p>	<p>AONB National Landscape Authorities</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted within designated nationally protected landscape areas (National Parks / National Landscapes AONBs) against NE advice > 0</p>	<p>These modifications provide minor improvements for clarity to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 4.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
	Appendix C / Policy 6	224	Monitoring Indicator		Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)	

			<p>Planning permissions granted in the Green Belt without Very Special Circumstances <u>when none of the exceptions noted in the NPPF apply.</u></p>			<p>Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt without Very Special Circumstances <u>when none of the exceptions noted in the NPPF apply</u> > 0</p>	<p>These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 6.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
	Appendix C / Policy 10	230, 233 & 234	Considerations / Mechanisms	Interested Party / Statutory Consultee	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (threshold for policy review)	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS);</u> • National Park and AONB <u>National Landscape</u> Nature Recovery Plans; • Conservation/Network Objectives for relevant internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites; [...][...] • Restoration can be used to help to restore or enhance landscape character. This should be in keeping with the landscape and townscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. This is crucially important where development is within National Parks or <u>National Landscapes</u> AONBs or their setting. Local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park/AONB <u>National Landscape</u> Boards • <u>Ministry of Defence</u> 	<p><u>Permissions granted without having regard to the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy(s).</u></p>	<p><u>Number of permissions granted without having regard to the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy(s) > 0</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 10, including the addition of a monitoring indicator for LNRSs.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
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			Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) should be considered when preparing a restoration scheme. This is considered in more detail in Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes.				
	Appendix C / Policy 14	246	Action				
			- Supply design and access statements <u>which minimise waste arisings and</u> that incorporate the use of recycled and secondary material where possible.				These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 14. No SA/SEA required.
	Appendix C / Policy 17	246	Considerations/Mechanisms	Action	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Trigger (threshold for policy review)	

		<p><u>From the point of Plan adoption, Should the sales of sand and gravel exceed differ from the provision rate by more than for 420% (per year), consecutively for a period of 3 consecutive years and indicates a new increasing or decreasing three year trend, Review a Plan Review (including a review of Local Aggregate Assessments and Aggregate Provision Rates (APRs)) will determine a revised the Plan provision rate will be considered to Local Aggregate Assessment rate for the most recent period.</u></p> <p><u>As such, the Plan provision rate will ensure provision responds to any new trend in sales and this revised rate. This provision rate will remain until such time that sand and gravel sales return to the</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage the maintenance of capacity through supporting extensions of time on temporary sites, or permanent permission <u>and suitable unplanned opportunities (windfall sites).</u> - Proposed development on allocated sites or extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites <u>such as aggregate recycling facilities or wharves.</u> - Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey. 	<p>Sand and gravel sales fail to achieve provision rate.</p> <p>Sand and gravel sales exceed provision rate.</p> <p>Landbank falls below 7 years of permitted reserves.</p>	<p>Breach over 3 consecutive years.</p> <p>Increasing <u>or decreasing</u> trend in sales (above provision rate by 420%) over 3 consecutive years.</p> <p>Breach over 3 consecutive years.</p>	<p>These modifications provide improvements for clarity to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 17.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
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			<p><u>Plan provision rate or</u> the Plan has been updated.</p> <p><u>This will allow for potential short but significant periods of changes in demand such as the impact of the recent national pandemic or the impact of a significant development project.</u></p>				
	Appendix C / Policy 20	254	Considerations/Mechanisms	Action	Monitoring Indicator		

			<p>The maintenance of the landbanks <u>for both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand as reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment</u> will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction <u>as well as the Annual Provision Rate</u>.</p> <p><u>Consideration will also be given to large landbanks that are the result of limited permitted sites to ensure competition is not stifled as well as spatial distribution of sites, particularly where local needs is being justified, when determining whether the landbank is being maintained.</u></p> <p>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Confirm ongoing deliverability of allocated sites annually.</u> - Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators - <u>Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from minerals operators</u> - Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. - <u>Report on aggregate Supply reserves, and annual sales on future demand aggregates and site status through the Local Aggregate Assessment.</u> 	<p><u>Landbank for aggregate supply taking into account risk of stifling competition</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide improvements for clarity to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 20.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
<p>Appendix C / Policy 21</p>	<p>254</p>	<p>Considerations/Mechanisms</p>				
<p>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).</p> <p><u>The maintenance of the permitted reserves as reported in the latest Monitoring Report will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand extraction.</u></p>			<p>These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 21.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>			

	Appendix C / Policy 22	255	<p style="text-align: center;">Considerations/Mechanisms</p>	
			<p>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).</p> <p><u>The maintenance of the permitted reserves as reported in the latest Monitoring Report will be taken into account when determining planning applications for extraction.</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 22.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
	Appendix C / Policy 23	255	<p style="text-align: center;">Considerations/Mechanisms</p>	
			<p>Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).</p> <p><u>The maintenance of the permitted reserves as reported in the latest Monitoring Report will be taken into account when determining planning applications for extraction.</u></p>	<p>These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 23.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
	Appendix C / Policy 24	256	Table alignment needs correcting.	

MM4 5	New Appendix	New	<p><u>Appendix D - Relationship between Plan policies and previously adopted policies</u></p> <p><u>The following table shows the relationship between the policies of the updated Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2025) and the previously adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).</u></p> <p><u>The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) policies are superseded by the updated Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan upon its adoption.</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="584 483 1597 1329"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"><u>Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)</u></th> <th><u>Updated Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2025)</u></th> </tr> <tr> <th><u>Policy No.</u></th> <th><u>Title</u></th> <th><u>Updated Policy</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>1</u></td> <td><u>Sustainable minerals and waste development</u></td> <td><u>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>2</u></td> <td><u>Climate change – mitigation and adaption</u></td> <td><u>Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaption)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>3</u></td> <td><u>Protection of habitats and species</u></td> <td><u>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>4</u></td> <td><u>Protection of the designated landscape</u></td> <td><u>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>5</u></td> <td><u>Protection of the countryside</u></td> <td><u>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>6</u></td> <td><u>South West Hampshire Green Belt</u></td> <td><u>Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>7</u></td> <td><u>Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</u></td> <td><u>Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td><u>Policy 8 (Water management)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>8</u></td> <td><u>Protection of soils</u></td> <td><u>Policy 9 (Protection of soils)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>9</u></td> <td><u>Restoration of minerals and waste developments</u></td> <td><u>Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>10</u></td> <td><u>Protecting public health, safety and amenity</u></td> <td><u>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>11</u></td> <td><u>Flood risk and prevention</u></td> <td><u>Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>12</u></td> <td><u>Manaqing traffic</u></td> <td><u>Policy 13 (Managing traffic)</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)</u>		<u>Updated Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2025)</u>	<u>Policy No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Updated Policy</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Sustainable minerals and waste development</u>	<u>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Climate change – mitigation and adaption</u>	<u>Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaption)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Protection of habitats and species</u>	<u>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Protection of the designated landscape</u>	<u>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Protection of the countryside</u>	<u>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>South West Hampshire Green Belt</u>	<u>Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</u>	<u>Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets)</u>			<u>Policy 8 (Water management)</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Protection of soils</u>	<u>Policy 9 (Protection of soils)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>Restoration of minerals and waste developments</u>	<u>Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Protecting public health, safety and amenity</u>	<u>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>Flood risk and prevention</u>	<u>Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention)</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Manaqing traffic</u>	<u>Policy 13 (Managing traffic)</u>	<p>These modifications provide a new Appendix focussed on showing the relationship between policies in the adopted Plan (2013) and the Plan Partial Update policies (2025), together with clarification that the 2013 policies are superseded by the Partial Update policies.</p> <p>No SA/SEA required.</p>
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			<u>13</u>	<u>High-quality design of minerals and waste development</u>	<u>Policy 14 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)</u>	
			<u>14</u>	<u>Community benefits</u>		
			<u>15</u>	<u>Safeguarding - mineral resources</u>	<u>Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)</u>	
			<u>16</u>	<u>Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure</u>	<u>Policy 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure)</u>	
			<u>17</u>	<u>Aggregate supply – capacity and source</u>	<u>Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)</u>	
			<u>18</u>	<u>Recycled and secondary aggregates development</u>	<u>Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development)</u>	
			<u>19</u>	<u>Aggregate wharves and rail depots</u>	<u>Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)</u>	
			<u>20</u>	<u>Local land-won aggregates</u>	<u>Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)</u>	
			<u>21</u>	<u>Silica sand development</u>	<u>Policy 21 (Silica sand development)</u>	
			<u>22</u>	<u>Brick-making clay</u>	<u>Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)</u>	
			<u>23</u>	<u>Chalk development</u>	<u>Policy 23 (Chalk development)</u>	
			<u>24</u>	<u>Oil and gas development</u>	<u>Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)</u>	
			<u>25</u>	<u>Sustainable waste management</u>	<u>Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)</u>	
			<u>26</u>	<u>Safeguarding - waste infrastructure</u>	<u>Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)</u>	
			<u>27</u>	<u>Capacity for waste management development</u>	<u>Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</u>	
			<u>28</u>	<u>Energy recovery development</u>	<u>Policy 29 (Energy recovery development)</u>	
			<u>29</u>	<u>Locations and sites for waste management</u>	<u>Policy 28 (Locations and sites for waste management)</u>	
			<u>30</u>	<u>Construction, demolition and excavation waste development</u>	<u>Policy 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development)</u>	
			<u>31</u>	<u>Liquid waste and waste water management</u>	<u>Policy 31 (Liquid waste and waste water management)</u>	
			<u>32</u>	<u>Non-hazardous waste landfill</u>	<u>Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)</u>	
			<u>33</u>	<u>Hazardous and low level radioactive waste development</u>	<u>Policy 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste development)</u>	

			34	<u>Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure</u>	<u>Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)</u>	
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A summary of this document can be made available in large print, in Braille or audio cassette. Copies in other languages may also be obtained. Please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at Hampshire County Council by email HMWP.consult@hants.gov.uk or by visiting hants.gov.uk.