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			<p>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>
MM23	Policy 20 / Para 6.75-6.77, 6.82 and 6.83	91-92	<p>[6.70] ¹⁵¹ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2139⁹ (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[6.70] ¹⁵² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2106⁶ (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>[6.73] ¹⁵⁶ <u>2022 Local Aggregate Assessment (2021) (2023) Table 9-Table 3</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates</p>

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			<p>An adequate and A steady and adequate supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided to deliver the requirements of Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and 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)

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	Closest 'preferred area' to New Milton is Sopley/Avon.		<p>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':</p> <ul 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 iii. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 4) – 4.2 3.6 million tonnes iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 4.40 million tonnes <p>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.</p> <p>3.4. Proposals opportunities for new extraction sites outside in addition to the sites and areas identified above in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported where 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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 b. a. the development, 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

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			<p>maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or</p> <p>c. b. the development is for the extraction of minerals prior to a planned development <u>resources prior to a planned development</u>; or</p> <p>d. c. 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'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate), 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 <u>was</u> soft sand. <u>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</u>. The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that sSilica sand is also extracted at <u>Badminton (Fawley) Quarry</u>, Kingsley <u>Quarry</u>, and Frith End <u>Quarry</u> quarries alongside soft sand, and this is considered in the section on 'Silica Sand'. <u>The new site allocations locations and extensions identified in the Plan Policy 20 (2) are</u></p>

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			<p>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 <u>new</u> sites <u>allocations</u> coming on stream <u>being developed</u> will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development. <u>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 the nearby Ebbleake 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 this could be less depending on the outcome of the investigations.</u></p>

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			<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 would<ins>will</ins> 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 <ins>opportunities for new</ins> sand and gravel development <ins>extraction sites are required</ins> 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 <ins>sites</ins> 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 <ins>policy 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 of 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.</ins></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</p>

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			<p>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> <p><u>[New para.] 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><u>[New para.] 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 New unallocated opportunities such as new sand and gravel sites, 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

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)</i>; and <p>[New para.] 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the specific local demand that is not being met by existing or allocated sites; and/or ○ 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.] 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, <i>Policy 4 (Nationally</i></p>

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			<p><u>protected landscapes) in terms of the setting of the National Parks and National Landscapes.</u></p> <p><u>x 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"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sharp sand and gravel</th> <th>Soft sand (mt)</th> <th>Total (mt)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hampshire Provision Rate</td> <td>0.74 pa</td> <td>0.16 pa</td> <td>0.90 pa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate)</td> <td>14.06</td> <td>3.04</td> <td>17.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Existing reserves</td> <td>9.42</td> <td>1.167</td> <td>10.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sites in Draft Plan (yield)</td> <td>7.0.2</td> <td>4.4.0</td> <td>11.4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unallocated (minimum)</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>2.75 (0.25 pa)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (excluding rates)</td> <td>16.4262</td> <td>5.567167</td> <td>24.7454</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding.</p> <p>Yields stated within plan period only</p> <p>Source: AM2022 Survey</p>		Sharp sand and gravel	Soft sand (mt)	Total (mt)	Hampshire Provision Rate	0.74 pa	0.16 pa	0.90 pa	Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate)	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	5.567167	24.7454
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MM24	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. 21420 (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>¹⁶² National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21420 (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 <u>shows that</u> Kingsley and <u>Fawley quarries have a permitted reserves above 10 years, with</u> Frith End <u>quarry having less than 10 years of reserves.</u> 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</p>

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			<p>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 New Forest National Park or 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A steady and adequate supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from: <ol 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> 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>:

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			<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 <u>have</u> properties consistent with silica sand uses is demonstrated; and</p> <p>c. <u>the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need</u> monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain at least a 10 year supply; and</p> <p>d. the proposals <u>development does</u> not have an significant adverse <u>impact on the environmental or amenity impact and local communities</u> 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. <u>the development is for the extraction of mineral resources prior to a planned development.</u></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. 214 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>¹⁶⁶ Local Aggregate Assessment (2021)</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 <u>to maintain 10 years</u></p>

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			<p><u>permitted reserves. Permitted reserves at individual sites are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report^x.</u> Any <u>new</u> proposals <u>will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals.</u> <u>Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market, or specific end-use. Sites proposed</u> within the <u>New Forest National Park or</u> 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>
MM25	Policy 22 / Para. 6.99 (footnote)	97-98	<p>[6.99]¹⁶⁷ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 244<u>20</u> (c) (DLUHC, 2023)</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Policy 22: Brick-making clay</p> <p>1. A supply of locally extracted <u>steady and adequate supply of</u> 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 <u>provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 25 years</u> 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>

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			<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 <u>of the area above</u> the sites identified could take place <u>will be supported</u> where <u>it can be demonstrated</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would<u>will</u> not pose <u>have a</u> significant adverse <u>impact on</u> harm to the environment and local communities; and 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 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> d. the development is for the extraction of mineral resources prior to a planned development. <p>3. Clay extraction for other uses will be supported where it can be demonstrated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>clay cannot be found from other sources</u>; and b. <u>there is a need for additional clay for other uses</u>; and / or 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>[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 be opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the <u>Any new</u></p>

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			<p><u>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.</p> <p><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 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.
MM26	Policy 24 / Para 6.114, Para. 6.116, 6.117-118, Para. 119	101-102	[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.

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	(footnote) & Para 6.121		<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 <u>will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan. However</u>, 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>

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			<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 <u>permitted</u> where there are no <u>hazards</u> unacceptable risks to groundwater.</p> <p>2. The commercial production 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. 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 <u>permitted</u> where there are no <u>hazards</u> unacceptable risks to groundwater.</p> <p>3. Gas storage will only be permitted provided <u>where it can be demonstrated that</u>:</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>

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			<p>c. <u>the development</u> proposals demonstrate that there would be no <u>will not have</u> significant adverse impacts on the environmental <u>or amenity impact</u> as a consequence, particularly, of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. proposed location of the wellhead and facilities; ii. location and scale of associated surface development, which should be the minimum required; and iii. pipelines for gas transfer and their routeing. <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>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p>[6.119]¹⁷³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 215<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> <p><u>x North Sea Transition Authority, Consolidate Guidance, 2018 -</u> <u>https://www.nsta.co.uk/regulatory-information/exploration-and-production/onshore/</u></p>

4. Waste Policies

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
MM27	Policy 26 / Para. 151 (footnote), 6.154-155, 6.156 (footnote) & 6.157	114-115	<p>[6.151]¹⁹³ National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 187<u>93</u> (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 where it can be demonstrated:</p> <p>a. the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed (as confirmed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority); or</p> <p>b. the waste management capacity can be is relocated or reprovided elsewhere and delivered; In such instances, alternative capacity should:</p> <p>i. meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable 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; 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>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p>ac. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities.</p> <p>b. <u>3.</u> 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 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>x Current live safeguarded sites list - 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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 treatments sites would not because they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different regime.</u> This may include locations where there are strong regeneration needs for the redevelopment of waste management sites.</p>
MM28	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: 5.81<u>5.38</u></p> <p>Estimated capacity in 2021(mpta) – Total: 5.29<u>4.94</u></p> <p>Estimated arisings in 2040 (mpta) – Total: 7.45<u>5.87</u></p> <p>[...]</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •a. the use of existing waste management sites; or b. extensions to suitable sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p>e ii. which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or</p> <p>c. 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 <u>in line with Policy 28 (Locations and sites for waste management)</u>).</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
			<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 298: 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>it has been demonstrated that</u> other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible; and the development provides for uses of both heat and power; and the development maximises the use of and provides sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility. <p>[...]</p> <p>[New Para.] <u>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</u></p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p><u>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>
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development to provide recycling, recovery, <u>transfer</u> and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations: <ol 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. 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>[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</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p>waste facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the 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 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 transhipment 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>
MM31	Policy 30 / Para. 6.212 & 6.223	127-129	[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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.6mtpa of inert waste; <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 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> <ol 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 <u>and waste prevention measures</u> and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			Hampshire Authorities long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.
MM32	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><u>xxx Waste Background Study</u></p>
MM33	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</u> hazardous <u>waste (including</u> and Low Level Radioactive Waste) <u>requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)</u> will be supported, aiming to provide an additional 157,000 tpa capacity, subject to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).

5. Implementation, Glossary, and Appendices

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
MM34	Section 7. Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review / New Paragraph 7.8	143	<p>[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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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. <p>^{xxx} Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan web pages - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan</p>
MM35		144	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Areas of countryside considered to have significant landscape value and protected to preserve that value. Originally identified and designated by the Countryside Commission under Sections 87 and 88 of the National Parks and Access to the

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
Glossary and Acronyms			Countryside Act 1949. Natural England is now responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management and upkeep.
		144	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>
		146	<u>Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATF): Sites allowed to deal with waste motor vehicles in line with The End-of-Life Vehicles Regulations 2003.</u>
		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>
		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>
		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.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
		148	Emissions: In the context of the <u>PlanHMWP</u> , emissions are gases released into the atmosphere as a result of human activity. A prominent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide which arises from the combustion of fossil fuel and consequently contributes to climate change.
		150	Forest Plans: <u>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>
		152	Inset Map: A section of the Policies Map which has been magnified to provide higher resolution or detail. In the <u>PlanHMWP</u> , this illustrates the site allocations.
		155	Mitigation hierarchy: <u>Sequential approach to addressing potential harm to biodiversity in determining planning applications first through avoidance, then mitigation, and then compensation.</u>
		155 & 156	<p>National Landscapes: <u>The new name for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty or AONBs. Areas of countryside considered to have significant landscape value and protected to preserve that value. Originally identified and designated by the Countryside Commission under Sections 87 and 88 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Natural England is now responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management and upkeep.</u></p> <p>[...]</p> <p>Nationally protected landscapes: For the purposes of this p<u>Plan</u>, refer to the New Forest National Park, South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) <u>National Landscape</u>, Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB <u>National Landscape</u> and North Wessex Downs AONB <u>National Landscape</u>.</p>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<p>[...]</p> <p>Natural England: Public body tasked with the conservation and improvement of the natural environment. Natural England designates National Landscapes Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks, manages National Nature Reserves and notifies Sites of Special Scientific Interest. The Statutory authority with respect to managing the conservation objectives of the National Sites Network.</p>
		156	<u>Net zero: (see 'Carbon neutrality').</u>
		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>
		158	<u>Public Highway network: Any highway maintainable at public expense and Public Rights of Way (see 'Public Rights of Way (PRoW)').</u>
		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>

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
		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>
MM36	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>
MM37	Appendix A: Andover Sidings	168	<p>Proposed land use: Considered to be suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot (<u>from 2025 onwards</u>).</p> <p>Total capacity: Unknown <u>Up to 300,000 tonnes during the life of the permission</u></p> <p>Development considerations:</p> <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. <u>5.</u> Site design should take into account the prominence of the location to the town and regeneration ambitions.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification
			<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 <u>is</u> required. <u>The Site</u> 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 <u>businesses</u> and amenity and well-being of residential properties, <u>taking into account their proximity and density in a town centre location</u>.</p> <p>9. A Transport Assessment is required, <u>taking into account HGV movements</u>.</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>
MM38	Appendix A: Ashley Manor Farm	170 & 171	<p>Ashley Manor Farm</p> <p>Proposed land use: Excavation of sharp sand and gravel <u>within the Plan period</u></p> <p>Total mineral resource: 1.<u>75</u> 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.<u>75</u> million tonnes of inert material.</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/Ramsar and the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*. 2. <u>An ecological and hydrological assessment of all watercourses, ditches and aquatic habitats will be required to determine the risk</u> including an understanding of the hydrological regime and

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			<p>interaction between and importance of any functional connection to offsite habitats and features, including the nearby SINCs, SSSIs, SPAs and Ramsar and their appropriate protection*.</p> <p>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*.</p> <p>4. Mitigation should comply with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy²⁶³.</p> <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, including the 'Green Loop' as adopted in the New Milton Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>12. Consideration must be given to how the openness of the Green Belt will be preserved.</p> <p>13. Development should protect the setting of the nearby Listed Buildings (Ashley Manor Farmhouse and Sampson Cottage) and their settings.</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. It must include details of the shift in HGV movement from Downtown Manor Farm to Ashley Manor Farm.</p>