

HAMPSHIRE
PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON &
NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK



Supplementary Planning Guidance

JOINT BASELINE REPORT

Version 1

October 2014



Hampshire
County Council



NEW FOREST
NATIONAL PARK



Portsmouth
CITY COUNCIL



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Contents

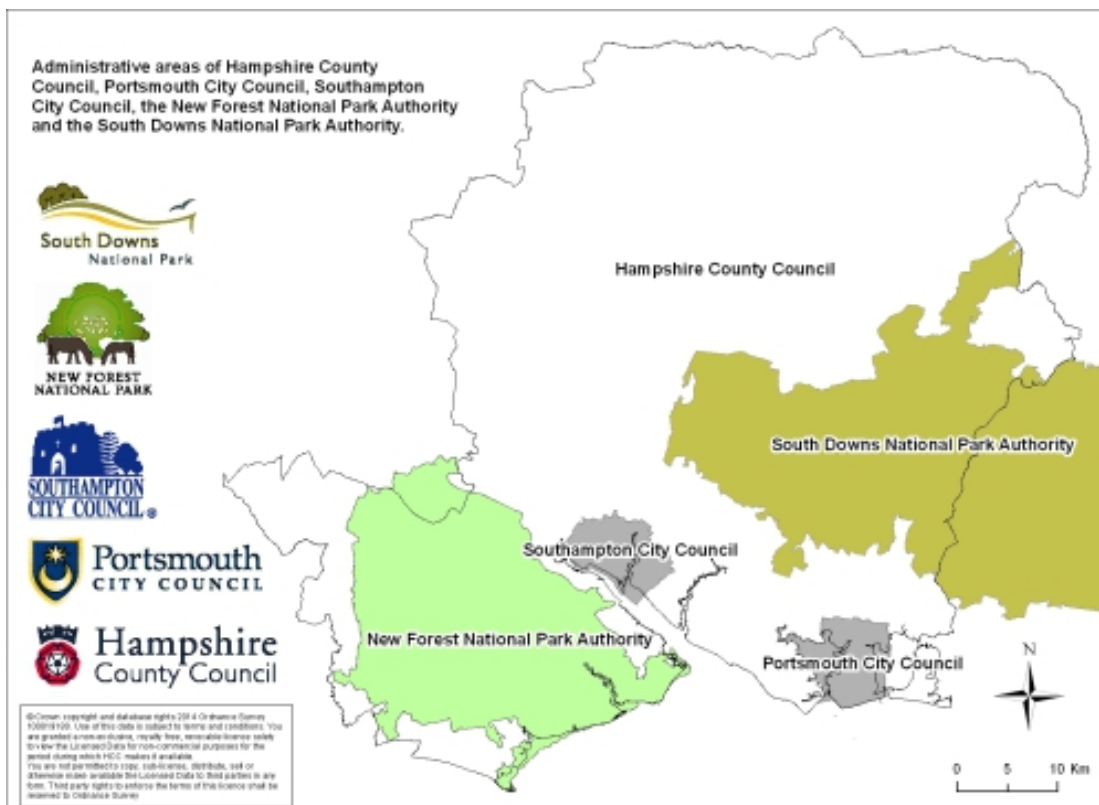
Joint Baseline Report, Supplementary Planning Guidance

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this Joint Baseline Report (hereafter referred to as 'baseline report') is to support the preparation of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents on:
 - minerals and waste safeguarding; and
 - oil and gas development.
- 1.2 The intention of these SPGs is to assist in the implementation of the adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) (hereafter referred to as the Minerals & Waste Plan) (HMWP). The baseline report forms part of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) of the SPGs which are due to be prepared.
- 1.3 The report documents key evidence and sustainability issues relevant to the implementation of the Minerals & Waste Plan (2013), alongside other associated documents such as the Statement of Community Involvement, the Monitoring Report, the Local Aggregates Assessment and the Minerals and Waste Development Scheme.
- 1.4 The Minerals & Waste Plan was prepared in partnership between Hampshire County Council (HCC), Southampton City Council (SCC), Portsmouth City Council (PCC), the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). It was adopted by the partnering authorities on 16 October 2013. The HMWP supersedes the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (2007) and the saved policies of the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (1998).
- 1.5 Following the adoption of the HMWP, the plan-making partnership came to an end. A new partnership agreement has been drawn up between HCC, SCC, PCC and the NFNPA (hereafter referred to as the Hampshire Authorities) to monitor and implement the HMWP. The SDNPA are not part of this new partnership although there is a Service Level Agreement between HCC and the SDNPA (currently being drawn up) for HCC to undertake the National Park Authority's monitoring duties of the Minerals & Waste Plan.
- 1.6 The baseline report considers the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan area. This consists of the administrative areas covered by Hampshire Authorities. As already noted, although the Plan area includes part of the South Downs National Park which is located within Hampshire, The SPGs will not cover this area. Where reference is made to 'Hampshire' within this report, this refers to the Plan area.

Map 1: The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan area



- 1.7 This report seeks to describe the current state of environmental aspects of the area to be covered by SPGs, and the likely future conditions of Hampshire's environment. This report draws upon a vast amount of evidence gained through research, and makes use of international, national, and local studies, plans, programmes policies and legislation, in order to gain a comprehensive baseline of evidence. Where applicable, the baseline report looks past the physical boundary of the Plan area. Areas where baseline information has been difficult to obtain, as well as challenges identified for the development of the SPGs are highlighted throughout this report.
- 1.8 This baseline report is the first version of the baseline report prepared to support the preparation of the SPGs. It follows baseline reports which were prepared during the preparation of the Minerals & Waste Plan. Five versions (prepared in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012) were prepared as part of this process.
- 1.9 As the HMWP has now been adopted, the decision has been made to reconsider at the last report prepared during the plan-making, (Version 5) with a view to review and update this to make it relevant to the work planned on the SPGs. The baseline report will be a key part of the evidence base for the work required on Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA). This report should therefore be read alongside the draft ISA Scoping Report (2014) for the SPGs¹.
- 1.10 The report consists of two main sections:
- the first is a review of the relevant policies, plans, programmes and legislation relevant to the SPGs to support the implementation of the Minerals & Waste Plan

1.[Supplementary Planning Guidance Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report - September 2014:
www.hants.gov.uk/planningpolicy]

(see [section 2 'Review of Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation'](#) of this report).

- the second section looks at various aspects of the environment which needs to be considered as part of the ISA and covers key areas such as biodiversity, air, water & flooding, social considerations, and climate change (see [section 3 'Establishing the Baseline'](#) of this report).

1.11 Since the Coalition Government was formed, there have been significant changes to the planning system in the United Kingdom. These changes are complex and are framed by a fast-moving political and policy environment, that has included and continues to include reforms and reviews of planning policy which will take place. This includes the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)² in 2012 and its associated practice guidance³. The changes since the last version of the report are therefore reflected in this new report. As part of the Government's ongoing reforms alongside the 'Localism' agenda, there is now a 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' which has been taken into account whilst updating this baseline report.

Further Information

1.12 For more information on this baseline report, please contact Planning Policy at Hampshire County Council using the following options:

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Tel: 0845 603 5638 (HantsDirect)

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Website: www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning

2.[NPPF (2012): www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf]

3.[NPPG (2014): www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6000/2115548.pdf]

2. Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

2.1 Summary List of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

Introduction

2.1.1 This section of the baseline report considers the main policies, plans, programmes and legislation which are important to the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan. The section is split into two sections:

- The first provides a list of policies, plans, programmes and legislation relevant to the preparation of implementation guidance for the Minerals & Waste Plan (see section [2.1 Full List of Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation](#)). This has been split into those policies, plans and programmes which are considered to be:
 - directly relevant;
 - intermediately relevant; and
 - indirectly relevant.
- The second section provides more details on the relevant international, national and regional policies, plans, programmes and legislation (see section [2.2 Relevant International, National and Regional Policies](#)).

Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation considered to be of direct relevance

2.1.2 The following table sets out those policies, plans, programmes and legislation which are considered to be '*directly relevant*' to the development of the SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan.

Table 2.1: Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation considered to be of direct relevance to the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

Level	Policy, Plan, Programme or Legislation Title	Relevance to SPG preparation		Author & Date
		Minerals and waste safeguarding	Oil and gas development	
International	Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (amended)	✓		European Union (EU), 2008
International	Directive (2010/75/EU) on Industrial Emissions		✓	EU, 2010
National	PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	✓		Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2005 (amended 2011)
National	Waste Strategy for England 2007	✓		Department of Environment and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2007
National	National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate Provision in England 2005 - 2020	✓		DCLG, 2009
National	The Environment Act 1995 (c.25)	✓		Environment Agency (EA)

National	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	✓	✓	DCLG, 2012
National	National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)	✓	✓	DCLG, 2014 (Live)
Local	Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment		✓	HCC, 2010
Local	Vision for Portsmouth 2008 - 2018	✓	✓	Local Strategic Partnership, 2010
Local	Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018		✓	HCC, 2008
Local	Southampton's Community Strategy - Southampton Connect Plan 2012 - 2015	✓	✓	Southampton City Council (SCC), 2012
Local	Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2031	✓	✓	HCC, 2011
Local	Southampton Local Transport Plan (LTP3) - Strategy and Implementation Plan, Final Draft February 2011	✓	✓	SCC, 2011
Local	Portsmouth Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2031	✓	✓	Portsmouth City Council (PCC), 2011
Local	Local Transport Plan (LTP3) Strategy for South Hampshire	✓	✓	Transport for South Hampshire (TfSH) (HCC, PCC, SCC) 2011
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan	✓	✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) and South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) (2013)
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment		✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2011
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record (Final)	✓	✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Appendices (Final)	✓	✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Baseline Report (Final)	✓	✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Report (Final)	✓	✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Hampshire Corporate Strategy	✓	✓	HCC, 2013
Local	New Forest National Park Management Plan 2010 -2015	✓	✓	NFNPA, 2009

Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Local Aggregates Assessment (2013)	✓		HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Monitoring Report (2013)	✓	✓	HCC, PCC, SCC, NFNPA and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review	✓	✓	Eastleigh Borough Council, 2006
Local	Fareham Borough Council Local Plan Review (saved policies)	✓	✓	Fareham Borough Council (FBC), 2000
Local	Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy	✓	✓	FBC, 2011
Local	Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan 1996-2011	✓	✓	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, 2006
Local	Winchester District Local Plan Review (saved policies)	✓	✓	Winchester City Council (WCC), 2006
Local	The Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy	✓	✓	WCC and SDNPA, 2013
Local	Hart District Local Plan 1996-2006	✓	✓	Hart District Council, 2002
Local	New Forest District Council Core Strategy	✓	✓	New Forest District Council, 2009
Local	Havant Borough Core Strategy March 2011	✓	✓	Havant Borough Council, 2011
Local	Test Valley Borough Local Plan	✓	✓	Test Valley Borough Council, 2006
Local	Rushmoor Core Strategy 2011	✓	✓	Rushmoor Borough Council, 2011
Local	East Hampshire and South Downs Joint Core Strategy	✓	✓	East Hampshire District Council and SDNPA, 2014
Local	City of Southampton Strategy	✓	✓	SCC, 2007
Local	Portsmouth City Local Plan 2001-2011	✓	✓	PCC, 2006
Local	New Forest National Park Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD	✓	✓	NFNPA, 2010
Local	Gosport Borough Local Plan Review 2001-2016	✓	✓	Gosport Borough Council, 2006

Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation considered to be of intermediate relevance

2.1.3 The following table sets out those Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation which are considered to be *'intermediary relevant'* to the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan.

Table 2.2: Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation considered to be of intermediate relevance to the SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

Level	Policy, Plan, Programme or Legislation Title	Relevance to SPG preparation		Author & Date
		Minerals and waste safeguarding	Oil and gas development	
International	EU Floods Directive (92007/60/EC)		✓	EU, 2007
International	Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)		✓	European Commission (EC), 2008
National	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	✓	✓	Department of Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2000
National	UK Biodiversity Action Plan		✓	Joint Nature Conservation Committee, 1993
National	Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (No.3042)		✓	DEFRA, 2009
Local	SEEDA Solent Waterfront Strategy	✓		South East England Development Agency, 2007
Local	The State of Hampshire's Biodiversity		✓	Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership, 2006
Local	Surrey Minerals Plan	✓	✓	Surrey County Council, 2011
Local	Surrey Waste Plan	✓		Surrey County Council, 2008
Local	Surrey Primary Aggregates Development Plan Documents	✓		Surrey County Council, 2011
Local	West Berkshire Waste Local Plan	✓		West Berkshire Council (WBC), 1995
Local	West Berkshire Minerals Local Plan	✓	✓	WBC, 1995
Local	Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Minerals Core Strategy	✓	✓	Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council and Borough of Poole, 2014
Local	Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan	✓		Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole, 2006
Local	West Sussex Minerals Local Plan	✓	✓	West Sussex County Council (WSCC), 2003
Local	West Sussex and South Downs National Park Waste Local Plan	✓		WSCC and the SDNPA, 2014
Local	Wiltshire Minerals Core Strategy	✓	✓	Wiltshire Council (WC), 2009

Local	Wiltshire Waste Core Strategy	✓		WC, 2009
Local	Wiltshire Minerals Development Control Policies	✓		WC, 2009
Local	Wiltshire Waste Development Control Policies	✓		WC, 2009
Local	Isle of Wight (Island Plan) Core Strategy	✓	✓	Isle of Wight Council, 2012
Local	Somerset Minerals Local Plan	✓		Somerset County Council, 2004
Local	South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan		✓	SDNPA, 2013

Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation considered to be of indirect relevance

2.1.4 The following tables set out those Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation which are considered to be '*indirectly relevant*' to the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan.

Table 2.3: Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation considered to be of indirect relevance to the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

Level	Policy, Plan, Programme or Legislation Title	Relevance to SPG preparation		Author & Date
		Minerals and waste safeguarding	Oil and gas development	
International	World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg	✓	✓	2002
International	Kyoto Protocol and the UN Convention on Climate Change		✓	1992
International	Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats		✓	1979
International	Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species		✓	1979
International	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially Waterfowl Habitat		✓	1971
International	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage		✓	1972
International	Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC & 91/156/EEC)	✓		1975 amended 1991
International	Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)	✓		1991
International	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	✓		2000
International	Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EC)		✓	1992

International	Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		✓	1979
International	EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE) (2002/96/EC)	✓		2002
International	European Landscape Convention ELC (binding from March 2007)		✓	Council of Europe (2006)
International	Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice		✓	2001
International	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/27/EEC)	✓	✓	1991
National	The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011 no. 988	✓		2011
National	National Policy Statements for Hazardous Waste	✓		DEFRA, 2013
National	National Policy Statement for Ports	✓		Department for Transport, 2012
National	National Policy Statement for Waste Water	✓	✓	DEFRA, 2012
National	Climate Change Plan	✓	✓	DEFRA, 2010
National	The National Adaptation Programme - Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate		✓	DEFRA, 2013
National	Climate Change Act		✓	2008
National	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)		✓	1981
National	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act		✓	2006
National	Countryside and Rights of Way Act		✓	2000
National	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations		✓	2010
National	Control of Pollution Act 1974		✓	1974
National	Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy		✓	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), 2003
National	Environment Agency Policy and Practice for Protection of Groundwater		✓	Environment Agency (EA), 2006 - 2007 (2008)
National	The Water Framework Directive and Planning 2006		✓	2006
National	The Energy Challenge - Energy Review Report		✓	DTI, 2006
National	Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy		✓	DTI, 2007
National	Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of the rural economy and affordable housing		✓	DCLG, 2008
National	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005		✓	2005
National	Stern Review of the economics of climate change		✓	2006
National	Learning lessons from the 2007 floods		✓	The Pitt Review, 2008

National	Flood and Water Management Act		✓	2010
National	EA River Basin Management Plan for Thames		✓	EA, 2010
National	EA River Basin Management Plan for South West		✓	EA, 2010
National	EA River Basin Management Plan for the South East		✓	EA, 2009
National	Soil Strategy for England: Soil Action Plan		✓	Defra, 2009
National	Planning for a healthy environment: Good practice for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity		✓	Town and Country Planning Association and The Wildlife Trusts, 2012
National	National Carbon Plan		✓	2011
National	National Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan	✓		2011
National	Climate Change Bill		✓	2008
National	The Environment Noise (England) Regulations 2006		✓	2006
National	Historic Environment Good Practice Advice on Planning		✓	2014
Local	Hampshire Freight Strategy	✓	✓	HCC, 2009
Local	Companion Document to the Manual for Streets	✓	✓	HCC, 2010
Local	Port of Southampton Masterplan (2009-2030)	✓		Associated British Ports, 2010
Local	Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (final strategy)		✓	Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), 2010
Local	Strategic Access to Gosport (2010 - 2026)	✓	✓	HCC & Mott Gifford 2010
Local	North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2009-2014)	✓	✓	North Wessex Downs AONB, 2009
Local	The Hampshire Countryside Access Plan (2008-2013)		✓	HCC
Local	Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (2009-2014)	✓	✓	Chichester Harbour AONB, 2009
Local	Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan	✓	✓	Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire (2009-2014)
Local	South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Strategy		✓	PUSH (Atkins, 2008/9)
Local	South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan		✓	Environment Agency (EA), 2009
Local	Test and Itchen Catchment Flood Management Plan		✓	EA, 2009
Local	New Forest Catchment Flood Management Plan		✓	EA, 2009

Local	Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan		✓	EA, 2009
Local	Water for Life & Livelihoods: River Basin Management Plan - South East River Basin District		✓	EA and DEFRA, 2009
Local	Hampshire-wide Adaptation Action Plan	✓	✓	HCC & Partners, 2012
Local	Nature in the New Forest: Action for biodiversity		✓	NFNPA, 2012
Local	Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy		✓	Solent Waders and Brent Goose Project Steering Group, 2010
Local	Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)		✓	HCC, 1998
Local	Conserving Nature - Hampshire Corporate BAP		✓	HCC, 2005 (revised 2008)
Local	Visitor Survey of the New Forest National Park		✓	NFNPA, 2013
Local	Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan		✓	Wiltshire Wildlife Trust, 2013
Local	Wiltshire Local Transport Plan		✓	Wiltshire Council, 2011
Local	North Solent Shoreline Management Plan	✓	✓	New Forest District Council, 2010

2.2 Detailed list of Relevant International, National and Local Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

International

2.2.1 The following table sets out details of the relevant international policies, plans, programmes and legislation which are relevant to the preparation of the supplementary planning guidance documents on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development. The tables note how the documents related to the adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) and how they are relevant to the SPGs.

Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation	Key Relevant Objectives and Targets	Implications for ISA of the implementation guidance for the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP)
<p>Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by Directive 91/156/EEC) (1975)</p>	<p>The principle objective of the Directive is the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. The Directive states that Member States shall take appropriate steps to encourage the prevention, recycling and processing of waste, the extraction of raw materials and possibility of energy there and from any other process for the re-use of waste.</p> <p>Firstly the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of clean technologies more sparing in the use of natural resources; • The technical development and marketing of products designed so as to make no contribution or to make the smallest possible contribution, by the nature of their manufacture, use of final disposal, to the amount or harmfulness of waste and pollution hazards; • The development of appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste destined for recovery. <p>Secondly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials; or • The use of waste as a source of energy. 	<p>The adopted HMWP sets out policies on waste. This Directive links to the safeguarding of waste infrastructure as safeguarding helps to meet the Directive's requirements. The preparation of the SPG on safeguarding will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.</p>

	<p>Article 4 states that Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals; • Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. <p>Member States shall also take the necessary measures to prohibit the abandonment, dumping or uncontrolled disposal of waste. <i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i> The Directive is available to view at: www.adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=19433&id=19435</p>	
<p>EU Flood Directive (2007/60/EC)</p>	<p>Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks entered into force on 26 November 2007. This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. This Directive also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process. <i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i> The Directive is available to view at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/</p>	<p>This Directive links to oil and gas development. The preparation of further the SPG on oil and gas will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.</p>
<p>EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)</p>	<p>Article 4 of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets out five steps for dealing with waste, ranked according to environmental impact - the 'waste hierarchy'. Prevention, which offers the best outcomes for the environment, is at the top of the priority order, followed by preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery and disposal, in descending order of environmental preference. The waste hierarchy has been transposed into UK law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The Regulations came into force on 29 March 2011. The provisions relating to the hierarchy (set out at in Regulations 12, 15 and 35) came into force on 28 September 2011. As well as through the transposing regulations, the revised waste hierarchy has been incorporated through the planning system via an update to Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for sustainable waste management. <i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i> The Directive is available to view at: www.ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP sets out policies on waste. This Directive links to the safeguarding of waste infrastructure as safeguarding helps to meet the Directive's requirements. The preparation of the SPG on safeguarding will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.</p>

<p>Directive (2008/50/EC) on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe</p>	<p>Key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The merging of most of the existing legislation into a single directive with no change to existing air quality objectives. • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles). • The possibility of discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values. • The possibility for time extensions of 3 years (PM10) or up to 5 years (NO2, benzene) when complying with limit values, based on conditions and assessment by the EC. <p>The Directive is available to view at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP sets out policies relating to air quality. This Directive links to the oil and gas development. The preparation of the SPG on oil and gas will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate</p>
<p>Directive (2010/75/EU) on Industrial Emissions</p>	<p>The Directive brings together the 'IPPC Directive' (2008/1/EC) and six other directives on industrial emissions.</p> <p>The Directive covers industrial activities with a major pollution potential, defined in Annex I to the Directive (energy industries, production and processing of metals, mineral industry, chemical industry, waste management, rearing of animals, etc.).</p> <p>The Directive contains special provisions for the following installations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • combustion plants (≥ 50 MW); • waste incineration or co-incineration plants; • certain installations and activities using organic solvents; • installations producing titanium dioxide. <p>The Directive does not apply to research activities, development activities or the testing of new products and processes.</p> <p>Environmental requirements</p> <p>Any industrial installation which carries out the activities listed in Annex I to the Directive must meet certain basic obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventive measures are taken against pollution; • the best available techniques (BAT) are applied; • no significant pollution is caused; • waste is reduced, recycled or disposed of in the manner which creates least pollution; • energy efficiency is maximised; • accidents are prevented and their impact limited; • sites are remediated when the activities come to an end. <p><i>The Directive does not contain any relevant targets.</i></p> <p>The Directive is available to view at: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32010L0075</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP sets out a policy related to pollution prevention. This Directive links to the oil and gas development. The preparation of the SPG on oil and gas will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate</p>
<p>The World Summit on</p>	<p>The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development - from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy on sustainable minerals and waste development. The</p>

Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit (2002)

statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments). Many of these commitments and outcomes relate to the international effort to tackle global development issues, such as poverty and hunger, however others are commitments to modifying behaviour and actions in each nation. A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from the WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include:

- Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes;
- Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy efficiency;
- Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation);
- Support business innovation and take-up of best practice technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility

There are a number of follow-up processes, but no specific targets associated with the summit.

The summit is available to view at: www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf%20

implementation of this policy will be considered the SPGs, as appropriate.

Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (1992)

The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognises that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

The Convention came into force on 21 March 1994.

The Convention did not produce any targets.

The Convention is available to view at: www.unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

The adopted HMWP includes a policy on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Protocol, as appropriate.

Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats(1979)

The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979, also known as the Bern Convention (or Berne Convention), came into force on 1 June 1982. The convention set out to:

- conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; promote co-operation between states;
- monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species;
- assist with the provision of assistance concerning legal and scientific issues.

The Convention did not produce any targets.

The Convention is available to view at: www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/default_en.asp

The adopted HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil or gas development will be considered in any guidance produced. The convention links the development of guidance for oil or gas sites where these sites are located in proximity to designated habitats. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the convention, as appropriate.

<p>Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)</p>	<p>The Convention aimed to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include over 100 Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania. The Convention was signed in 1979 and entered into force in 1983.</p> <p>Migratory species threatened with extinction are listed on Appendix I of the Convention. The convention parties strive towards strictly protecting these animals, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them. Besides establishing obligations for each State joining the Convention, the convention promotes concerted action among the Range States of many of these species. As of January 2011 there are 176 species in Appendix I.</p> <p>Migratory species that need or would significantly benefit from international co-operation are listed in Appendix II of the Convention. For this reason, the Convention encourages the Range States to conclude global or regional Agreements.</p> <p><i>The Convention did not produce any targets.</i></p> <p>The Convention is available to view at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1366</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil or gas development will be considered in the SPG produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Convention, as appropriate.</p>
<p>UN ESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)</p>	<p>The convention contains 38 articles divided into 8 parts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of Cultural and Natural Heritage. 2. National Protection and International Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage. 3. Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. 4. Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. 5. Conditions and Arrangements for International Assistance. 6. Educational Programmes. 7. Reports. 8. Final Clauses. <p><i>There are no relevant targets contained within this Convention.</i></p> <p>The Convention is available to view at: http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes policies on the protection of cultural heritage and the natural environment. The implementation of these policies in relation to oil or gas development will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Convention, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially</p>	<p>The Ramsar Convention (The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat) is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of wetlands, i.e., to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future, recognising the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands and their economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value.</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil or gas development will be considered in any guidance produced. Hampshire has a number of Ramsar designations. These must be taken into account</p>

<p>waterfowl habitat (1971)</p>	<p><i>The Convention did not produce any targets.</i> The Convention is available to view at: www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-texts-convention-on/main/ramsar/1-31-38%5E20671_4000_0</p>	<p>through the development of any SPGs for the HMWP. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the convention, as appropriate.</p>
<p>The Hazardous Waste Directive (1975 amended 1991)</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Directive is one of the oldest EU legislative acts on waste. Its provisions are indispensable for safeguarding a high level of environmental protection and the differentiation it introduces between hazardous and non hazardous waste is along with the differentiation between recovery and disposal laid down in the Waste Framework Directive a key element of waste management policy. <i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i> The Directive is available to view at: www.ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/framework_directive.htm%20</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy on hazardous and low level radioactive waste. This Directive links to the safeguarding of waste infrastructure for such uses as safeguarding helps to meet the Directive's requirements. The preparation of the SPG on safeguarding will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Conservation of Natural Habitats and wild fauna and flora Directive (1992)</p>	<p>The Habitats Directive (more formally known as Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora) is a European Union directive adopted in 1992 as an EU response to the Berne Convention. It is one of the EU's two directives in relation to wildlife and nature conservation, the other being the Birds Directive. It aims to protect some 220 habitats and approximately 1,000 species listed in the directive's Annexes. Annex I covers habitats, Annex II species requiring designation of special areas of conservation, Annex IV species in need of strict protection, and Annex V species whose taking from the wild can be restricted by European law. These are species and habitats which are considered to be of European interest, following criteria given in the directive. The Directive led to the setting up of a network of Special Areas of Conservation, which together with the existing Special Protection Areas form a network of protected sites across the European Union called Natura 2000. Article 17 of the directive requires EU Member States to report on the state of their protected areas every six years. The first complete set of country data was reported in 2007. <i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i> The Directive is available to view at: www.ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm%20</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy which relates to protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Directive on conservation of Wild Birds (1979)</p>	<p>Directive 1979 and its amending acts aim at providing long-term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild within the European territory of the Member States. <i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i> The Directive is available to view at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1373</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy which relates to protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate. There</p>

		should be no adverse effects from minerals and waste activities affect wild birds and their conservation.
EU Waste Electric and Electronic equipment Directive (2002)	<p>The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE Directive) is the European Community directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) which, together with the RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC, became European Law in February 2003, setting collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods.</p> <p>The Directive imposes the responsibility for the disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment on the manufacturers of such equipment. Those companies should establish an infrastructure for collecting WEEE, in such a way that "Users of electrical and electronic equipment from private households should have the possibility of returning WEEE at least free of charge". Also, the companies are compelled to use the collected waste in an ecologically-friendly manner, either by ecological disposal or by reuse/refurbishment of the collected WEEE.</p> <p><i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i></p> <p>The Directive is available to view at: www.ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm</p>	The adopted HMWP includes policies on waste. This Directive links to the safeguarding of waste infrastructure as safeguarding helps to meet the Directive's requirements. The preparation of the SPG on safeguarding will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.
Environment 2010: Our future, our choice (2001)	<p>The Sixth Environment Action Programme focuses on areas where more action is needed and new European initiatives will make a difference. It sets out objectives for the next 10 years and beyond, in line with the principles of 'sustainable development'.</p> <p>The report proposed strong action on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change; • Protecting nature and the environment; • Addressing environment and health issues; and • Preserve natural resources and manage waste. <p>The Programme is available to view at: www.ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pdf/6eapbooklet_en.pdf</p>	The HMWP includes policies on climate change, the environment and communities. The implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the report, as appropriate.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991)	<p>The Directive was adopted on 21 May 1991. Its objective is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and discharges from certain industrial sectors and concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic waste water • Mixture of waste water • Waste water from certain industrial sectors (see Annex III of the Directive) <p><i>The Directive does not contain any targets.</i></p>	The adopted HMWP includes policies on waste including waste water treatment. Dealing with waste water from oil and gas development is also an important consideration for any oil or gas developments. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.

<p>The Water Framework Directive (2000)</p>	<p>The Directive is available to view at: www.eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31991L0271</p> <p>The principles of the Directive is to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe. The Directive is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, which depend on the aquatic ecosystems; • promote the sustainable use of water; • reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances; ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution. <p><i>The main target set by the Directive is that Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015.</i></p> <p>The Directive is available to view at: www.ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p>	<p>The HMWP includes policies on the protection of the water environment. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate. Restoration of mineral sites can provide opportunities to enhance aquatic ecosystems and wetlands.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention (2006)</p>	<p>The European Landscape Convention (ELC) is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. Created by the Council of Europe, the convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. The ELC is the first international convention to focus specifically on landscape. Signed by the UK Government in February 2006, the ELC became binding from March 2007. It applied to all landscapes, towns and villages, as well as open countryside; the coast and inland areas; and ordinary or even degraded landscapes, as well as those that are afforded protection.</p> <p>The Convention is available to view at: www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Landscape/default_en.asp</p>	<p>The HMWP includes policies on the protection of designated landscapes and the countryside. The implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in any guidance produced. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions of the Directive, as appropriate.</p>

National

2.2.2 The following table sets out details of the relevant national policies, plans, programmes and legislation which are relevant to the preparation of the supplementary planning guidance documents on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development. The tables note how the documents related to the adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) and how they are relevant to the SPGs

Relevant Plans, Programmes, Policies and Legislation	Key Relevant Objectives & Targets	Implications for the ISA of the implementation guidance for the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP)
<p>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) (amended 2011) (PPS10)</p>	<p>PPS10 sets out the Government's policy and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. The overall objective of Government policy on waste, as set out in the strategy for sustainable development, producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. By more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the 'waste hierarchy' of prevention, preparing for reuse, recycling, other recovery, and disposing only as a last resort, the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste new investment in waste management facilities. The planning system is pivotal to the adequate and timely provision of the new facilities that will be needed. Positive planning has an important role in delivering sustainable waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources; and, • by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. <p><i>The statement does not contain any targets although provides policies which need to be taken into account.</i></p> <p>The statement is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-sustainable-waste-management-planning-policy-statement-10</p>	<p>The provisions of PPS10 are addressed in the adopted HMWP which includes policies on waste and safeguarding of waste infrastructure. These relate to safeguarding of waste infrastructure. The preparation of the SPGs will take into account the provisions statement, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011</p>	<p>The Waste Hierarchy is transposed into UK Law through the Waste Regulations. These came into force in September 2011. The regulations are available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2011/9780111506462/contents</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the application of the waste hierarchy. The safeguarding SPG will help to implement the regulations by ensuring the waste facilities are protected.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for</p>	<p>This White Paper replaces the previous waste strategy for England (Waste Strategy 2000). One of the key themes in the strategy is to achieve 'a sustainable environment</p>	<p>The HMWP includes policies on waste which relate to waste infrastructure safeguarding. The</p>

where waste is treated as a resource and dangerous climate change impacts are minimised'.

The Government's key objectives are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

The main elements of the strategy are to:

- incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste;
- reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator;
- target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and
- improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better coordinated action and services on the ground.

HMWP considered the provisions Waste Strategy through its development. The SPG waste safeguarding will take into account the provisions of the strategy, as appropriate.

**England
(2007)**

The Government indicates that key to achieving more efficient recovery of materials and energy is the greater segregation and sorting of waste at (or close to) its source by households and businesses. This requires planning for and investment in collection, sorting, reprocessing and treatment facilities by local authorities, businesses and the third sector.

The strategy seeks to strengthen the ability of local authorities in two-tier areas to work together and encouraging partnership working between local authorities through: new powers in the current Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Bill; use of Local Area Agreements; and the new local government performance framework.

The Government has set the following targets:

- Annual greenhouse gas emissions:
- 2020: reduction of 10 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents

The paper is contains no relevant targets to the preparation of the SPGs.

<p>National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England for the Period 2005 to 2020 (2009)</p>	<p>The paper is available to view at: www.archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/documents/waste07-strategy.pdf</p> <p>The paper sets out guidelines which replace those published in June 2003. <i>The guidelines set no relevant targets to the preparation of the SPGs.</i></p> <p>The guidelines is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7763/aggregatesprovision2020.pdf</p>	<p>Safeguarding mineral resources is an important way in ensuring mineral resources are not sterilised. The HMWP took the revised guidelines into account in its development.</p>
<p>The Environment Act 1995 (c.25) (1995)</p>	<p>The Environment Act set up the Environment Agency (EA) in England and Wales, to protect the environment and manage resources. The act is split into 5 parts, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part 1 establishes the EA and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA). It gives the EA responsibility for regulating pollution control, water, general environmental and recreational duties, environmental duties relating to sites of special interest (SSSIs), regional and local fisheries, flood prevention and control. • Part II sets out a system to identify and repair contaminated land. Amends the Water Act 1991 to make significant changes to laws on water pollution from abandoned mines. • Part III establishes National Park Authorities (NPAs) in England and Wales and gives NPAs planning authority powers under national parks legislation and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. This also created National Park Management Plans (e.g. New Forest Management Plan is relevant). • Part IV Requires the Secretary of State (SoS) to prepare a national air quality strategy in Great Britain. Requires local councils to prepare reviews of air quality. • Part V Requires the SoS to prepare a national waste strategy for England and Wales. Enables regulations to be made that impose responsibility for waste onto the producer of the waste. <p>In addition, The Environment Act revised the original legislation and set out two statutory purposes for National Parks in England and Wales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage • Promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of National Parks by the Public <p>When National Parks carry out these purposes they also have the duty to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to foster the economic and social well being of local communities within the National Park 	<p>The HMWP includes policies relating to the protection of designated landscapes. The implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in any SPGs produced. The HMWP considered the provisions of the Act, in particular the two statutory purposes for National Parks.</p>

In exercising or performing any functions in relation to, or so as to affect, land in a National Park, any relevant authority shall have regard to the purposes specified.

The Act does not set any targets.

The Act is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents

The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (NPPF)

The NPPF replaces all the former Planning Policy Guidance and statements that were established and adopted in the early 21st century. This new overarching document was adopted in March 2012. The NPPF sets out all the planning policies of the Government for England and how these are to be applied. It is a pro growth document, the presumption in favour of sustainable development, the aim of shorter more strategic local plans and recognition that indigenous minerals are essential to support economic growth. This document confirms the Localism Bill, which addressed the exclusion of minerals development from neighbourhood plans and 3rd party rights of appeal. This Framework does not contain specific waste policies, since national waste planning policy will be published alongside the National Waste Management Plan for England. However, local authorities preparing waste plans should have regard to policies in this Framework.

The guidance sets out the requirements of the government for the planning system. This is evident from the framework it provides within which local people and their representing councils can produce their own distinctive local plans which distinguish and reflect the needs of their communities.

The overall objectives of the NPPF are:

- To provide guidance for authorities when constructing local plans;
- To help simplify the planning process and consequently make it more accessible; and
- To make the planning process more efficient and effective.

The framework considers the following areas which will be relevant to minerals and waste safeguarding:

13) Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

The framework considers the following areas which will be relevant to oil and gas development

- 1) Building a strong, competitive economy;
- 3) Supporting a prosperous rural economy;
- 4) Promoting sustainable transport;
- 7) Requiring good design;
- 8) Promoting healthy communities;
- 9) Protecting Green Belt land;
- 10) Meeting the challenges of climate change, flooding and coastal change;
- 11) Conserving and enhancing the natural environment;
- 12) Conserving and enhancing the historic environment;
- 13) Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

The provisions of the NPPF were taken into account throughout the construction of the HMWP. The SPGs which will be prepared will not include any new policies. They will however be consistent with the provisions of the NPPF and the adopted HMWP, providing guidance on the implementation of the HMWP policies.

	<p><i>The framework does not provide any specific targets for the preparation of the SPGs although the SPGs will help to implement the requirements.</i></p> <p>The framework is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf%20</p>	
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014 (Live))	<p>This guidance provides an additional resource to local planning authorities to ensure that the NPPF is being implemented in an efficient and effective way, on the development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction. The guidance replaces all previous Planning Policy Statement and guidance but retains the key elements of Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25). Its main focus is flood risk and minerals policy, in particular addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk assessment and tests that can be carried out to establish this • Dust and noise emissions from existing mineral sites and the stability of these • The restoration and after care of previous mineral or waste sites <p><i>The guidance does not set out any specific targets.</i></p> <p>The guidance is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6000/2115548.pdf</p>	<p>Although this guidance was published after the adoption of the HMWP, there was consideration taken throughout the construction of the HMWP with regards to the Government objectives for the planning process. The SPGs which will be prepared will not include any new policies. It will however be consistent with the provisions of the NPPF, the guidance and the adopted HMWP, providing guidance on the implementation of the HMWP policies.</p>
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1993)	<p>The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed in 1992. It describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources.</p> <p>The new UK List of Priority Species and Habitats has been published and the conservation approach for these 1150 species and 65 habitats is being developed by the statutory and non-statutory sectors.</p> <p><i>The Action Plan does not contain any specific targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan is available to view at: www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy in relation to the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be considered in any SPGs produced. The HMWP took into consideration the issues raised by the UK Biodiversity Action Plan through its development.</p>
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	<p>The Regulations implement the requirements of the European Floods Directive which aims to provide a consistent approach to managing flood risk across Europe. The approach is based on a 6 year cycle of planning which includes the publication of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs); • Hazard and risk maps; and • Flood risk management plans by 22 December 2015. <p>Responsibilities under the Flood Risk Regulations are consistent with the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.</p> <p><i>No target are attached to the regulations.</i></p> <p>The regulations area available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/3042/contents/made</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy relating to flooding. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in any SPGs produced. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the development of the SPG on oil and gas, as appropriate.</p>
Carbon Plan (2011)	<p>The Carbon Plan, is a Government-wide plan of action on climate change, including domestic and international activity. This mainly refers to actions required by Central Government and their likely future initiatives to address this issue (for example a review of the Feed-In-Tariffs (FITs)).</p>	<p>The HMWP took into account of the goals set by the plan and considered the information provided in the main body of the publication during its development. The HMWP includes a</p>

	<p><i>The Plan does not contain any specific targets.</i> The Plan is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-carbon-plan-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions--2</p>	<p>policy on climate change mitigation and adaptation. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil or gas developments will be taken into account in any SPGs prepared.</p>
<p>National Policy Statements for Hazardous Waste (2013)</p>	<p>This National Policy Statement (NPS) states the policy prepared by the Government for hazardous waste infrastructure. Its main use is for the Secretary of State as a primary basis for decisions on development consent applications for hazardous waste infrastructure that fall within the definition of a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). The statement is composed of four main sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government Policy on hazardous waste; 2. Need for large scale hazardous waste infrastructure; 3. Assessment Principles; and 4. Generic Impacts. <p>The NPS not only provides a framework for the Secretary of State but also provides guidance throughout for potential developers and in particular advises should be included in their assessment of the potential impacts of a particular project. The NPS is expected to be reviewed within the next five years to make sure it is up to date and still appropriate for decision making.</p> <p><i>This policy does not state any particular aims.</i> The statement is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/205568/pb13927-hazardous-waste-policy-20130606.pdf%20</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on hazardous waste and low level radioactive wastes. The Safeguarding Minerals & Waste SPG will consider the safeguarding of hazardous waste infrastructure within Hampshire during the Plan period.</p>
<p>National Policy Statement for Ports (2012)</p>	<p>Along with the other National statements, this policy has been developed to address nationally significant infrastructure proposals. It is a framework that has been established to make decisions on proposals for new port development.</p> <p>This statement, alike the other NPS's released in 2012 are part of the planning system under the 2008 Act to deal with nationally significant infrastructure project proposals. This document provides the framework for decisions involving new port developments. It is also relevant for the Marine Management Organisation who decide the fate of other port development proposals and also therefore a consideration for local planning authorities when they are involved in such projects.</p> <p><i>The Statement does not set any targets.</i> The Statement is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/3931/national-policy-statement-ports.pdf%20</p>	<p>Hampshire has a number of wharves which are located on the coastline. The HMWP includes a policy on safeguarding potential wharf or rail depots. Port land may provide further opportunities for the location of wharf infrastructure. The Safeguarding Minerals & Waste SPG will consider the provisions of the NPS, as appropriate, due to Policy 34 in the HMWP.</p>
<p>National Policy Statements for Waste Water (2012)</p>	<p>The Government set up this policy for guidance on the provision of major waste water infrastructure. Its main objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be the main decision maker for development consent applications for waste water developments <p>The Planning act of 2008 requires that the decision maker must decide an application for the outcome of waste water infrastructure in accordance with the relevant NPS document except to the extent that it is satisfied to do so would:</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on waste water. Waste Water Treatment work are safeguarded to ensure their capacity. The treatment of waste water is also important when associated with oil or gas developments. The implementation of the policies in the HMWP will be considered in any</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lead to the UK being in breach of its international obligations; • be in breach of any statutory duty that applies to the decision maker; • be unlawful; • result in adverse impacts from the development outweighing the benefits; or • be contrary to regulations about how its decisions are to be taken. <p>The policy statement is split into four main sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part one establishes the geographical area and what infrastructure is actually covered by the NPS and it also looks at the appraisal of sustainability • Part two looks at the governments objectives to developing this policy on waste water, it looks at the drivers of demand for waste water infrastructure, the need for new waster water infrastructure and the alternatives to these • Part three addresses the factors for examination, including an environmental impact assessment, habitats regulation assessment, climate change adaptation and the criteria for a good design for waste water infrastructure • The final section addresses the generic impacts that occur as a result of waste water infrastructure development. It looks at water quality, odour, flood risk, biodiversity and geological conservation, coastal change and various other implications that arise as a result of infrastructure development. <p><i>This Statement does provide some indirectly relevant aims.</i></p> <p>The Statement is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69505/pb13709-waste-water-nps.pdf</p>	<p>SPGs produced, in particular with regards to oil or gas developments.</p>
<p>Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011)</p>	<p>This Strategy and Action Plan reiterates the Government's commitment to being the 'Greenest Government ever' and achieving that will in part mean substantially increasing energy from waste through Anaerobic Digestion (AD). The Strategy believes that AD "offers a local, environmentally sound option for waste management which helps us divert waste from landfill, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and produce renewable energy which could be used to power our homes and vehicles...first priority must be to prevent waste from arising in the first place. However, energy recovery can be a sustainable option for unavoidable waste that would otherwise go to landfill"</p> <p><i>The Strategy does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/anaerobic-digestion-strategy-and-action-plan</p>	<p>The HMWP consider the provisions of the Strategy within its policies. AD sites are safeguarded. The development of any SPG will take into account the provisions of the strategy, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000)</p>	<p>The Air Quality Strategy 2000 was published by the UK Government and devolved administrations in January 2000 and further published an Addendum to the Strategy on 6 February 2003. Following a review and public consultation in 2001, the Addendum introduces tighter objectives for particles, benzene and carbon monoxide and a new objective for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. The air quality strategy aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map out as far as possible future ambient air quality policy in the UK in the medium term; 	<p>The HMWP includes a policy relating to the protection of the air from emissions. The HMWP helps to meet the objectives in the National Air Quality Strategy. The implementation of the HMWP policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be taken into account in any SPGs produced.</p>

<p>addendum 2003)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide best practicable protection to human health by setting health based objectives; • Contribute to the protection of the natural environment through objectives for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems; • Describe current and future levels of air pollution; • Provide a framework to help identify what we can do to improve air quality. • Local authorities are charged with the task of working towards the objectives set in the Strategy in accost effective way. (LA's are not responsible for ozone and have no statutory responsibility for the new objective for PAHs). <p>The Strategy is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf%20</p>	
<p>Soil Strategy for England (2007)</p>	<p>This strategy is aimed at policy makers, industry leaders and influencer's across the wide spectrum of activities that impinge on soils: from land use planning, construction and minerals extraction to agriculture, forestry and nature, landscape and cultural heritage conservation. Key aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations; • The regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly; • A better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them. <p><i>The Strategy does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Strategy is available to view at: www.webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk.20081023133800</p>	<p>The HMWP considered the provisions of the Soil Strategy when formulating policy. The plan includes a policy on the protection of soils. The implementation of this policy will be considered in relation to any guidance prepared on oil and gas developments.</p>
<p>Planning for a healthy environment: Good practice for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (2012)</p>	<p>The practical guide for planners is set to provide local authorities with all they need to ensure local plans deliver a network of wildlife-rich places in their area.</p> <p>The good practice is available to view at: www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/TCPA_TWT_GI_Biodiversity_Guide.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP contains a policy regarding biodiversity and supports green infrastructure. The implementation of the HMWP policy in relation to oil and gas developments will be in accordance with this good practice guide.</p>
<p>Environment Agency Policy and Practice for</p>	<p>The EA's core policy for groundwater is to protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify. The key aims to achieve this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people; 	<p>The HMWP considered the policy and practice for the protection of groundwater during its development. The plan includes a policy which considers the protection of the water</p>

<p>Protection of Groundwater (2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater; • to achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive; • to make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues; to undertake research, so that we have a better understanding of groundwater processes; • to make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment. <p><i>The guidance does not set any targets.</i> The guidance is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/297347/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf</p>	<p>environment. Consideration of the potential impact that minerals and waste development on groundwater is an important consideration. The implementation of the HMWP policy in relation to oil and gas developments will be made in the SPG prepared.</p>
<p>Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) (2013)</p>	<p>This plan is constructed by the Environment Agency as this is the authority that is responsible for the protection and management of groundwater resources. The GP3 sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EA aims and objectives for Groundwater; • The technical approach to its management and protection; • The EA's position and approach to the application of relevant legislation; and • Technical guidance for groundwater specialists. <p>It is designed to guide persons whom propose to or are carrying out an activity that may have implications upon groundwater. <i>The practice does not set any targets.</i> The practice is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297347/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP considered the practice for the protection of groundwater during its development. The plan includes a policy which considers the protection of the water environment. Consideration of the potential impact that minerals and waste development on groundwater is an important consideration. The implementation of the HMWP policy in relation to oil and gas developments will be made in the SPG prepared.</p>
<p>Environment Agency's River Basin Management Plan for the South East River Basin (2009)</p>	<p>To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the needs of the environment and people; • Manage surface and groundwater as an integrated whole; • Use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater; • Achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive; • Make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues; Undertake research for a better understanding of groundwater processes; • Make sure policies for managing groundwater support work in the wider environment. <p>The aim is to prevent damage to groundwater rather than restoring it later, which is cost effective and better for the environment. Nine themes to support the vision of clean and sustainable groundwater resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better quality of life; • Improved and protected inland and coastal waters; 	<p>The HMWP considered the policy and practice for the protection of groundwater during its development. The plan includes a policy which considers the protection of the water environment. Consideration of the potential impact that minerals and waste development on groundwater is an important consideration. The implementation of the HMWP policy in relation to oil and gas developments will be made in the SPG prepared.</p>

- Enhanced environment for wildlife;
- Reducing flood risk;
- Restored, protected land;
- Greener business world;
- Sustainable use of natural resources;
- Limiting climate change;
- Cleaner air.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan is available to view at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-management-plan

Climate Change Act (2008)

Two clear aims underpin this Act:

- To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and
- To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen.

Key provisions include:

- Legally binding targets for reductions in GHG emissions and CO2 emissions
- Introduced a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time
- The creation of the Committee on Climate Change, a new independent, expert body to advise Government on the level of carbon budgets and where cost effective savings could be made
- The Government will include international aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or explain why not to Parliament by 31 December 2012.
- Further measures to reduce emissions include powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation.

The Plan is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

The adopted HMWP includes policy which considers climate change. The implementation of the climate change policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced. The HMWP considered the key provisions of the Act during its development and takes into account the issue of climate change including the causes and consequences.

Climate Change Bill (2008)

The Climate Change Bill contains provisions that will set a legally binding target for reducing UK carbon dioxide emission by at least 26 per cent by 2020 and at least 60 per cent by 2050, compared to 1990 levels.

Key areas:

- Requires the Government to publish five-yearly carbon budgets as from 2008;
- Creates a Committee on Climate Change to advise the Government on the levels of carbon budgets to be set, the balance between domestic emissions reductions and the use of carbon credits, and whether the 2050 target should be increased;

The adopted HMWP includes a policy on climate change. The implementation of the climate change policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced. The HMWP takes the issue of climate change into consideration including the causes and consequences.

- Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change; Provides powers to establish trading schemes for the purpose of limiting greenhouse gas;
- Confers powers to create waste reduction pilot schemes;
- Amends the provisions of the Energy Act 2004 on renewable transport fuel obligations.

The Bill contains targets to reduce UK CO₂ emissions.

The Bill is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents%20

The Energy Challenge: Energy White Paper (2007)

Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. It discusses three main challenges we face:

- The environmental challenge;
- Decline in the UK's indigenous energy supplies;
- Updating the UK's energy infrastructure.

The goals set in the White Paper are:

- To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's CO₂ emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;
- To maintain the reliability of energy supplies;
- To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity;
- To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.

The paper is available to view at: www.berr.gov.uk/files/file39387.pdf

The adopted HMWP includes policies which consider climate change and energy from waste. The implementation of the climate change policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.

Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (2008)

This report sets out a vision of flourishing, vibrant communities that will be genuinely sustainable - socially, economically and environmentally, and delivers a clear message: the planning process has to become an engine of regeneration or we face a future of decline.

The overriding objective of this report is to help ensure the planning system brings a positive, lasting legacy of places in which people actually want to live. It suggests changes to the planning system necessary to deliver vibrant communities with a distinct identity, in keeping with the character of their surroundings, and which enhance the local landscape and biological diversity.

The report sets a number of recommendations to government about how the planning system could better support the sustainability of rural communities.

The report does not set any targets.

The report is available to view at: www.wensumalliance.org.uk/publications/Taylor_Review_Livingworkingcountryside.pdf

The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers the protection of the countryside. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.

Stern Review on the Economics of Climate

This review first examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change itself, and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second half of the Review considers the complex policy challenges involved in

The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers climate change. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas

<p>Change (2006)</p>	<p>managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies can adapt to the consequences of climate change that can no longer be avoided. It sets 4 key goals for future international frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions Trading; • Technology Cooperation; • Action to reduce deforestation; • Adaptation. <p><i>The review does not set any targets.</i> The review is available to view at: www.webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sternreview_index.htm</p>	<p>development will be included in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>Learning lessons from the 2007 floods (2008)</p>	<p>This is a review of the lessons to be learned from the summer floods of 2007. It gives 92 recommendations to the Secretary of State as to what needs to be done to avoid flooding such as those witnessed in the summer of 2007. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be a presumption against building in high flood risk areas, including giving consideration to all sources of flood risk, and ensuring that developers make a full contribution to the costs both of building and maintaining any necessary defences; • Building Regulations should be revised to ensure that all new or refurbished buildings in high flood-risk areas are flood resistant or resilient. <p>Local authorities should collate and map the main flood risk management and drainage assets (over and underground), including a record of their ownership and condition <i>The review does not set any targets.</i> The review is available to view at: www.webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100807034701/http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/pittreview/_media/assets/www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/flooding_review/pitt_review_full%20pdf.pdf%20</p>	<p>The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers flooding. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (WACA) as amended (1981)</p>	<p>The WACA 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain. The Act makes it an offence too:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2); • intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed in Schedule 5 (subject to exceptions); pick, uproot, trade in, or possess (for the purposes of trade) any wild plant listed in Schedule 8 (subject to exceptions). <p>The Act provides for the notification of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The Act requires surveying authorities to maintain up to date definitive maps and statements, for the purpose of clarifying public rights of way.</p>	<p>The HMWP meets the objectives of the Act. The HMWP took biodiversity into consideration when appraising potential sites for mineral and waste management development. The adopted HMWP includes a policies which consider the habitats and species and the protection of the countryside. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included the SPGs produced.</p>

	<p>The Act contains measures for preventing the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife, prohibiting the release of animals and planting of plants listed in Schedule 9.</p> <p><i>The Act does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The act is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69</p>	
<p>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</p>	<p>The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land</p> <p>The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife.</p> <p>The Act improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights.</p> <p>The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>The Act clarifies the procedure and purpose of designating AONBs, and consolidates the provisions of previous legislation.</p> <p><i>The Act does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The act is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents</p>	<p>The HMWP meets the requirements of the Act. The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers the protection of the countryside. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</p>	<p>This Act makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities. The following provisions are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • makes provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; makes provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; • provides for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. • LPA's have a 'Biodiversity Duty' placed on them whereby 'every authority must, in exercising its functions, to have a regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. <p><i>The Act does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Act is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents</p>	<p>The HMWP considers the provisions of the Act. The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers the issue habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulation (2010)</p>	<p>This Act replaced the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations (1994 - as amended 1997 and 2000). It is not substantively different to the old act, with exception to the establishment of the Marine Management Organisation.</p> <p>This Act Transposes Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.</p> <p>The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission. Once the Commission and EU</p>	<p>The HMWP meets the requirements of the regulations. The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers the issue habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.</p>

Member States have agreed that the sites submitted are worthy of designation, they are identified as Sites of Community Importance (SCIs). The EU Member States must then designate these sites as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within six years. The Regulations also require the compilation and maintenance of a register of European sites, to include SACs and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive). These sites form a network termed Natura 2000.

The Regulations enable the country agencies to enter into management agreements on land within or adjacent to a European site, in order to secure its conservation.

The Regulations require competent authorities to consider or review planning permission, applied for or granted, affecting a European site, and, subject to certain exceptions, restrict or revoke permission where the integrity of the site would be adversely affected.

The Act does not set any targets.

The Act is available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made

The Environment Noise (England) Regulations (2006)

The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 give effect to EU Directive 2002/49/E, relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise.

The Directive requires the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way:

- common protocols for noise mapping;
- the drawing up of noise maps;
- making information available to the public;
- the drawing up of local action plans; and;
- collection of data by the Commission to inform future Community policy.

The Regulations do not set any targets.

The Regulations area available to view at: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/340/contents/made

The adopted HMWP includes a policy which considers the issue of noise. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be included in the SPGs produced.

**Control of
Pollution Act
1974**

Under this Act except in prescribed cases, a person shall not:

- (a) deposit or cause or knowingly permit the deposit of controlled waste on any land;
- (b) use or cause or knowingly permit the use of any plant or equipment for the purpose of disposing of controlled waste, unless the land is occupied by a holder of a disposal licence.

(1) Under part of this act, which controls the entry of polluting matter into water, a person shall be guilty of an offence if he causes or knowingly permits:

- (a) any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter to enter any stream or controlled water or any specified underground water (hereafter collectively known as "relevant waters"); or
- (b) any matter to enter a stream so as to tend to impede the proper flow of the water of the stream in a manner likely to lead to a substantial aggravation of pollution due to other causes or of the consequences of such pollution; or
- (c) any solid waste matter to enter a stream or restricted waters.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under the previous section if:

- (a) the entry in question is authorised by, or is a consequence of an act authorised by, a disposal licence or consent given by the Secretary of State or a water authority in pursuance of this act and the entry or act is in accordance with the conditions, if any, to which the licence or consent is subject; or

- (b) the entry in question is authorised by, or is a consequence of an act authorised by-

(i) section 34 of the water act 1945

(ii) any provision of a local act or statutory order which expressly confers power to discharge effluent into water; or

(iii) any licence granted under the Dumping at Sea Act 1974; or

(c) the entry in question is attributable to an act or omission which is in accordance with good agricultural practice other than an act or omission which-

(i) is of a kind specified in a notice which is in force when the entry occurs and which was served in pursuance of subsection (3)(a) of section 51 of this act on the occupier or any previous occupier of the place where the act or omission occurs; and

(ii) occurs after the expiration of the period of twenty-eight days beginning with the date entered in the register mentioned in subsection (4) of that section as the date of service of the notice; or

(d) the entry in question is caused or permitted in an emergency in order to avoid danger to the public and, as soon as reasonably practicable after the entry occurs, particulars of the entry are furnished to the water authority in whose area it occurs; or

(e) the matter in question is trade or sewage effluent discharged as mentioned in paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of the following section or matter discharged as mentioned in paragraph (b) or (c) of that subsection and the entry in question is not from a vessel;

A person shall not be guilty of an offence simply by his permitting water from an abandoned mine to enter relevant waters.

The HMWP took into account the provisions of the Act during its development. The plan includes a policy which considers the issue of pollution. The implementation of this policy will be considered in the SPG to be prepared on oil and gas development.

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence by his deposition of solid refuse of a mine or quarry on any land so that it falls or is carried into a stream or restricted waters if:

- (a) he deposits the refuse on the land with the consent of the water authority in whose area the land is situated; and
- (b) no other site for deposit is reasonably practicable; and
- (c) he takes all reasonably practicable steps to prevent the refuse from entering the stream or restricted waters.

(4) A person shall be guilty of an offence if he causes or knowingly permits:

- (a) any trade effluent or sewage effluent to be discharged-
 - (i) into any relevant water; or
 - (ii) from land in Britain through a pipe into the sea outside controlled waters; or
 - (iii) from a building or from plant on to or into land or into any lake, loch or pond which does not discharge into a stream; or
- (b) any matter other than trade effluent or sewage effluent to be discharged into relevant waters from a sewer as defined by section 343 of the Public Health Act 1936 or, in Scotland, by section 59 (1) of the Sewerage (Scotland) Act 1968 or from a drain as defined; or
- (c) any matter other than trade or sewage effluent to be discharged into relevant waters from a drain which a highway authority or other person is entitled to keep open by virtue of highway act 1981, and in respect of which the water authority in whose area the discharge occurs has, not later than the beginning of the period of the three months ending with the date of discharge, served on the highway authority or other person a notice stating that this paragraph is to apply to the drain or works, unless the discharge is made with the consent in pursuance of section 34 of this Act.

The Act can be viewed at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40

The Energy Challenge - Energy Review Report (2006)

The last Labour Government produced this review in 2006, documenting the Government's four long-term goals for energy policy which were as follows:

- To put the UK on a path to cut our carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;
- To maintain reliable energy supplies;
- To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and
- To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.

The review was considered to be a major review of the country's progress on achieving these goals. The Review has been led by Malcolm Wicks, the Minister for Energy at that time and the document sets out the Review's conclusions. The review does not include any targets. The review can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/272376/6887.pdf

Oil and gas development are an important part of the UK's energy mix. The HMWP includes a policy on oil and gas development. The implementation of this policy will be included in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.

Water Framework

This guidance was produced to support the implementation of the Water Framework Directive in the planning system. *The guidance does not include any targets.*

The HMWP includes a policy which considers the protection of the water environment. The

Directive and Planning (2006)	The guidance can be viewed at: www.rtpi.org.uk/media/6333/The-Water-Framework-Directive-and-Spatial-Planning-EA-2006.pdf	implementation of this policy will be considered in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (2005)	<p>The Act contains a range of measures designed to improve the quality of the local environment. These include new powers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackle problems of fly-tipping; • litter; • fly-posting and graffiti; • nuisance vehicles; • dogs; and • noise. <p>With regards to waste, local authorities and the Environment Agency will have the power to issue fixed penalty notices (and, in the case of local authorities, to keep the receipts from such penalties):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To businesses that fail to produce waste transfer notes; • To waste carriers that fail to produce their registration details or evidence they do not need to be registered; For waste left out on the streets (local authority only) outside specified collection times; • A requirement for developers to include site waste management plans for construction and demolition projects; • Repealing the divestment provisions for waste disposal functions this will give local authorities greater flexibility to deliver waste management services in the most sustainable way. <p><i>The Act does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Act can be viewed at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/16/contents</p>	The HMWP considered the provisions of the Act during its preparation. The plan includes policies on protection of amenity. The implementation of these policies will be considered in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.
Climate Change Plan (2010)	<p>This Plan sets out how Defra will continue to deal with the challenges and opportunities of climate change. This includes adaptation and through a range of policies and practical steps. It explains what Defra is doing to support the country's transition to a low-carbon economy, develop stronger scientific evidence, and develop better skills.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets in the report.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/climate/documents/climate-change-plan-2010.pdf</p>	Climate change is a key issue. The HMWP includes a policy on climate change. Guidance on the implementation of this policy will be included in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.
The National Adaptation Programme - Making the Country resilient to Climate Change (2013)	<p>The Programme sets out what the Government, businesses and society are doing to become more climate ready.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets in the report.</i></p> <p>The Programme can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209866/pb13942-nap-20130701.pdf</p>	Climate change is a key issue. The HMWP includes a policy on climate change. Guidance on the implementation of this policy will be included in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.

<p>Our Energy Future: Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)</p>	<p>The report sets out the key challenge for the future with regards to creating a low carbon economy. It sets four goals for our energy policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, as recommended by the RCEP, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. <p><i>No targets are included.</i></p> <p>The document can be viewed at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20090609003228/http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file10719.pdf</p>	<p>The issues of energy and carbon impact are both issues which are relevant to the HMWP. Climate change is a key issue. The HMWP includes a policy on climate change. Guidance on the implementation of this policy will be included the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning (Consultation) (2014)</p>	<p>There are currently three documents in the process of consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans; • Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment; and • Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets. <p>These documents are intended to assist local planning authorities and all other parties involved in the process of implementing historic environment policy in the NPPF and the related guidance given in the NPPG.</p> <p>The aim of this particular consultation is to gather views from those involved in the planning system and its relation to historic environment as applicants and developers, local planning authorities and members of local and national amenity groups.</p> <p>The documents themselves have been created by English Heritage working in close association with a group from the historic environment forum. Along with bodies such as the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, the British Property Federation, Civic Voice, the Council for British Archaeology, the Country Land and Business Association, the Heritage Alliance, the Historic Houses Association, the Historic Towns Forum, the Joint Committee of National Amenity Societies, the Institute for Archaeologists, the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and the National Trust. These organisations have not formally endorsed the texts but are the basis of the content for the consultation to proceed. These three documents will replace Planning Policy Statement 5 - Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010) and several parts of English Heritage guidance.</p> <p><i>The guidance does not contain any targets.</i></p> <p>The guidance can be viewed at: www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/guidelines-and-standards/consultations</p>	<p>The advice was issued following the adoption of the HMWP. However, the HMWP includes a policy on the protection of the historic environment. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be considered in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act (2010)</p>	<p>The Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges, and protects water supplies to the consumer. Serious flooding can happen at any time.</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy which considers the protection of the water environment. The implementation of this policy</p>

	<p>Climate projections suggest that extreme weather will happen more frequently in the future. This Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather. <i>The Act does not contain any targets.</i> The Act can be viewed at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents</p>	<p>will be considered in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.</p>
<p>Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan for the Thames (2010)</p>	<p>The plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Thames Basin and the actions that will address them. This plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure our combined efforts achieve the improvement needed in the South West River Basin District. River basin management is a continuous process of planning and delivery. The Water Framework Directive introduces a formal series of 6 year cycles. The first cycle will end in 2015 when, following further planning and consultation, this plan will be updated and re-issued. <i>The Plan includes a number of measures to protect the water environment of the basin.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/289937/geth0910bswa-e-e.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy which considers the protection of the water environment. The implementation of this policy will be considered in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.</p>
<p>Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan for the South West (2010)</p>	<p>The plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the South West River Basin District and the actions that will address them. This plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure our combined efforts achieve the improvement needed in the South West River Basin District. River basin management is a continuous process of planning and delivery. The Water Framework Directive introduces a formal series of 6 year cycles. The first cycle will end in 2015 when, following further planning and consultation, this plan will be updated and re-issued. <i>The Plan includes a number of measures to protect the water environment of the basin.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/292791/gesw0910bstp-e-e.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy which considers the protection of the water environment. The implementation of this policy will be considered in the SPG to be produced on oil and gas development.</p>

Local

2.2.3 The following table sets out details of the relevant local policies, plans, programmes and legislation which are relevant to the preparation of the supplementary planning guidance documents on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development. The tables note how the documents related to the adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) and how they are relevant to the SPGs

Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Legislation	Key Relevant Objectives & Targets	Implications for the ISA of the implementation guidance for the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP)
<p>Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment</p>	<p>This strategy replaced the Hampshire Landscape Strategy in late 2010. The Hampshire assessment complements local assessments by providing a strategic overview. The final version will provide an evidence base which will be used in the county's work, including strategic planning, land management work and place shaping programmes. There were three overriding aims of the Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Landscape character and diversity - To maintain and enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall quality and diversity of landscape character across the county; • The distinctive sense of place and individual identity of each particular area. 2. Biological diversity - To support and complement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims of the Biological Action Plan for Hampshire, enhancing biological diversity throughout the wider countryside. 3. Development - To support and complement planning policies by helping ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development respects and, where practicable, contributes towards enhancing the character and local sense of place of landscape; • Scarce and irreplaceable landscapes are recognised and respected when development proposals are being considered. <p>To achieve the aims, the Strategy set out countywide guidelines. The relevant guidelines were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance the overall diversity of character across the whole county and strengthen the distinctive • sense of place and cultural identity of each Landscape Character Area; 	<p>The HMWP considered the aims of the Integrated Character Assessment during its development. The HMWP contains policies relating to protection of the designated landscapes and the countryside. The implementation of these policies will be considered the SPGS to be prepared.</p>

- Encourage and promote the natural regeneration and planting of indigenous tree and shrub species and a herb layer of local genetic origin;
- Encourage the closer integration of agricultural, environmental, economic and social interests to help make agriculture more sustainable;
- Protect, conserve and enhance woodlands and forests, including their appropriate management; Restore and enhance the hedgerow network, particularly the ancient or historic hedgerows; Restore semi-natural habitats such as chalk downland, heathland and unimproved meadows;
- Identify, conserve and enhance surviving historic landscapes including woodland and field patterns and designed parks and gardens;
- Encourage and promote greater interest and involvement of local communities and individuals;
- Encourage and promote planning policies to respect the diversity and essential features and characteristics of the

The Strategy does not set any targets.

The assessment can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/hampshire-integrated-character-assessment.htm%20

The Hampshire Sustainable Community Strategy looks at the sort of place people want Hampshire to be, drawing on community plans from across the county and from a range of consultations. It describes the quality of life in Hampshire today, then considers the challenges to that quality of life over the coming years.

1. Hampshire is a globally competitive environment for business growth and investment, where everyone has the opportunity to develop their skills and play a full part in the county's success;
2. Hampshire provides excellent opportunities for children and young people;
3. Infrastructure and services are developed to support economic and housing growth whilst protecting the environment and quality of life;
4. Social and affordable housing needs are met, including provision to support rural communities;
5. Hampshire's communities are cohesive and inclusive, and vulnerable people are safeguarded.
6. Hampshire and its partners work to reduce inequalities in outcome for residents according to individual need and through a focus on specific areas of multiple disadvantage;

The HMWP took into account the community strategy through the development of the plan. The strategy has also recently been considered when preparing the update to the Hampshire Statement of Community Involvement. The provisions of the SCI will be met through the development of the SPGs

**Hampshire
Sustainable
Community
Strategy
2008-2018
Shaping Our
Future Together
(2008)**

- 7. Hampshire's communities feel safe and can expect not to suffer violence or anti-social behaviour;
- 8. Hampshire's residents can make choices to improve their health and wellbeing;
- 9. Hampshire's environment and cultural heritage are enjoyed and celebrated;
- 10. Hampshire is acclaimed for conserving and using natural resources more efficiently, and for reducing and adapting to the effects of climate change;
- 11. Hampshire's residents receive excellent public services and value for money.

The Strategy does not set any targets.

The Strategy can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/73496_sustain_communities_2.pdf%20

The Vision for Portsmouth is for it to be: "The premier waterfront city with an unrivalled maritime heritage - a great place to live, work and visit". In order to achieve this, partners will be working toward ten priorities:

- Improve opportunity and achievement in education, skills and lifelong learning
- Make Portsmouth an accessible city, with sustainable and integrated transport;
- Develop Portsmouth as a city of innovation and enterprise, with a strong economy and employment opportunities for all;
- Make Portsmouth a city where everyone feels safe and is safe;
- Make Portsmouth an attractive and sustainable city;
- Deliver affordable, quality housing where people want to live;
- Encourage and enable healthy choices for all and provide appropriate access to health care and support;
- Enhance Portsmouth's reputation as a city of culture, energy and passion, offering access for all to arts, sports and leisure;
- Celebrate the many diverse and different communities within Portsmouth and work together to create an inclusive city for everyone;
- Protect and support our more vulnerable residents by shaping public services to meet their needs.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/files/5213/0147/4239/CPT_Strategy_LSP_Vision_for_Portsmouth.pdf

The HMWP took into account other plans through its development. The implementation of these policies will be considered in relation to oil and gas and safeguarding in the SPGs prepared.

Vision for Portsmouth 2008-2018

<p>Southampton's Community Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>The Strategy sets key challenges, the most relevant of which is Key Challenge 9 - Improving the city's environment.</p> <p><i>Long Term Key Actions include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southampton prepares for the impacts of global warming and ensure the city plays its part in reducing the causes of environmental damage; • Minimise waste production and maximise recycling, re-use and composting through new practises and publicity campaigns. Ensure residual waste can be disposed of locally by sustainable means; • Encourage local community groups to maximise recycling and re-use. • Encourage the development of a new environmental technology-based local business economy; • Continue to develop local sources of energy that contribute to the reduction of CO₂ - including from wind and solar power and energy from waste. Use planning and other processes to encourage more energy efficient buildings and greater use of renewable energy; • Reduce the dependence on vehicles that use traditional fossil fuels. <p><i>The Strategy does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Strategy can be viewed at: www.southampton.gov.uk/moderngov/Data/Council/20040114/Agenda/20040114_009pdf.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP took into account other plans through its development. The implementation of these policies will be considered in relation to oil and gas and safeguarding the SPGs prepared.</p>
<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2031 (2011)</p>	<p>Hampshire's transport strategy as set out in this Local Transport Plan (LTP) will help the County Council to make progress on its corporate priorities; of developing and supporting stronger safer communities, maximising well being and enhancing quality of place, and on its Sustainable Community Strategy. It will also help realise our vision of "safe, efficient and reliable ways to get around a prospering and sustainable Hampshire".</p> <p><u>Supporting the economy through resilient highways</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Priority 1: To support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network in Hampshire; • Main Priority 2: Provide a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network in Hampshire as the basic transport infrastructure of the county on which all forms of transport directly or indirectly depend, and the key to continued casualty reduction. <p><i>Targets in the Plan include those relating to investing in Infrastructure (drainage) / Highways (roads, footways and bridges etc.) Maintenance and road safety (to reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured). Monitoring the level of congestion at local priority sites, overall public transport usage and punctuality is also included. Some of these targets have derived from national performance indicator sets.</i></p>	<p>The HMWP took into account other plans through its development. The HMWP includes a policy on managing traffic. The implementation of these policies will be considered in relation to oil and gas and safeguarding in the SPGs prepared.</p>

The Plan can be viewed at: www3.hants.gov.uk/transport/local-transport-plan.htm

This document outlines Southampton's transport challenges faced by the local area (for example congestion, pollution, road safety, public health), together with proposals that will resolve these issues. It shows what changes are planned for the City's transport network over the next four years and how they will benefit residents, visitors & businesses.

The LTP3 also includes the South Hampshire Joint Strategy which is a shared approach to transport by the three Local Transport Authorities (LTAs) of Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council, working together as Transport for South Hampshire (TfSH). This sub-regional strategy is also contained within the Hampshire County Council and Portsmouth City Council LTP3 documents.

The vision of the TfSH authorities is to create: "A resilient, cost effective, fully-integrated sub-regional transport network, enabling economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing health, quality of life and environment". This vision will be delivered through the set of fourteen transport policies detailed within this document.

Southampton Local Transport Plan (LTP3) (2006-2011) (2008)

Policies include the following:

- Policy A: To develop transport improvements that support sustainable economic growth and development within South Hampshire;
- Policy B: Work with the Highways Agency, Network Rail, ports and airports to ensure reliable access to and from South Hampshire's three international gateways for people and freight;
- Policy C: To optimise the capacity of the highway network and improve journey time reliability for all modes;
- Policy D: To achieve and sustain a high-quality, resilient and well-maintained highway network for all;
- Policy E: To deliver improvements in air quality;
- Policy F: To develop strategic sub-regional approaches to management of parking to support sustainable travel and promote economic development;
- Policy G: To improve road safety across the sub-region;
- Policy H: To promote active travel modes and develop supporting infrastructure;
- Policy I: To encourage private investment in bus, taxi and community transport solutions, and where practical, better infrastructure and services;
- Policy J: To further develop the role of water-borne transport within the TfSH area and across the Solent;

The HMWP took into account other plans through its development. The HMWP includes a policy on managing traffic. The implementation of these policies will be considered in relation to oil and gas and safeguarding in the SPG prepared.

- Policy K: To work with rail operators to deliver improvements to station facilities and, where practical, better infrastructure and services for people and freight;
- Policy L: To work with Local Planning Authorities to integrate planning and transport;
- Policy M: To develop and deliver high-quality public realm improvements;
- Policy N: To safeguard and enable the future delivery of transport improvements within the TfSH area

The Plan does not contain any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.polisnetwork.eu/uploads/Modules/PublicDocuments/ltp3-final-web-resolution_tcm46-305220.pdf

**Portsmouth
Local Transport
Plan
(2011-2031)**

Portsmouth Plan sets out the strategy and policies for future transport development within the city, in line with Government policies. This strategy details Portsmouth City Council's priorities for transport projects, addressing a range of current and future challenges which impact on the transport network and influence people's travel behaviour and needs.

The Plan does not contain any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.portsmouth.gov.uk/ext/documents-external/cmu-ltp3-shants-strategy.pdf

The HMWP took into account other plans through the development of the plan. The HMWP includes a policy on managing traffic. The implementation of these policies will be considered in relation to oil and gas and safeguarding in the SPG prepared.

**Local Transport
Plan (LTP3)
Strategy for
South
Hampshire**

Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, and Portsmouth City Council have worked in partnership as Transport for South Hampshire (TfSH) to produce the joint Local Transport Plan (LTP3) Strategy for South Hampshire, which will guide the development of their transport networks until 2031. It has been produced following extensive consultation with the public and our strategic partners.

The twenty year (from 2011 to 2031) joint transport strategy also forms the LTP3s of Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council, and will be included within the Hampshire County Council LTP3. Each LTA is also responsible for developing its own supporting implementation plan, outlining how the policies and strategies that will be put into practice.

All LTP3 documentation is subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report and equalities impact assessment (EIA). The SEA process has incorporated the requirement to carry out an assessment of the health impacts of the policies and measures contained within the LTP.

The Plan does not contain any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www3hants.gov.uk/tfsh/tfsh-what-tfsh-does/local-transport-plan3.htm

The HMWP took into account other plans through the development of the plan. The HMWP includes a policy on managing traffic. The implementation of these policies will be considered in relation to oil and gas and safeguarding in the SPG prepared.

<p>Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)</p>	<p>The Plan sets out a detailed 10 year programme of action for protecting and enriching nature in Hampshire. The plan contains individual action plans for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority habitats; • Priority species; • Topics influencing biodiversity. <p><i>Each Plan contains targets and objectives.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/hampshire_bap_vol_2.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>
<p>Corporate Biodiversity Action Plan 2008 - 2011 (2008)</p>	<p>The Corporate Biodiversity Action Plan focuses on four main outcomes for 2008 to 2011:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biodiversity maintained and enhanced within development 2. Sustainable management of the natural environment 3. Nature contributing to health and wellbeing 4. Biodiversity conserved under a changing climate. <p>The Objectives in the Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and conserve priority habitats and species in Hampshire; • Manage habitats in urban and rural areas to maximise their value for biodiversity; • Enhance and restore habitats to increase biodiversity assets; • Enrich public understanding of the natural environment; Engender awareness amongst children and young people; Increase access to biodiversity; • Relate nature to fundamental issues such as health and wellbeing and to cultural, social and economic welfare; Encourage lifestyle changes that help to protect the natural environment; • Set an example to the rest of the community; • Demonstrate the County Council's commitment to biodiversity; Stimulate a greater understanding of biodiversity amongst staff. <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/biodiversity/corporateactionplan/corporateactionplan-2.htm</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>
<p>Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (2010)</p>	<p>Policies directly relevant the Minerals and & Waste Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy W&BG1: Planning Authorities will recognise the importance of the wading bird and Brent Goose sites outside of the statutory designated areas in the Solent and will use the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy as a material consideration in the preparation of development plans and in the determination of planning applications; • Policy W&BG2: Planning Authorities will actively encourage the enhancement of existing and potential Brent Goose and wader sites, 	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>

and where appropriate the creation of new sites through development control and forward planning functions;

- Policy W&BG4: Where appropriate, the important sites for wading birds and Brent Geese that fall outside the international and national designations should be considered for County Wildlife Site or Local Nature Reserves designation and given appropriate protection through Local Development Framework policies.

The Strategy does not set any targets.

The Strategy can be viewed at: www.portsmouth.gov.uk/ext/documents-external/pln-local-dev-openspace-diversitysolentwader-brentgoose-strategy.pdf

<p>Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)</p>	<p>The HMWP was produced by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, the New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park in partnership. It provides a single, uniform plan for all of these authorities. The Plan forms part of the development of Hampshire. The Plan sets out a vision, objectives and Spatial Strategy. The policies that are laid out in the plan enable the delivery of sustainable minerals and waste developments that are present in Hampshire up until 2030. It explains how mineral resources should be extracted and supplied as well as the infrastructure that is needed to do this in a sustainable way in order to provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection for Hampshire's environment; • maintenance of the community; and • supporting the local economy. <p>The Plan replaces the previous Hampshire Minerals & Waste Core Strategy that was adopted in 2007. The Plan is composed of three key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic approaches and policies; • Strategic site allocations considered necessary to deliver the Plan objectives; and • General and site-specific development management policies <p>Since the core strategy there has been an increase in expectations about protecting the environment and a desire to become involved with community concerns from Hampshire's communities; this is taken into account throughout the Plan. As a result of these issues, along with significant changes to planning legislation have been taken into account throughout the construction of the Plan. The Plan reflects these changes in particular with regards to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New planning guidance that sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development; • A greater focus on planning for climate change • The emphasis on a local approach to planning for local needs; and • A reduced 'apportionment' for land-won aggregates. <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/county-planning</p>	<p>The HMWP includes 34 policies which relate to the protection of the environment, maintaining Hampshire's communities and supporting Hampshire's economy. The Safeguarding and Oil & Gas SPGs will provide more guidance on the implementation of the policies contained within the HMWP.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2011)</p>	<p>The SFRA was produced to inform the site selection process for future mineral and waste sites. It builds on the findings of a SFRA prepared in 2008 assessment. The assessment investigates flood risk issues for each specific site and by recommending: a) minor changes in site boundaries to avoid encroaching on the medium and high risk flood zones and b) types of land use that would be fully compatible for each site in relation to the level of flood risk (flood zone).</p> <p>Policy recommendations are provided together with guidance for the application of the Sequential Test, the preparation of flood risk assessments and the use of sustainable drainage systems for mineral and waste activities.</p> <p>The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/hmwp-evidencebase.htm</p>	<p>The HMWP SFRA will be used to inform the work on the SPGs. It will also be referred to in the ISA and HRA work to be undertaken.</p>
<p>Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation</p>	<p>The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record (Final) was produced at that point of adoption of the HMWP. Various versions of the record had been produced during plan preparation.</p> <p>The partner Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities, as Competent Authorities undertook a HRA during the preparation of HMWP, in conjunction with Land Use Consultants (LUC). The record was prepared on</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in</p>

Assessment Record (Final) (2013)	<p>behalf of the partner authorities which jointly prepared the Plan. This report provides a record of the assessment of the policies in the Plan. Required under Regulation 102 of the Habitat regulations, HRA is the process by which the Competent Authority undertakes in order to confidently conclude whether or not that a land-use plan would have a significant effect on the integrity of a sites designated for European level importance for nature conservation. Elements of the Plan (including the policies, site proposals and elements which direct the interpretation of the policies) are evaluated to ascertain whether, if implemented, they would have such an effect on European sites.</p> <p>The Authorities are confident after conducting an appropriate level of assessment for the Plan, and by applying legally enforceable and appropriate suite of mitigating measures in relation to potential impacts on European sites, the development proposed to bring forward the required capacity can be delivered. The assessment has been undertaken in consultation with Natural England and other nature conservation consultees. The final HRA Record (July 2013) was prepared in support of the adoption of the HMWP. The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/hmwp-evidencebase.htm</p>	<p>the SPG produced on oil and gas. The HRA work for the HMWP will be used as a baseline for the HRA work to be undertaken for the preparation of the SPGs.</p>
Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Appendices (Final) (2013)	<p>The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Record appendices was produced to support the HRA Record. The appendices sets out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • References • Screening Report (1-4) • Summary of earlier concerns raised by nature conservation consultees • Detailed analysis for the Appropriate Assessment stage • Detailed information on avoidance and mitigation measures • Screening Report (Version 5) • Screening Report (Version 6) <p>The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/hmwp-evidencebase.htm</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG produced on oil and gas. The HRA work for the HMWP will be used as a baseline for the HRA work to be undertaken for the preparation of the SPGs.</p>
Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment Baseline Report (2011)	<p>The purpose of this report is to document the methodology and approach that will be used to assess the potential effects of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan on European sites. The main objectives of this report are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To describe how the planning authorities intend to assess the plan and satisfy the procedural requirements of the Habitats Regulations; 2. To document the baseline data on the European sites relevant to the plan area to inform future assessment; 3. To explain how the appropriate nature conservation bodies will be consulted. <p>The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/hmwp-evidencebase.htm</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in any guidance produced on oil and gas. The HRA work for the HMWP will be used as a baseline for the HRA work to be undertaken for the preparation of the implementation guidance.</p>
Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan	<p>The preparation of the HMWP has been subject to a full ISA, in line with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and current planning policy guidance. The preparation of the HMWP is also in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC (known as the Strategic Environment</p>	<p>The ISA work for the HMWP will be used as a baseline for the ISA work to be</p>

Integrated Sustainability Assessment Report (Final) (2013)

Assessment, or SEA Directive). The purpose of ISA is to promote sustainable development through contributing to the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. It is an integral part of good plan making involving ongoing iterations to identify and report on the significant effects of the emerging plan and the extent to which sustainable development is likely to be achieved. The difference between SEA and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is that SEA is more focused on environmental impacts of a development plan, while sustainability appraisal includes wider ranging considerations, extending to the social and economic impacts as well the environmental impacts. The SA and SEA has been combined into the ISA, in line with current Planning Advisory Service (PAS) guidance on SA. The report shows how policy approaches and options have been identified and appraised and how they have informed the Minerals and Waste Plan. The final report takes into account minor modifications to the final report for clarification purposes. No amendments to the appraisal of the policies and site allocations have taken place in this final version from the previous versions published. The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home/hmwp-evidencebase.htm

undertaken for the preparation of the SPGs.

New Forest National Park Management Plan (2009)

The National Park Management Plan sets out the long-term Vision and objectives for the National Park. All National Park Authorities must produce a Management Plan for their area. The central role of the Plan is to guide and co-ordinate the work of all those with an interest in the Park, in delivering the National Park purposes and duty. As with other Management Plans, this plan for the New Forest National Park is a strategic document which sets out the overall Vision and approach for the area, and attempts to tackle some of the major issues that affect the Park now, or are likely to influence it in the future. The Management Plan does not include planning or development management policies. These will be part of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy for the National Park, which will be produced by the National Park Authority as a separate document. The vision for the New Forest National Park in 20 years time is of an area which has a unique and immediately recognisable sense of place, where:

- tranquillity and a feeling of naturalness pervade large parts of the Park;
- the mosaic of distinctive landscapes and habitats are all of the highest quality and a great variety of wildlife is able to flourish;
- there is a strong sense and understanding of the heritage and living culture of the Forest;
- all visitors can gain inspiration, health and well-being and enjoy the extensive areas of land with open access;
- the far reaching consequences of climate change are taken into account in all policies and future plans; people live and work sustainably and contribute to the care of the Forest;
- local, regional and national organisations recognise the value of the National Park and there is a shared understanding of its role within the wider area;
- everyone contributes in appropriate ways to keeping the National Park a special place for present and future generations.

The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of designated landscapes. The provisions of the management plan was taken into account during plan preparation. The implementation of the HMWP policies will be considered in the SPGs prepared.

The Plan does not set any targets.
The plan can be viewed at: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/downloads/download/38/management_plan%20

<p>Hampshire Corporate Strategy (2013)</p>	<p>Hampshire County Council provides a wide range of services which make a difference to residents' lives on a daily basis, including education, transport, planning, social care, libraries, waste management and trading standards. The three corporate strategy objectives outline the overarching long-term ambition for Hampshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampshire safer and more secure for all – this is our overarching objective and is about developing and supporting stronger, safer communities for all by protecting vulnerable people, maximising safety in the places we live, helping young people to live positive lives and helping diverse communities to feel secure. • Maximising wellbeing – this objective is about maintaining and improving residents' health and quality of life and ensuring everyone has the opportunity to support themselves, be active in their community and have access to the services they need, whilst knowing that should things go wrong, we are there to support them. • Enhancing our quality of place – this objective is all about making the county a good place to be by protecting local distinctiveness and diversity, ensuring excellent facilities, respecting Hampshire's heritage and planning proactively for the future. <p>The strategic plan sets out how we will deliver the overarching ambition established by Councillors in the medium-term. For 2013-17, this plan is called Shaping Hampshire modern, public services for the future. It focuses on how we will reshape services and become more efficient. <i>The Strategy does not set any targets.</i> The strategy can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/corporatestrategy</p>	<p>The previous Hampshire Corporate Strategy was taken into account during HMWP plan preparation. The provisions of the revised Strategy will be taken into account in the SPGs prepared.</p>
<p>The State of Hampshire's Biodiversity (2006)</p>	<p>The main aims of the report were to raise awareness of Hampshire's natural environment and increase commitment to its conservation. The report assesses the current condition of the natural environment of Hampshire and provides the basis on which to make informed decisions about the future. <i>The report does not set any targets.</i> The report can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/the_state_of_hampshire_s_biodiversity.pdf%20</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>
<p>Wiltshire Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)</p>	<p>Provides a guide for the Local Agenda 21 process and Structure and Local Plan development. One of its key recommendations was the development of local habitat and species action plan in 2002, since then this plan has been updated and was again proposed to be updated in 2012 but this document is yet to come into the public domain. The focus is on action for habitats, since appropriate management of a habitat is generally sufficient to address the habitats, conservation requirements of most dependent species, including many rare and declining ones. For this reason the Wiltshire BAP contains only a single species action plan, a group plan for bats. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The plan can be viewed at: www.wiltshire.gov.uk/biodiversity-wiltshire-action-plan.pdf%20</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>
<p>Visitor Survey of the</p>	<p>Survey carried out that gives an overview of the kind of visitors that the New Forest National Park attracts and relevant information about these visitors. So for example the distance travelled to reach the New Forest</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the countryside. The</p>

<p>New Forest National Park (2013)</p>	<p>and reason for visiting. This information is useful as it allows The New Forest National Park Authority to look at the users and the uses of this area, which in the long term is useful when devising plans that involve the future of the area. <i>The survey does not set any targets.</i> The survey can be viewed at: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/.../new_forest_national_park_visitor_survey_%20</p>	<p>implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>
<p>Hampshire Freight Strategy (2009)</p>	<p>The proposed aim of this emerging county freight strategy is to ensure the safe and efficient transportation of freight into, out of and within the county of Hampshire, supporting a strong local and regional economy, whilst taking into account the existing and future needs of our society and the environment. It sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the contribution of the freight and logistics sector to maintaining and enhancing the economic competitiveness of the sub region; To secure investment in measures that seek to make best use of existing capacity and improve journey time reliability on strategic lorry and rail freight network routes; • To support the provision of new capacity on those road and rail corridors within the sub region critical to customers of freight and logistics operators, including access routes to port and dock areas; • To improve understanding and communication between local authorities and freight and logistics operators, and raise the profile of freight within local transport planning; • To achieve wider recognition of the vital role played by the freight and logistics sector in delivering a flexible and responsive service economy, and create more positive perceptions of the freight sector; • To promote positive freight planning linked to environmental, community and safety considerations; • To encourage a holistic multi-modal approach to freight transport which recognises the most appropriate mode for each type of movement. <p><i>The Strategy does not set any targets.</i> The strategy can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/tfsh-freight-strategy-2009.pdf%20</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on managing traffic. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>
<p>Hampshire-wide Adaptation Action Plan (2012)</p>	<p>Hampshire Local Authorities and Public Sector Organisation are working together to build resilience of the Hampshire Public Sector and the wider community to the impacts of climate change. The Plan includes guidance and training for planners around adaptation considerations in planning policy. The action plan can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/energyandsustainability/environment-climate-change-climate-resilience.htm</p>	<p>The HMWP contains a policy considering climate change. The implementation of this policy will be taken into account in the SPG prepared on oil and gas.</p>

City of Southampton Strategy - 2026 (2007)	<p>In early 2006 partners from across Southampton came together to agree a fresh vision for the City of Southampton. This vision underpins the aspirations for the city over the next 20 years. With an emphasis on innovation, creativity and opportunity we are committed to working in partnership to improve the overall quality of life of local residents and those who work in, or visit the city.</p> <p>The strategy provides the framework for tackling the key priorities to realise the 2026 vision. Underpinning this framework is a range of specific and detailed strategies and action plans including the city's Local Area Agreement.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not contain any targets.</i></p> <p>The plan can be viewed at: www.southampton-connect.com/images/City%20of%20Southampton%20Strategy_tcm23-267396.pdf%20</p>	<p>The City of Southampton Strategy was taken into account during the preparation of the HMWP. Its provisions will also be taken into account during the preparation the SPG, as appropriate.</p>
Wiltshire Local Transport Plan (2000)	<p>The Wiltshire LTP sets out the council's objectives, implementation plans and targets for transport in Wiltshire. Furthermore, as a document developed through partnership working and extensive consultation, the LTP also provides the framework for all other organisations with a direct or in direct involvement in transport in Wiltshire.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not contain any targets.</i></p> <p>The plan can be viewed at: www.wiltshire.gov.uk/council/howthecouncilworks/plansstrategiespolicies/transportpoliciesandstrategies/localtransportplan3.htm</p>	<p>The plan was taken into account through the plan making process. Its provisions will also be taken into account the SPGs prepared, as appropriate.</p>
New Forest Core Strategy (2009)	<p>This document sets out New Forest District Council's strategy for the future planning of the area outside the National Park for the period up to 2026. The Core Strategy Objectives for the Plan Area (not in any order of importance) are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide for a high quality, safe and attractive living environment form communities in both urban and rural appropriate. areas in a way that respects and safeguards the special qualities, character and local distinctiveness of the Plan Area and the adjoining New Forest National Park; 2. To minimise the impact of local factors contributing to climate change; 3. To provide for additional housing within the Plan Area to meet at least the requirements of the South East Plan and to ensure that new housing provision is as far as possible directed towards addressing local housing needs; 4. To foster the well-being of the local economy, facilitating a healthy and growing local economy without fuelling wider development pressures in the area. To support economic growth that reflects and complements the District's specific qualities and advantages. To maintain the economic vitality and viability of town centres. To make a positive contribution to the delivery of the South East Plan's strategy for the regeneration and improved economic performance of the South Hampshire Sub-Region. To promote measures that enable the local workforce to have the necessary skills and ancillary facilities to be able to participate fully in local employment; 5. To improve accessibility to services, employment, social and leisure opportunities in a safe and convenient way. 6. To manage congestion on key traffic routes; 7. To encourage, and provide for the needs of, mixed and balanced communities in the towns and villages by providing, appropriate to the size of settlement, for a range and choice of good quality housing, job opportunities, and facilities and services which help meet the needs of residents; and in the 	<p>The Strategy was taken into account during the preparation of the HMWP. Its provisions will also be taken into account during the preparation of the SPG, as appropriate.</p>

main towns to aim for a good range of facilities providing for the social, economic, shopping, leisure, community, health and educational needs of all sections of the local community. To ensure that local character and distinctiveness which is valued is maintained, that heritage is protected, that enhancements are encouraged and that new development is well designed and is appropriate in scale and character to its setting;

8. To promote a positive future for rural areas, securing their economic prosperity and environmental and social well-being, and enabling the diversification of the rural economy in ways which are compatible with environmental and adjoining National Park aims;

9. To promote and safeguard biodiversity, protection and enhancement of wildlife, and landscape quality in the Plan Area. To avoid harmful impacts on the New Forest National Park and the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. To promote public education and understanding of the care and quiet enjoyment of the natural environment;

10. To provide a range of accessible and varied opportunities for good quality leisure and recreation activities within local communities for all ages and sectors of the District's population and to promote participation in active recreation. To facilitate the enjoyment of the coast and the area's other special qualities by visitors as well as local communities. To manage recreational pressures within areas subject to environmental designations, to minimise human impacts while maintaining appropriate opportunities to enjoy and experience the special qualities of the area.

11. To ensure, so far as is possible through spatial planning, that all sector's of the Plan Area's population have access to the opportunities and facilities that allow a fulfilling life.

The Strategy does not set any targets.

The strategy can be viewed at: www.newforest.gov.uk/media/adobe/4/b/FINAL_DOCUMENT.pdf%20

The main objectives of the plan are as follows:

- To improve the economic, social and environmental well being of residents workers and visitors to the Borough and to optimise quality of life.;
- The Council will work with partners and the community to ensure that necessary local services, facilities and infrastructure are retained to support local communities and are planned and provided in tandem with new housing and other development;
- The Plan will provide opportunities for decent homes, by identifying sustainable locations for up to an additional 8,203 new dwellings between 2005 and 2011. The Plan will also ensure that new residential development provides a mix of house types and sizes, particularly affordable and key worker housing;
- The Plan promotes a strong and dynamic local economy to provide a range of jobs for local people mainly by identifying and protecting key employment locations and encouraging the regeneration of appropriate employment sites for employment use and the diversification of the rural economy.
- The Plan will protect and enhance the Borough's natural and built environment for the enjoyment of all, promoting opportunities to secure the regeneration and renewal of the built and natural environments;
- Walking, cycling, the use of public transport and appropriate levels of car use will be promoted by ensuring that development is located in accessible locations, consistent with priorities in the Local

Basingstoke and Deane Adopted Local Plan 1996-2011 (2006)

The HMWP considered the main issues and objectives of this document as appropriate. Its provisions will also be taken into account during the preparation of the SPG, as appropriate.

Transport Plan. Furthermore, in both urban and rural areas alternative modes of transport to the car will be promoted through the development of safe, accessible and attractive transport networks, including securing directly related improvements from new development schemes.

- The Council will strive to ensure that it maximises community involvement and engagement in the planning system.
- The Local Plan consists of a Written Statement and a Proposals Map.
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council have started work on a new spatial plan, which will in time replace the adopted Local Plan, once adopted.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The plan can be viewed at: www.basingstoke.gov.uk/browse/environment-and-planning/planning/adopted-local-plan/%20

<p>Companion Document to the Manual for Streets (2010)</p>	<p>The Hampshire Companion Document to Manual for Streets provides a new approach to street design and recognises the needs of local communities and the need for good, safe access to services.</p> <p>Key areas covered by the document include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • location/context • function • form • features and elements • perceptions. <p><i>There are no targets associated with this document.</i></p> <p>The manual can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/hampshire-manual-for-streets.htm%20</p>	<p>The HMWP took into account the advice of the companion guide into account to avoid poorly designed access to/from sites. The manual will be taken into account in the SPGs, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2010)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to identify existing green infrastructure in the South Hampshire area and to consider what enhancements or introductions should be made, and to recommend how the Strategy might be delivered. The vision for the Strategy is to provide a long term framework (to 2026) to shape and enhance an integrated and multifunctional green network of south Hampshire's distinctive local environments to ensure they can adapt to climate change and are managed and valued as part of sustainable, prosperous and healthy lifestyles. The aims of the strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sub-regional strategic initiatives and project proposals to provide a high quality of life for the people who live and work in the sub-region. • Seek to maximise multifunctional use of open space and natural spaces for a range of benefits including biodiversity, climate change, the production of food, fibre and fuel, economic investment and activity, health, landscape, recreation and well-being. • Promote connectivity of all types of greenspace at a range of scales. • Provide a key element of the sub-region's mitigation strategy in relation to the Habitats Regulations. <p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy was adopted by the PUSH Joint Committee on 23rd June 2010.</p> <p><i>There are no targets associated with this Strategy.</i></p> <p>The Strategy can be viewed at: www.push.gov.uk/push_gi_strategy_adopted_june_10-3.pdf</p>	<p>The strategy was taken into account through the development of the HMWP, with particular regard to potential minerals and waste developments in the South Hampshire area, which may provide opportunities for green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Port of Southampton Master Plan 2009-2030 (2010)</p>	<p>The Master Plan is a long term plan which identifies the short and long term development and infrastructure requirements that are needed to maintain and enhance the role of the Port of Southampton as a major international deep-sea port. The Master Plan refers to issues such as the importation of aggregate and the processing and potential import / export of waste within the port.</p> <p><i>There are no targets associated with this Master Plan.</i></p> <p>The Master Plan can be viewed at: http://www.southamptonvts.co.uk/Port_Information/Commercial/Southampton_Master_Plan/%20</p>	<p>Hampshire has a number of wharves located within or close to the Port of Southampton. The HMWP includes policies in relation to the safeguarding of wharves and potential further development. The development of the SPGs will provide more information on the implementation of these policies.</p>

**North Wessex
Downs Area of
Outstanding
Natural Beauty
(AONB)
Management
Plan
(2009-2014)
(2009)**

The Management Plan presents an agreed agenda for the North Wessex Downs AONB, setting out objectives and policies for AONB partners that are believed to be realistic and achievable in the next five years. The plan is a statutory requirement under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

The vision of the plan is of: 'vast, dramatic, undeveloped and locally distinct chalk downlands with extensive areas of semi-natural chalk grassland, contrasting with well-wooded plateaux, arable lands and intimate and secluded valleys, all rich in biodiversity and cultural heritage; a national landscape that stands apart from the increasing urban pressures that surround it; where people live, work and relax; and where visitors are welcomed and contribute to a vibrant rural economy'.

The main aims are to create and maintain a place:

- where actions meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- where people have the skills and energy to adapt to change in ways that respect the unique qualities of the North Wessex Downs and deliver wider environmental, economic and social benefits.
- where the highest environmental quality is seen as a key economic driver and where all economic activity is in harmony with maintenance of the landscape.
- with thriving land based enterprises where the sustainability of the North Wessex Downs is core to the business, ensuring a countryside rich in wildlife and recreational opportunities while producing high quality products that are bought in the knowledge that the local economy and surrounding countryside benefit.
- with high quality well managed habitats reflecting the distinctive character of the North Wessex Downs, giving a species-rich landscape with interlinking wildlife corridors available for migration and adaptation in response to climate change.
- with a rich and conserved cultural landscape where iconic ancient monuments and intact historic landscapes remain as indelible footprints in an evolving scene, managed to the very highest standards.
- where the integrated management of land conserves unpolluted soils and high quality water resources whilst retaining the distinctive seasonal winterbourne flows.
- with a sense of remoteness and tranquillity, where vast night skies can thrill the eye unaffected by light pollution.
- with vibrant and balanced rural communities, with villages and market towns meeting the needs of local people and visitors, where there is great local pride and positive local contribution to the management of the landscape.
- that is a nationally recognised centre for sustainable tourism and the quiet enjoyment of the countryside, developed and promoted in ways that are in harmony with the high environmental quality and community needs of the area, helping to underpin the land based and broader rural economy.
- where development is low-impact and affordable with a distinctive but subtle vernacular building style that combines the best of the old with the best of the new and

The Management Plan was taken into account through the development of the HMWP. The HMWP includes policies on the protection of designated landscapes. The SPG prepared on oil and gas. Oil and gas development will provide more information on the implementation of this policy.

where the integrated approach to transport and travel satisfies local needs and minimises negative effects on the environment.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/About-Us/aonb-management-plan.html

The management plan seeks to:

- Guide the management of Chichester Harbour;
- To improve the quality for those whom live and work in the AONB;
- Set out a framework for Chichester Harbour Conservancy's own policies and activities; and
- Shape the plans, strategies, and actions of all other bodies operating within the AONB.

The vision of the plan will be achieved by:

1. Protecting and improving the special qualities of the AONB: To conserve and enhance the natural beauty of Chichester Harbour AONB, to conserve and enhance the value of Chichester Harbour AONB for sailing, boating, quiet recreation and wildlife and to retain the quiet, undeveloped nature of parts of Chichester Harbour AONB through the sympathetic management of access and positive planning;
2. Sustainability and wise use: To conserve, maintain and improve Chichester Harbour AONB and its associated facilities and marine industries for safe recreation where they are consistent with its landscape and nature conservation designations, to ensure the wise use and sustainable management of Chichester Harbour AONB is carried out for the benefit of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations and to maintain a balance between the various interests and users and encourage restraint in the way Chichester Harbour AONB is used;
3. Increasing knowledge and understanding: To increase public awareness, particularly among young people, of the value of Chichester Harbour AONB and the threats to its well-being, to increase community involvement, public participation and social inclusion in the management of Chichester Harbour AONB and to undertake or commission scientific research as the basis for sound environmental management of Chichester Harbour AONB;
4. Helping people to enjoy the AONB: To manage the AONB to promote and aid the enjoyment of users of all ages, abilities and interests;
5. Supporting the local community and economy: To support sustainable forms of rural industry and agricultural practices where they are consistent with Chichester Harbour AONB's landscape and nature conservation designations and to support the economic and social needs of the local communities where they are consistent with Chichester Harbour AONB's landscape and nature conservation designations.
6. Working in partnership: To ensure that the delivery of the Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan is supported by all the partner organisations, to develop a close

The Management Plan was taken into account through the development of the HMWP. The HMWP includes policies on the protection of designated landscapes. The SPG produced on oil and gas development will provide more information on the implementation of this policy.

Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan (2014-2019)

working relationship between all involved in Chichester Harbour AONB and to co-ordinate policy with the other agencies involved in coastal zone management and to raise the profile of Chichester Harbour AONB amongst decision makers at regional and national level.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.conservancy.co.uk/assets/assets/CHC%20Management%20Plan%20Final%2026.3.14.pdf%20

The Vision of the plan for 2029 includes three subdivisions (environment, community and economy) that reflect the AONB's contribution to sustainability.

Environment

- A unique, tranquil and evolving landscape where remote downland contrasts with swathes of ancient woodland and vales. Distinctive local landscapes are conserved and enhanced by those who work and manage the land, nurturing a valued and treasured countryside for future generations. The AONB Partnership works with rural land managers to protect natural resources and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. The natural environment, together with villages and hamlets, are the cornerstones of residents' quality of life, where diverse wildlife abounds within sustainably managed habitats linked across the landscape, equally celebrated for its historic and cultural features.

Community

- Vibrant and balanced local communities enjoy a good quality of life and tangible community spirit. Villages offer key facilities and services that are accessible and responsive to local needs, whilst employment, training and education opportunities are varied. Sustainable development principles are welcomed by communities, who are mutually supportive and have a strong sense of pride in their area. Local traditions and the qualities and characteristics that make it such an attractive place in which to live are highly valued.

Economy

- A diverse, thriving and sustainable rural economy in which agriculture, forestry and tourism are viable sectors enhancing and supporting the distinctive character of the AONB. An appropriately skilled workforce is employed within both traditional and diversified rural enterprises that are exemplars of a lively, prosperous and evolving rural economy.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.ccwwdaonb.org.uk/docs/ManagementPlan/ManagementPlanFull.pdf%20

Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan (2009-2014)

The Management Plan was taken into account through the development of the HMWP. The HMWP includes policies on the protection of designated landscapes. The SPG produced on oil and gas development will provide more information on the implementation of this policy.

<p>Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2006)</p>	<p>The main objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance the historic environment; • To continue to improve the range of facilities available in our town and local centres and to improve the environment in those areas; • To promote a major town centre redevelopment in Eastleigh; • To maintain and encourage local employment without continuing to stoke up demand for more housing • To minimise travel demand; especially related to the use of the private motor car and to promote public transport; • To meet local housing needs in ways which make the best use of previously developed land in order to contribute to the 'renaissance' as well as reducing the need for greenfield development; • To conserve the best of our countryside; to improve public access to the countryside and to secure appropriate long-term uses to ensure that regardless of changes in agriculture we will continue to have a thriving countryside; • To promote the principles of sustainability established at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.eastleigh.gov.uk/planning--building-control/local-plan-review.aspx%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Fareham Borough Council Core Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>The Core Strategy identifies the Borough's development needs up to 2026 and how they will be met. The Core Strategy sets out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the spatial vision, a series of objectives designed to achieve the vision; 2. overarching key policy areas which provide focus and link the objectives to the spatial strategy; 3. core delivery policies; and 4. an implementation and monitoring framework which set out how the spatial strategy will be delivered. <p><i>The Core Strategy does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/local_plan/adoptedcorestrat.aspx%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Fareham Borough Council Local Plan Review (2000) (Saved policies)</p>	<p>The plan period for this plan is to 2006.</p> <p>The Strategy of the Plan covers many different inter-related issues which can be broken down into four main areas:</p> <p><i>Planning for the Natural and Built Environment</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the identity and separation of settlements; 2. Protect natural resources within the countryside, coast and urban areas; 3. Make provision for wildlife and nature conservation; 4. Conserve and enhance the historic and built environment and make the best use of existing urban areas, especially vacant and under-used land; 5. Encourage quality new development and avoid conflict between different uses of land. <p><i>Planning for People</i></p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>

1. Provide for housing for local needs;
2. Ensure satisfactory provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the Boroughs residents and visitors;
3. Encourage appropriate leisure development and tourist facilities;
4. Make provision for community facilities to be conveniently distributed within the Borough in relation to peoples homes;
5. Provide for the development of schools and colleges offering broader opportunity for community development.

Planning for the Economy

1. Consolidate the local economy and attract new investment;
2. Strengthen Fareham town centre as an important place to shop, live, work and visit;
3. Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of District and Local Centres.

Planning for Travel and Infrastructure

1. Reduce the need to travel;
2. Encourage the use of energy efficient forms of transport and alternatives to the private car;
3. Improve levels of accessibility within the Borough;
4. Direct through traffic away from environmentally sensitive areas, especially residential neighbourhoods;
5. Make the best use of existing infrastructure;
6. Ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure as part of new development.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/local_plan/intro.aspx

<p>Winchester District Local Plan Review (2006) (saved policies)</p>	<p>This Local Plan contained the City Council’s policies for guiding the use and development of land and buildings in its administrative area. The Plan covers a plan period of up to the year 2011 and covers the whole of Winchester District. The plan was prepared before the establishment of the South Downs National Park.</p> <p>A new Core Strategy is in place for Winchester (see below) but the a number of policies from the Winchester District Local Plan Review 2006 (WDLPR) continue to apply. These are set out at: www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-plan-review-adopted-2006/</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Winchester City Council and South Downs National Park Authority Joint Core Strategy (2013)</p>	<p>The Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 - Joint Core Strategy covers Winchester District including the area that now lies in the South Downs National Park (SDNP) and has been adopted both by Winchester City Council and by the SDNP Authority.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 1 is the long term strategic plan for development within Winchester District, and includes the strategic vision, objectives and the key policies needed to achieve sustainable development in Winchester District to 2031. It identifies the amount of development, broad locations for change, growth and protection, including allocating strategic sites. Local Plan Part 1 does not allocate smaller sites or set development management policies as these will be agreed through Local Plan Part 2.</p> <p><i>The Core Strategy does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Strategy can be viewed at: www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-plan-part-1/</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>

<p>Hart District Local Plan 1996-2006 (2002)</p>	<p>The overall aim of the Hart District Local Plan 1996-2006 is that of "sustainable development"; to provide for present must needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p> <p>The principal objectives of the plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguard and enhance the District's assets and resources, including its attractive and productive countryside, ecological diversity, historic and built heritage; 2. Develop a robust and diverse local economy, reduce commuting, generate wealth and reduce unemployment whilst retaining an attractive environment; 3. Provide for the needs of local people for housing, shopping, social services and recreation; 4. Control pollution and congestion by reducing the need to travel; provide more local choice of work, shopping and entertainment, promote public transport, enhance the town centres and make best possible use of existing built up areas; 5. Ensure that any required development enhances, and is well integrated into, the environment of the District through its location, scale, design, energy efficiency and control of pollution of air, land and water; 6. Create opportunities and use those that arise to promote, safeguard, and improve urban design standards and the visual quality of built-up areas; 7. Seek to ensure there is equality of opportunity for all sections of the community, including those with disabilities, to enjoy access to facilities. <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.hart.gov.uk/sites/default/files/4_The_Council/Policies_and_published_documents/Planning_policy/Local_Plan%20-%20Saved_Policies.pdf</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Havant Core Strategy (2011)</p>	<p>The Vision for Havant Borough in 2026:</p> <p>"Havant Borough will be a cleaner, safer and more prosperous place. It will be a place where people of all ages and circumstances will want to live, visit or work. It will be a sought after location, well known as the home of windsurfing and for its superb Solent coastline. It will be widely recognised for its sustainable, innovative and high quality design developments and the stewardship of its natural and built environment. The borough will continue to benefit from its excellent road and rail connections particularly after the opening of the A3 Hindhead Tunnel."</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.havant.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/ADOPTED%20CORE%20STRATEGY%20FINAL%20VERSION.pdf</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006)</p>	<p>The overall aim of the Local Plan is to provide a framework for making decisions about development within the Borough which respects the environment, meets the needs of the community and enhance quality of life. These provide 3 key themes for the plan which shape the objectives of the plan:</p> <p><i>Respecting the environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To shape the settlement pattern by concentrating new development in and around existing built-up areas and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development; • To protect and conserve the Borough's natural and built environment, including wildlife, landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage; 	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.</p>

- To ensure that proposed development is not at risk from natural or man-made hazards and will not cause or increase the risk of hazards to existing development, human health or the wider environment.

Meeting the needs of the community

- To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the Borough;

Enhance Quality of Life

- To achieve a pattern of land use and a network of transport links that reduce the overall need to travel through the location and design of development and by encouraging the use of alternatives to the car;
- To enhance the quality of design of the built environment by ensuring that new development is visually attractive, locally distinctive, legible, safe and secure;
- To ensure that the Borough's residents can enjoy their homes and public places without undue disturbance or intrusion from neighbouring uses.

The Plan also includes some new housing, employment, social and community use site specific proposals. .

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/development-plan/

Rushmoor Core Strategy (2011)

The Core Strategy is the key policy document in the Rushmoor Plan and will be used to:

- guide the location, scale and type of future development in Rushmoor Borough up to 2027;
- help deliver land use elements of other plans and strategies which affect the Borough;
- make decisions on planning applications; and
- help the council to prepare more detailed planning policies in future Rushmoor Plan documents, for example design guidance for development at the Aldershot Urban Extension.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.rushmoor.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=5447&p=0

The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.

East Hampshire and South Downs National Park Joint Core Strategy (2014)

The purpose of the Joint Core Strategy is to provide a policy framework that plans for new development to deliver the vision that has been developed alongside the Sustainable Community Strategy. By 2028, East Hampshire will be a better place where people live, work and build businesses in safe, attractive and prosperous towns and villages. They will have good access to a range of housing, jobs, leisure and community facilities, and enjoy a high quality built, historic and natural environment. They will live and work in a way that respects resources and protects and enhances the areas natural environment.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/planningpolicy.nsf/webpages/Adoption+of+Joint+Core+Strategy

The HMWP was adopted before the Core Strategy was adopted. However, the emerging joint strategy was taken into account in the preparation of the HMWP. The strategy will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.

City of Southampton Strategy (2007)

The vision of Strategy is:
 'As the major city in central southern England, Southampton will be recognised as the region's economic, social and cultural driver, building on its role as an international seaport, centre for cutting edge research and leading retail centre. It will be a centre of learning, have a varied and exciting cultural landscape and be known for its innovative and creative businesses, leisure opportunities and fine parks and open spaces'.
 Adapting into a sustainable waterfront city Southampton will have a world-wide profile, attracting visitors, new citizens and businesses by being the UK's premier cruise liner home port, a major European container port and the local city for one of the UK's top airports. Southampton will be known as a city that is good to grow up in and good to grow old in where people are proud to live and economic success is harnessed to social justice
 This vision will be achieved through 6 key objectives:

- People proud of their city and making a positive contribution;
- Learning and innovation at its heart ;
- A dynamic business environment;
- An attractive, sustainable and stimulating environment;
- Imaginative arts and cultural opportunities;
- A unique sense of place.

The Strategy does not set any targets.
 The Strategy can be viewed at: www.southampton-connect.com/images/City%20of%20Southampton%20Strategy_tcm23-267396.pdf

The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.

Portsmouth City Adopted Local Plan 2001-2011 (2006, amended 2009)

The Local Plan's vision for the city include the following:

- A vibrant city which contains attractive and accessible sub-regional shopping and leisure areas at the city centre, Gunwharf and Southsea;
- An accessible city, free from unnecessary traffic congestion and with a choice of effective public transport systems and alternatives to the car;
- An attractive city for business investors with opportunities to create and sustain new jobs;
- A safe and socially content city with diverse but integrated local communities, well served by local shops and facilities;
- A city with a sufficient choice and quantity of new homes, supported by adequate health, education, leisure and utility services;
- A visually attractive city maintaining heritage, important natural areas and parks and gardens and reflecting best urban design practice.

The plan has the following strategic objectives:

- To meet the housing requirements of the city;
- To strengthen and diversify the city's economy and increase local employment opportunities;
- To promote equality of opportunity and minimise unfair disadvantage;
- To provide for local needs locally;
- To safeguard undeveloped land by using brownfield land efficiently;
- To protect and conserve natural resources;

The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.

- To reduce adverse traffic impacts;
- To minimise pollution and to safeguard public health and safety;
- To reduce energy use, promote the use of alternative renewable energy resources and increase energy efficiency;
- To reduce the amount of waste disposed by landfill and increase the re-use and recycling of waste;
- To protect valued natural habitats for their own sake;
- To maintain and, where possible, improve the city's open spaces and to maximise public accessibility to these areas;
- To protect and enhance the quality and variety of the urban environment;
- To preserve and enhance the local architectural and historic heritage;
- To reduce crime and the fear of crime.

The Plan does not set any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.portsmouth.gov.uk/ext/documents-external/pln-portsmouth-city-local-plan-with-2012-policies-deleted.pdf

New Forest National Park Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2010)

The strategy is the first set of dedicated planning policies for the whole of the New Forest National Park area was adopted by the National Park Authority on 9 December 2010. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) provides the overall vision, strategic aims and objectives and spatial planning policies for the New Forest National Park for the period to 2026. Hundreds of planning policies from previous plans that covered the National Park (including the areas within the New Forest District, Test Valley Borough and Wiltshire) have been simplified into a succinct set of 42 policies (as set out in Annex 1 of the document). The Core Strategy will now be used to guide decisions on planning applications within the whole of the National Park. Following the Examination in Public of the Core Strategy in September 2010, the Government's appointed Planning Inspector judged the Core Strategy to be 'sound' in that it is justified, effective, and consistent with national policy. He confirmed that it provides an appropriate basis for planning within the National Park.

The Strategy does not set any targets.

The Strategy can be viewed at: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/info/20040/planning_policy/23/core_strategy

The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.

Gosport Borough Local Plan Review 2001-2016 (2006)

The main functions of the Borough Local Plan Review are:

1. To develop the policies and proposals of the approved Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 (Review) as they relate to Gosport Borough in the period to 2011 and to carry these forward to 2016 to provide a ten year time frame;
2. To address new and emerging issues since adoption of the previous Plan and to take into account recent Government advice, including that on sustainable development, community involvement and the need to integrate land use planning with housing, economic development and transportation issues;
3. To provide framework for co-ordinating development with service providers through the development control process; and

The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding planning authorities plans. The Plan will be taken into account in the SPGs produced, as appropriate.

	<p>4. To involve as wide as possible cross section of the local community in the consideration of local and detailed planning issues. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.gosport.gov.uk/custompages/planning/rowner/120813%20Planning%20Statement/Appendix%204/Transport%20Assessment/Report/TA_18.12.08.pdf</p>	
<p>Surrey Minerals Plan (2011)</p>	<p>The Surrey Minerals Plan sets out the spatial policy for minerals development in Surrey. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-minerals-plan-core-strategy-development-plan-document</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Surrey Waste Plan (2008)</p>	<p>The Surrey Waste Plan sets out the spatial policy for minerals development in Surrey. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/surrey-waste-plan%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding, as appropriate.</p>
<p>Surrey Primary Aggregates Development Plan Document (2011)</p>	<p>The Surrey Primary Aggregates Plan sets out the locations for minerals development in Surrey. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.surreycc.gov.uk/environment-housing-and-planning/minerals-and-waste-policies-and-plans/aggregates-recycling-joint-development-plan-document</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding, as appropriate.</p>
<p>West Berkshire Waste Local Plan (1995)</p>	<p>The West Berkshire Local Plan sets out the spatial policy for waste development in West Berkshire. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: info.westberks.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=28607%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding, as appropriate.</p>

West Berkshire Minerals Local Plan (1995)	<p>The West Berkshire Local Plan sets out the spatial policy for minerals development in West Berkshire.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: info.westberks.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=36318&p=0%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Minerals Core Strategy (2014)	<p>The Minerals Strategy is a plan setting out the vision, objectives and policies for meeting Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's mineral needs. It sets out the strategy for quarrying stone, sand and gravel, ball clay and other minerals within the county, taking into account the need to meet requirements in a sustainable manner. The plan contains the policies and criteria used for considering planning applications for mineral developments.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.dorsetforyou.com/mcs</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan (2006)	<p>The Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Local Plan sets out the spatial policy for waste development in Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.dorsetforyou.com/326147%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding, as appropriate.</p>
West Sussex and South Downs National Park Authority Waste Local Plan (2014)	<p>The Waste Local Plan covers the period to 2031 and is the most up-to-date statement of the authorities' land-use planning policy for waste.</p> <p>The aspiration to become a zero-waste-to-landfill county is a key element of the Plan. No new landfill sites have been allocated. The vision for the Plan will is to ensure that communities, the environment, the economy and the special character of West Sussex are protected.</p> <p>The Waste Local Plan sets out four key areas which will help shape our plans for managing waste in West Sussex in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vision and strategic objectives for sustainable waste management in West Sussex. • Nine 'use-specific' policies which will achieve the strategic objectives for the management of different waste types (Policies W1-9). • Thirteen 'development management' policies which will ensure that there would be no unacceptable harm to the environment, economy, or communities of West Sussex (Policies W11-W23). • Six site allocations which can help us to meet the need for new facilities (Policy W10). 	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding, as appropriate.</p>

	<p>The County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority formally adopted the Waste Local Plan on 11 April 2014. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/strategies_policies_and_publi/policies/minerals_and_waste_policy/waste_local_plan.aspx</p>	
West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (2003)	<p>The West Sussex Minerals Local Plan sets out the spatial policy for minerals development in West Sussex. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/strategies_policies_and_publi/policies/minerals_and_waste_policy/existing_local_plans.aspx%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
Wiltshire Minerals Core Strategy (2009)	<p>The Wiltshire Minerals Core Strategy sets out the spatial policy for minerals development in Wiltshire. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/strategies_policies_and_publi/policies/minerals_and_waste_policy/existing_local_plans.aspx</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
Wiltshire Waste Core Strategy (2009)	<p>The Wiltshire Waste Core Strategy sets out the spatial policy for waste development in Wiltshire. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.wiltshire.gov.uk/waste-core-strategy-2009-july.pdf</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding, as appropriate.</p>
Wiltshire Minerals Development Control Policies (2009)	<p>The Wiltshire Minerals Development Control policies document sets out the policies for development control for minerals development in Wiltshire. <i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i> The Plan can be viewed at: www.wiltshire.gov.uk/adopted-minerals-development-control-policies-dpd-2009-september.pdf</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of any SPGs produced on oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>

Wiltshire Waste Development Control Policies (2009)	<p>The Wiltshire Waste Development Control policies document sets out the policies for development control for waste development in Wiltshire.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.wiltshire.gov.uk/adopted-waste-development-control-policies-dpd-2009-september2009.pdf%20</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
Isle of Wight Core Strategy (Island Plan) (2012)	<p>The Isle of Wight Core Strategy replaces the Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan from 2001. This strategy aims to set out, in spatial planning terms, how the Island will develop until 2027. The strategy and policies state what will be delivered and also how, what and when this will be delivered. The objectives set out in this plan flow from the priorities set out in the Isle of Wight's Sustainable Community Strategy - Eco Island.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2776-Core-Strategy-Adopted-March-2012-updated-web-links-May-2013-with-cover.pdf</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>
Somerset Minerals Local Plan (2004)	<p>The Somerset Minerals Local Plan sets out the spatial policy for minerals development in Somerset.</p> <p><i>The Plan does not set any targets.</i></p> <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.somerset.gov.uk/policies-and-plans/policies/minerals-and-waste/</p>	<p>The preparation of the HMWP took into account surrounding minerals and waste planning authorities planning policy. This will also be considered as part of the SPG produced on minerals and waste safeguarding and oil and gas development, as appropriate.</p>

Strategic Access to Gosport (2010- 2026) (2010)

TfSH defined the overall focus for this study to be on deliverable measures which could contribute to the management of issues related to journey delays and accessibility by all modes, within the context of combating climate change, supporting the economy and accommodating the planned growth up to 2026. Through managing these issues, the study will be consistent with the goals of Delivering a Sustainable Transport Strategy (DaSTS), in particular by supporting economic growth, promoting equality of opportunity, tackling climate change and improving quality of life.

The report provides a high level consideration of strategic access issues for trips to and from the Gosport Peninsula based on key indicators derived from a variety of references. Measures from key policy documents have been identified and areas for future consideration have been identified by the report in accordance with the study objectives where they would complement and build upon the measures put forward in the policy documentation. Areas for future consideration are identified to an extent that they communicate the intent and location of the measure, but with sufficient flexibility to respond to further detailed assessment in due course.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/stag_report.pdf

The preparation of the HMWP took into account the report. The HMWP includes policy on managing traffic. The SPG oil and gas development will provide more information on the implementation of this policy.

SEEDA Solent Waterfront Strategy (2008)

The publication focuses on the economic significance of the Solent and provides information on the following areas:

- sites within the marine sector;
- existing marine activities;
- the economic impact of marine activities;
- environmental, shipping and manufacturing; and
- emerging trends.

There are no targets associated with this Strategy.

The Strategy can be viewed at: www.marinesoutheast.co.uk/ongoing_activities/?link=collection.php&id=77

Hampshire has a number of important wharves located within the Solent. These are important sites for mineral supply. The HMWP includes policies on wharves and the safeguarding of wharf infrastructure. The implementation of these policies will be considered in the SPG on safeguarding.

Hampshire Countryside Access Plan (2008-2013)

The Countryside Access Plan (CAP) for the Hampshire Downs area is one of seven area plans which, together with an eighth 'County Overview' CAP, form the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) for the county of Hampshire. The duty for local highway authorities to produce a ROWIP was established through the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. A ROWIP is intended to provide the means by which the highway authority will manage and improve its rights of way network to meet the Government's aim of better provision for walkers, cyclists, equestrians and people with mobility problems. ROWIPs are closely linked with Local Transport Plans, with the aim of delivering a more integrated approach to sustainable transport in rural and urban areas; where the two plans share common aims this also creates further opportunities for the funding of rights of way improvements. Hampshire County Council's 'Countryside Access Plans' relate not just to the rights of way network but to the whole range of opportunities for people to enjoy Hampshire's countryside. These include areas designated as Open Access under CROW, sites managed by the County Council, by other local authorities and

The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of the countryside. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be considered in the SPGs produced.

by organisations such as the National Trust and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, together with Forestry Commission woodlands, MoD land and permissive access provided by farmers and other private landowners. The area CAPs explore in greater detail the specific issues affecting enjoyment of the countryside in a particular part of the county and propose actions to address them. These actions are intentionally broadly-defined and aspirational. They do not necessarily relate to increasing public access to the countryside; many of them are about enhancing and improving the existing network.

The area covered by each CAP has been determined broadly by landscape character, as this reflects factors such as land use, demography, soil type and topography, which closely affect rights of way, countryside sites and other access to the countryside.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/rh/countryside/access/hampshire-downs.pdf

South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Strategy (2008)

The aim of the IWMS is to reduce the risk to the proposed growth posed by coastal and fluvial processes, water management and the water environment and vice versa. The objectives of the IWMS are to:

- Guide and inform the level and location of development to be accommodated in South Hampshire in accordance with the Draft South East Plan;
- Identify a preferred high level strategy for water management for the period to 2026, including the general location and timing of infrastructure requirements, the agencies responsible and the means of funding the necessary work; and
- Identify the further work necessary to implement the preferred strategy and to monitor its effectiveness over the plan period.

There are no targets associated with this Strategy.

The Strategy can be viewed at: www.push.gov.uk/work/publications/research-reports.htm

The HMWP includes policies on the protection of the water environment and flooding. Information on the implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in the SPGs produced.

South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)

Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding. Shoreline management plans consider flooding from the sea.

CFMPs also include:

- the likely impacts of climate change
- the effects of how we use and manage the land
- how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

CFMPs help the Environment Agency and their partners to plan and agree the most effective way to manage flood risk in the future.

The CFMPs are grouped by river basin district. This CFMP covers the South East of Hampshire.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans

The HMWP includes policies on the protection of the water environment and flooding. Information on the implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in the SPGs produced.

Test and Itchen Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)

Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding. This CFMP covers the Test and Itchen catchments in Hampshire.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans

The HMWP includes policies on the protection of the water environment and flooding. Information on the implementation

		<p>of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>New Forest Catchment Flood Management Strategy (2009))</p>	<p>Catchment flood management plans (CFMPs) consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding. This CFMP covers the New Forest catchment Hampshire.</p> <p><i>There are no targets associated with this Strategy.</i></p> <p>The Strategy can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/catchment-flood-management-plans</p>	<p>The HMWP includes policies on the protection of the water environment and flooding. Information on the implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>Water for Life & Livelihoods: River Basin Management - Management Plan South East River Basin District (2009)</p>	<p>The Plan is about pressures facing the water environment in the South East River Basin District and the actions to address them. Challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • point source pollution from sewage treatment works; • the physical modifications of water bodies; • diffuse pollution from agricultural activities; • diffuse pollution from urban sources; and • water abstraction. <p>The Plan can be viewed at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/295841/geso0910bsta-e-e.pdf</p>	<p>The HMWP includes policies on the protection of the water environment. Information on the implementation of these policies in relation to oil and gas developments will be considered in the SPGs produced.</p>
<p>Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Local Aggregates Assessment (2013)</p>	<p>The purpose of the Hampshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) is to detail the current and future situation in Hampshire with respect to all aspects of aggregate supply, in particular with regards to the county's land-won aggregate apportionment level up to 2030.</p> <p>Updated annually, the LAA covers the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregates in Hampshire; • Total Aggregate Supply; • Future Aggregate Supply, Demand, Opportunities and Constraints; • Hampshire's Local Approach; and • Conclusions and review of the Local Aggregate Assessment. <p>The LAA covers the administrative areas of Hampshire County Council, the unitary authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council and the New Forest National Park Authority and the area of the South Downs National Park Authority.</p> <p>The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/pd-facts-and-figures.htm</p>	<p>The SPG on safeguarding will help to support aggregate supply which will be recorded within the LAA.</p>

<p>Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Monitoring Report (2013)</p>	<p>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Monitoring Report covers 2012-13 and provides information on minerals and waste development in the administrative areas of Hampshire County Council, the unitary authorities of Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council and the New Forest National Park Authority and the area of the South Downs National Park Authority within Hampshire.</p> <p>The Monitoring Report outlines planning performance for the financial year period from April 2012 to March 2013. However, for some monitoring indicators, performance is based on data for the calendar year January 2012 to December 2012.</p> <p>This Monitoring Report is prepared in accordance with section 34 of the Town and County Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.</p> <p>The monitoring report reviews the effectiveness of the policies in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (the 'Core Strategy') (HMWCS), which was adopted in 2007, using a set of 'output indicators'. The report also includes details of the plan-making progress against the timetable, known as the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme including the adoption of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP) in 2013.</p> <p>The document can be viewed at: www.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/pd-facts-and-figures.htm</p>	<p>The SPG on safeguarding will help to support aggregate supply and meeting the demand for waste management which will be recorded within the MR.</p>
<p>Nature on the New Forest: Action for Biodiversity (2012)</p>	<p>This plan of action for biodiversity in the New Forest considers the state of nature at present and the strategic activity required to conserve and enhance biodiversity to 2020. Achieving this ambition will depend on delivery by organisations, businesses, communities and individuals who share the vision of the New Forest as a unique and inspiring place.</p> <p>This is the first action plan for biodiversity in the New Forest. It covers both the New Forest National Park and the wider New Forest District Council area. It brings together information and collective aspirations for biodiversity, and links other important management plans and strategies and the work of many partners who already deliver outstanding nature conservation projects. It focuses on conserving and enhancing biodiversity through landscape scale, ecosystem management and the many services provided by nature. It is an opportunity to develop a more comprehensive approach that will sustain and enhance important habitats and link habitat networks both within and beyond the national park.</p> <p>The New Forest National Park Authority has been working with partners and the public to develop this action plan and an initial draft was produced in 2010. Significant shifts in biodiversity policy bring exciting opportunities to re-shape the plan. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a strategic framework for biodiversity action in the New Forest to 2020; • To identify challenges, opportunities and priorities for protecting and improving the natural environment and supporting ecosystem services; • To bring together, or signpost to, information on landscapes, habitats and species; • To engage organisations, businesses, communities and individuals in taking action for biodiversity; • To contribute to national ambitions and targets for biodiversity. <p>The plan provides a framework to inspire action by all partners, stakeholders and the community. It builds on current initiatives and helps to guide future activity, sets strategic priorities and promotes widespread awareness. The plan promotes shared vision, adding value through cooperation and collaboration. The objectives and strategic actions outlined in this plan will require the identification of detailed action by partners and stakeholders. Strategic action in this plan is divided according to key themes of the Natural Environment White Paper:</p>	<p>The HMWP includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species. The implementation of this policy in relation to oil and gas development will be considered within the SPG to be prepared.</p>

- protecting and improving our natural environment
- growing a green economy'; and
- reconnecting people and nature.

The New Forest National Park Authority is coordinating this action plan for biodiversity on behalf of all stakeholders. The Plan marks the beginning of new collaboration and partnership for ensuring the long-term prosperity of biodiversity in the New Forest. lace to live, work and enjoy.

There are no targets associated with this report.

The document can be viewed at: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/info/20095/habitats_and_wildlife/162/biodiversity

South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan (2013)

The plan sets out a shared vision for how the parks communities would like the National Park to be in the future. It includes 11 long-term outcomes, and provides a framework for communities, landowners, charities, businesses and public bodies to work together to make this vision and these outcomes a reality. It focuses on partnership action over the next five years.

Preparation of the Plan has been led and co-ordinated by the National Park Authority working jointly with a high-level stakeholder group – the South Downs Partnership. It has been designed to stimulate local action, influence the major streams of public and private investment into the National Park, and align with the policies and programmes of other public bodies. It will, of course, drive the Authority’s own business and operational plans, and provides the starting point for the development of the policies in the national parks own Local Plan.

There are no targets associated with this Plan.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.southdowns.gov.uk/about-us/management-plan

The Partnership Management Plan was produced following the adoption of the HMWP. Although the SDNPA are no longer part of the partnership preparing the SPGs, the assessment of the SPGs will consider impacts on the SDNP as an adjoining area.

North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)

The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) is the first revision to the Western Solent and Southampton Water SMP and the East Solent and Harbours SMP. The coastline covered by the Plan extends between Selsey Bill, in the east, and Hurst Spit, in the west, and includes Portsmouth, Langstone and Chichester Harbours. SMPs aim to balance the management of coastal flooding and erosion risks, with natural processes, and the consequences of climate change. Due to the current legislative and funding arrangements, climate change and environmental considerations, it may not be possible to protect, or continue to defend land or property from flooding or erosion. The North Solent SMP takes account of natural coastal processes, existing defences, and the natural and built environments and is compatible with adjacent coastal areas.

The SMP does not contain any targets.

The Plan can be viewed at: www.northsolentsmp.co.uk

Hampshire's wharves are located on the coastline. The provisions of the SMP may impact the protection of these safeguarded wharves.

3. Establishing the Baseline

- 3.1 The initial stages of the Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) involves researching, collating and describing the sustainability baseline for Hampshire.
- 3.2 Baseline data, covering areas such as biodiversity, economic considerations, climate change and water resources (see Figure 1: Sustainability Baseline), was collected during the development of the Minerals & Waste Plan, as well as other associated documentation, in accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This provides a more holistic understanding of the sustainability issues in Hampshire. This information has been subsequently reviewed through the development of this new ISA.

Figure 1: Sustainability Baseline



- 3.3 The Minerals & Waste Plan is essentially split into three policy areas which are as follows:
- Protecting Hampshire's environment;
 - Maintaining Hampshire's communities; and
 - Supporting Hampshire's economy.

3.4 As with previous versions of the report, the baseline information has been split into the following areas:

Environment:

This section includes baseline information on the following areas:

- 'Climatic Factors'
- 'Biodiversity and Geodiversity'
- 'Landscape & Townscape'
- 'Soils'
- 'Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)'
- 'Air'

Communities:

This section includes baseline information on the following areas:

- 'Material Assets (including Land Use and Transport)'
- 'Human Health'
- 'Social Considerations'
- 'Material Assets (including Noise, Light Pollution and Renewable Energy)'

Economy:

This section includes baseline information on the following areas:

- 'Material Assets (including Minerals and Waste)'
- 'Economic Considerations'

3.5 It is recognised that some of the above sections are not necessarily exclusive to the section that they have been placed within and that some areas may also be relevant to other sections. The sections have been split in this way to follow the themes within the Minerals & Waste Plan.

3.1 Environment

3.1.1 Climatic Factors

Introduction

- 3.1.1.1 This section considers climate change in relation to possible impacts on Hampshire.
- 3.1.1.2 Climate Change refers to the long-term change in average weather patterns affecting any region or the Earth as whole⁴.
- 3.1.1.3 The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published its 5th Assessment Report in 2013⁵. This stated that 'on the ground, in the air and in the oceans, global warming is unequivocal'. Atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide are now at levels unprecedented in at least the last 800,000 years and it is considered extremely likely (95% certainty) that human influence has been the dominant cause of observed warming since the mid 20th Century.
- 3.1.1.4 The human influence on climate change is caused by greenhouse gases (GHG), or emissions, 'trapping' energy radiated by the Earth within the atmosphere. These gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.
- 3.1.1.5 The recent Government's Adaptation sub-committee's report⁶ found that, the most significant early impacts of climate change are likely to be increases in the frequency and severity of extreme weather – heatwaves and flooding, and possibly storms and drought. It notes that these are likely to have significant effects on national infrastructure (energy networks, transport etc), business and the economy, health and wellbeing and emergency planning.
- 3.1.1.6 In terms of Government action to tackle climate change, the 2008 Climate Change Act⁷ sets out a framework for the UK to achieve its long-term goals of reducing GHG emissions, establishing the world's first legally binding climate change target of a reduction in the UK's GHG emissions by at least 80% (from the 1990 baseline) by 2050. Since 1990, UK CO₂ emissions have decreased by around 21 per cent, with 474.1 million tonnes emitted in 2012⁸.
- 3.1.1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework contains policies on meeting the challenges of climate change, flooding and coastal change⁹

4.[International Panel on Climate Change: www.ipcc.ch/ipccreports/tar/wg1/518.htm]

5.[5th Assessment Report (2013) (International Panel on Climate Change, 2013): www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/]

6.[Government Adaptation Sub-Committee Report (2013): www.theccc.org.uk/publication/managing-climate-risks-to-well-being-and-the-economy-asc-progress-report-2014/]

7.[Climate Change Act (2008): www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents]

8.[www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/295968/20140327_2013_UK_Greenhouse_Gas_Emissions_Provisional_Figures.pdf]

9.[National Planning Policy Framework, section 10 (DCLG, 2012): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>]

Climatic Baseline in Hampshire

3.1.1.8 CO₂ emissions in Hampshire have generally been decreasing since 2005 with 9,220.2 thousand tonnes (kt) emitted in 2012¹⁰. This is highlighted in the following table.

Table 3.1: Hampshire CO₂ emission estimates in kt CO₂ 2005 – 2012

Year	Industry and commercial Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	Net Land Use Change and Forestry Emissions	Grand Total	Population	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	4,362.0	3,189.9	3,737.4	41.8	11,331.1	1,262.9	9.0
2006	4,103.9	3,222.4	3,717.1	34.9	11,078.3	1,272.5	8.7
2007	4,259.0	3,091.2	3,761.6	31.8	11,143.6	1,283.4	8.7
2008	4,119.3	3,102.0	3,537.9	28.0	10,787.1	1,293.5	8.3
2009	3,741.2	2,820.4	3,426.4	27.2	10,015.2	1,301.8	7.7
2010	3,767.4	3,020.9	3,393.7	18.7	10,200.7	1,312.4	7.8
2011	2,749.5	2,653.7	3,348.3	19.2	8,770.7	1,322.3	6.6
2012	2,924.9	2,949.3	3,318.9	27.1	9,220.2	1,330.2	6.9

Source: Local and Regional CO₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012, produced by AEA for DECC (see www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/localco2/localco2.aspx) (2010)

3.1.1.9 CO₂ emissions from safeguarded minerals and waste developments are from mainly operations (e.g. machinery used in mineral extraction and processing and waste sorting and processing) and transport to and from facilities. Landfill operations also contribute to methane emissions, which make up 9% of the UK's total GHG emissions. Waste Management contributed 40% of the UK's methane emissions in 2012¹¹.

3.1.1.10 In terms of mitigating GHG emissions from waste processes there is the potential to produce useable heat and electricity from thermal and biological treatment processes. Methods of energy recovery from unavoidable waste include gasification, pyrolysis, and biological processes, anaerobic digestion and extraction of landfill gas. The most commonly known method is that of incineration, which converts energy stored within materials to useful energy, reducing fossil fuel requirements and so saving on carbon dioxide emissions and other harmful pollutants. Hampshire has four permitted energy recovery facilities (ERF) (at Chineham, Fawley, Marchwood and Portsmouth) and two combined heat and power (CHP) plants (at Havant and Aldershot). There are also nine sites in Hampshire using landfill gas to generate electricity. Many of these methods take place at safeguarded waste sites in Hampshire.

10. [Local authority carbon dioxide emissions (DECC): www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates]

11. [DECC Methane GHG Inventory summary Factsheet: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/319503/Methane_2012.pdf]

Table 3.2: Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources.

Period	% of house hold waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources
2010/11	53.9
2009/10	49.7
2008/09	51.2
2007/08	49.9
2006/07	50.4
2005/06	51.2
2004/05	20.4
2003/04	11.5

Source: Project Integra data, collated by HCC (2012). Data Area Covers Hampshire County Council.

- 3.1.1.11 However, even a sharp fall in the amount of CO₂ emissions is unlikely to mitigate all of the impacts of climate change and there is also a need to adapt and build resilience to changes in climate that cannot be avoided¹². In addition to GHG reduction the Climate Change Act covers actions to adapt and build resilience to the impact of climate change¹³. This includes the National Climate Change Risk Assessment¹⁴ and the National Adaptation Programme¹⁵ which sets out what the Government, businesses and society are doing to become more climate ready.
- 3.1.1.12 The exact amount of climatic change experienced in Hampshire will depend on future emissions levels, and the impacts these changes are interlinked with wider social and economic trends. However the UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) are probabilistic projections based on over 400 models of baseline weather data and give projections of changes to the UK climate up until the 2080s¹⁶.
- 3.1.1.13 The projections show that by the 2080s South East England could face an increase in average summer temperatures of between two and six degrees Celsius. Also anticipated is a 22% decrease in average summer rainfall in the South East - which is already designated an area under serious water stress¹⁷.
- 3.1.1.14 Issues such as sea level rise (central estimate by the 2080s is up to 17cm) leading to coastal erosion and flooding and increases in winter precipitation (central estimate of change of 22% by the 2080s) with a potential impact of increased pluvial, fluvial and groundwater flooding incidents will also present challenges for Hampshire.
- 3.1.1.15 In addition, a changing climate is likely to lead to an increase in both the frequency and severity of severe weather events. Hampshire has experienced a range of extreme and severe weather events in recent years including heat waves of 1995 and 2003 being the hottest summer recorded in 500 years¹⁸. It also experienced severe flooding

12.[Committee on Climate Change: www.theccc.org.uk/tackling-climate-change/]

13.[Climate Change Act (2008): www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents]

14.[National Climate Change Risk Assessment: www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-government-report]

15.[National Adaptation Programme: www.gov.uk/government/publications/adapting-to-climate-change-national-adaptation-programme]

16.[Met Office: ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/21678]

17.[Areas of water stress: final classification (Environment Agency): www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2782-FE1-Areas-of-Water-Stress.pdf]

18.[“2003 summer hottest in 500 years” (BBC News archive, 2004)]

episodes in 2000 and over the winter of 2013/14¹⁹. These events all presented significant impacts across the county.

3.1.1.16 In common with many areas of responsibility for Local Authorities, climate change will impact on minerals and waste planning²⁰. These impacts are likely to include:

- disruption to collection and disposal of waste from severe weather events, such as storms, high winds etc;
- issues with waste storage in prolonged periods of high temperature, including increased odour and pest problems;
- issues with water shortages impacting on operations;
- issues with all types of flooding, including coastal impacting on both collection and storage of waste. Potential impacts around contamination etc;
- impacts from all types of flooding on mineral extraction sites;
- disruption to operations due to flooding incidents; and
- coastal flooding and erosion impacting on coastal infrastructure.

Existing challenges for the preparation of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.1.1.17 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) contains a policy on the mitigation and adaptation to climate change (Policy 2). This policy will need to be taken into account when any proposals for oil or gas development are put forward for considerations.

3.1.1.18 Minerals and waste planning should ensure that it takes account of the projected changes in climate and the risks that they pose. Steps should be taken to 'Climate proof' sites and services as far as possible to build resilience and ensure that future climate conditions do not cause long term damage or disruption. These actions can include, but are not limited to:

- where possible, ensuring that new sites are not built in areas of projected flood risk (including coastal);
- implementing Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) measures on sites to increase flood resilience and enhance water efficiency;
- increase energy efficiency, using generation through renewables where appropriate, to increase energy security levels and reduce CO₂ emissions;
- ensuring that new and existing buildings and infrastructure are able to cope with prolonged periods of high temperatures;
- planting schemes which are resilient to hotter, dryer conditions and provide shade for the surrounding area; and
- implementing restoration schemes such as woodland/ heathland for ceased minerals and waste sites, creating green spaces with multifunctional benefits (e.g. biodiversity flood and water management, carbon sinks etc)

3.1.1.19 For established existing minerals and waste sites, the potential impact of their activities on climate change will already be known as the issues would have been addressed at the planning application stage.

19. [Met Office: www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/interesting/2013-decwind]

20. [Identified during the comprehensive climate change risk assessment carried out by Hampshire County Council 2009.]

3.1.1.20 HCC has long been building expertise, developing knowledge, working in partnership and leading projects on building resilience to climate change for many years. It has worked with partners across the public sector and has undertaken a risk based assessment of the risks and opportunities arising from a changing climate, including those around minerals and waste sites. These risks formed the basis of the Corporate Adaptation Action Plan²¹, which was formally adopted in 2011. In 2013 actions from the Plan were then embedded throughout HCC in policies, plans and procedures.

3.1.1.21 Data Limitations

3.1.1.22 The CO₂ emissions attributed to Hampshire are taken from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) annual Local Authority CO₂ emissions data release²². The main data sources used for these are the UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory²³ and DECC's National Statistics of energy consumption for Local Authority areas²⁴. All emissions included in the national inventory are covered, except aviation, shipping and military transport, for which there is no obvious basis for allocation to local areas. Wherever possible, estimates are based on local data such as electricity and gas consumption, and emissions from sites where pollution is regulated. All emissions from energy production (e.g. from electricity generation or refineries) are allocated according to where energy is actually consumed by householders and businesses, rather than where the source of the energy produced is located. The remaining emissions are assigned to local areas on the basis of other local information such as traffic, population, employment and data on household fuel types.

3.1.1.23 The exact amount of climatic change experienced in Hampshire will depend on future emissions levels, and the impacts these changes are interlinked with wider social and economic trends.

3.1.1.24 The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09)²⁵ are probabilistic projections based on over 400 models of baseline weather data and give projections of changes to the UK climate up until the 2080s. Many of the physical processes that are parameterised in climate models are also involved in the physical feedbacks which determine the effect of increasing greenhouse gases on climate. Parameterisations are necessarily simplified estimates of how the real-world works; hence there is inherent uncertainty in the modelling approach. However, the UKCP09 projections systematically explore these uncertainties by varying parameters in the Met Office Hadley Centre climate model and include information from other climate models in order to quantify the uncertainty in climate predictions arising from parameterised processes²⁶.

21.[Hampshire Climate Change Action Plan: www3.hants.gov.uk/climatechange/environment-energy-climate-change-partnerships/adaptation-action-plan.htm]

22.[Local authority carbon dioxide emissions (DECC): www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates]

23.[<http://naei.defra.gov.uk/>]

24.[DECC: www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/about/statistics]

25.[UK Climate Projections: <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/>]

26.[ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/22968]

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Climate Change Act (2008)**
- **Climate Change Plan (2010)**
- **Climate Change Bill (2008)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (section 10) (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **National Climate Change Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Programme**
- **UK Climate Projects 2009 (UKCP09)**
- **Department of Energy and Climate Change Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions data**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Control of Pollution Act (1974)**
- **The Stern Review of the economics of climate change (2006)**
- **National Carbon Plan (2011)**
- **Environment 2010: Our future, our choice (2010)**
- **Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (1992)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.1.2 Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Introduction

- 3.1.2.1 This section looks at biodiversity. Biodiversity is concerned with the number and variety of species found within a specified geographic region.
- 3.1.2.2 Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)²⁷ states that 'every public body must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity'.
- 3.1.2.3 Section 41 of the NERC Act requires the Secretary of State (SoS) to publish a list of species and habitats which in the SoS's opinion are of principal importance for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Local authorities are required to take these into account within their operations and through the development of their Local Development Plans.
- 3.1.2.4 Regulation 9 (3) of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)²⁸ (also known as the Habitats Regulations, which is the UK translation of the Habitats Directive) provides that 'a competent authority, in exercising any of their functions, must have regard to the requirements of the European Directive so far as they may be affected by the exercise of those functions'.
- 3.1.2.5 The Habitat Regulations also provides strict provisions for the conservation of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna. Derogations set out within the regulations provides the basis of a licensing regime allowing an activity that would otherwise be an offence will be lawful if carried out in accordance with a licence.
- 3.1.2.6 The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP)²⁹ is the UK's government response to the Convention on Biological Diversity which was signed in June 1992. The UK BAP describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources as well as identifying a range of habitats and species of high priority for conservation and objectives, and targets are set for their maintenance and enhancement.
- 3.1.2.7 Issues of biodiversity are also considered within planning policy through the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)³⁰. The NPPF places clear responsibility on Local Planning Authorities to aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity and to encourage biodiversity in and around developments. NPPF ensures that local plans should reflect and be consistent with national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives, and should identify opportunities for enhancement. Local Plans should also indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites.

27.[Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents]

28.[Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations: www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made]

29.[UK Biodiversity Action Plan: www.ukbap.org.uk/]

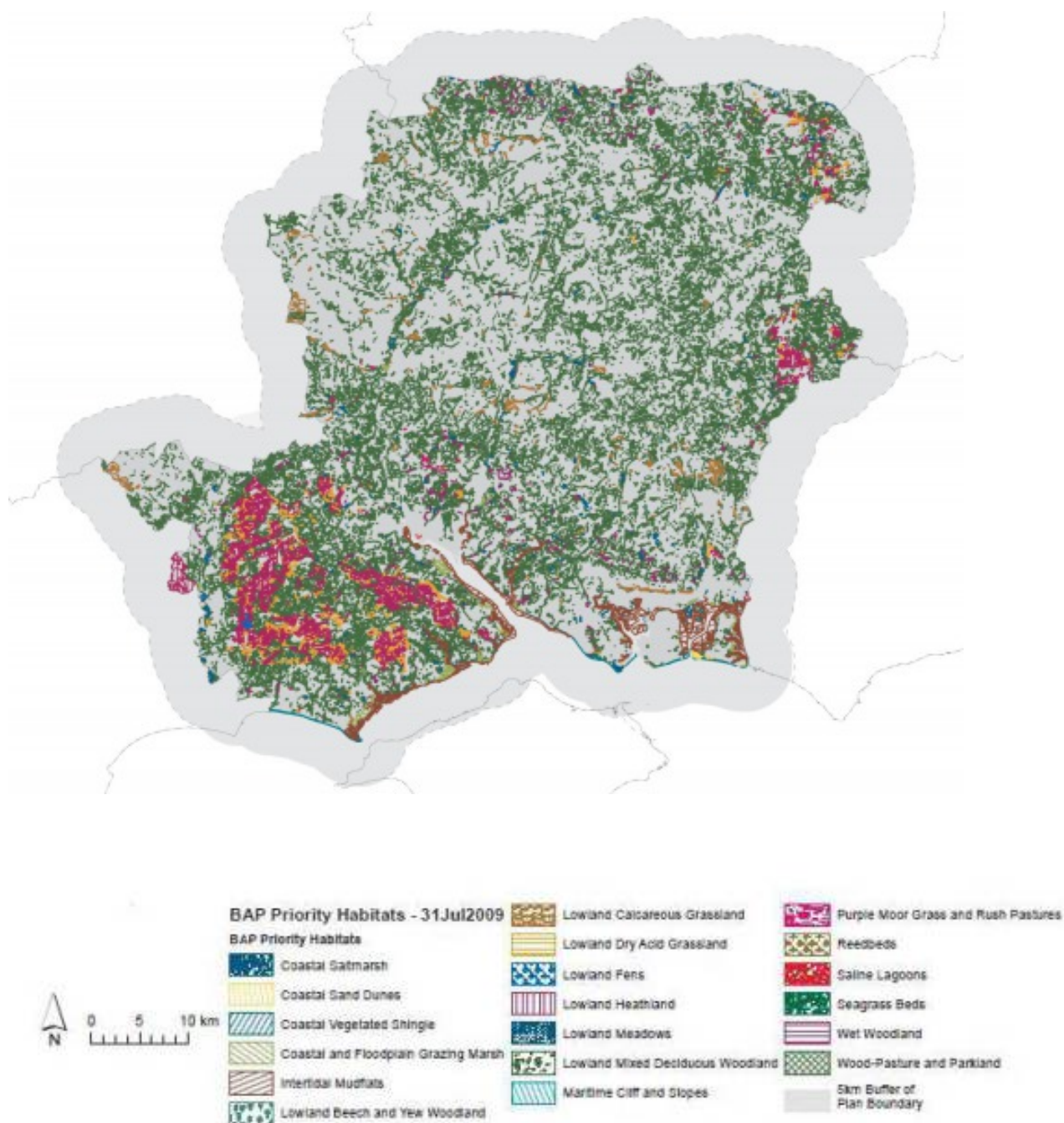
30.[Section 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/11481/143792.pdf]

3.1.2.8 Geodiversity is quite different to biodiversity, and is associated with the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes.

Biodiversity & Geodiversity Baseline in Hampshire

3.1.2.9 The county of Hampshire is one of the richest counties for wildlife in England, containing a diverse mosaic of habitats, including chalk downland, heathland, ancient woodland, river valleys, coastal habitats and the New Forest, one of the largest areas of semi-wilderness in England. The following map highlights BAP habitats in Hampshire.

Figure 3: Hampshire Nature Conservation - BAP Habitats



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.2.10 There are 943 priority species and 56 habitats of principal importance listed in section 41 of the NERC Act identifies all habitats and species that continue to be of conservation priority in the UK³¹. A significant proportion of these species are found in Hampshire, many also being afforded legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) 2010³².

3.1.2.11 There are a large number of sites designated for their importance for nature conservation in Hampshire, a breakdown of these is shown in the table below along with figures for the South East Region, England and the area they cover.

Table 3.3: Number of designated nature conservation sites and area covered (Hampshire and England) (hectares).

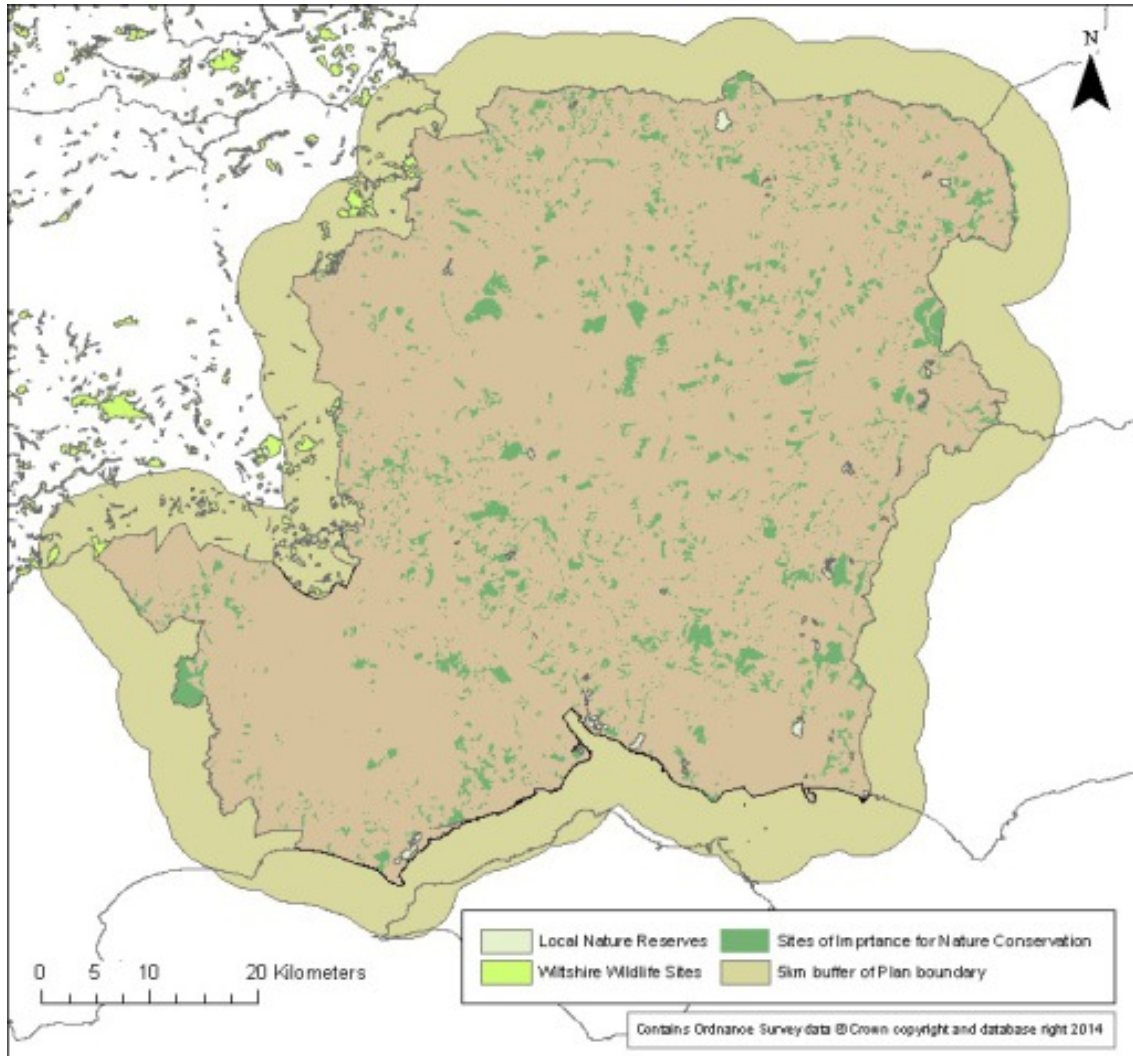
Total Number of Sites:						
	Special Protection Area	Special Area of Conservation	Ramsar	Site of Special Scientific Interest	National Nature Reserve	Local Nature Reserve
Hampshire	10	13	6	129	10	65
England	81	254	67	4,120	224	11,500
Total Area Covered by Sites (ha):						
Hampshire	41,791 (10.76)	37,093 (9.55)	36,993 (9.52)	50,555 (13.01)	12,173 (0.56)	2,365 (0.61)
England	671,436	846,231	317,217	1,082,126	96,630	37,587
<i>Source: Natural England (2009)</i>						

3.1.2.12 There are a large number of sites designated for their importance for nature conservation in Hampshire, a breakdown of these is shown in the table below along with figures for the South East Region, England and the area they cover. The following maps sets out Hampshire's nature conservation designations.

31.[Natural England: <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>]

32.[Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/pdfs/ukxi_20100490_en.pdf]

Figure 4: Hampshire Nature Conservation - Local Designations



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.2.13 The following map sets out national nature conservation designations in Hampshire.

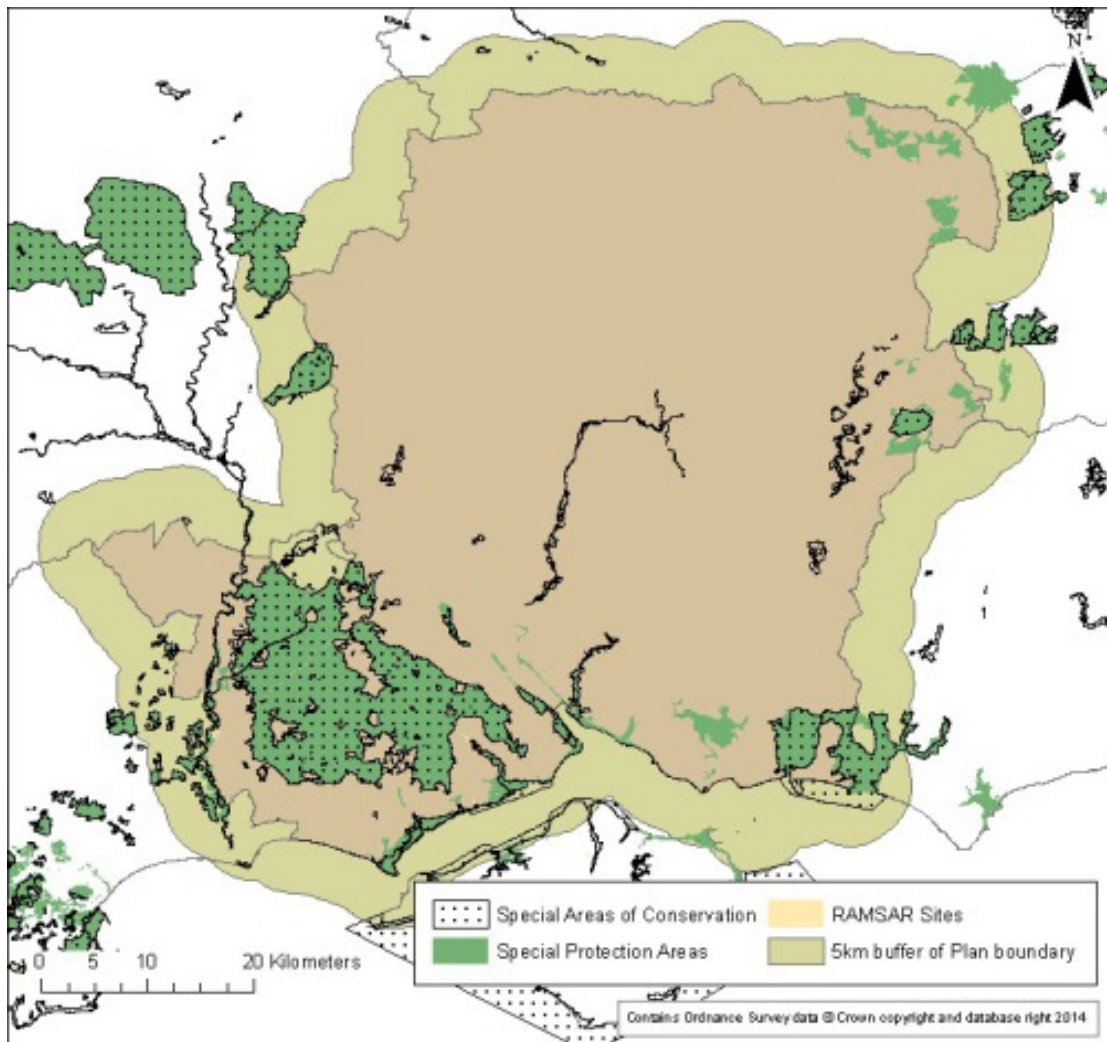
Figure 5: Hampshire Nature Conservation - National Designations



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.2.14 The following map sets out European nature conservation designations in Hampshire.

Figure 6: Hampshire Nature Conservation - European Designations



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.2.15 The condition of the Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) land in England is assessed by Natural England, using categories agreed across England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland through the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. There are six reportable condition categories:

- favourable;
- unfavourable recovering;
- unfavourable no change;
- unfavourable declining;
- part destroyed; and
- destroyed³³

3.1.2.16 The majority of SSSI's in Hampshire are seen as 'Unfavourable Recovering', meaning that SSSI units are not yet fully conserved but all the necessary management

33. [Natural England: www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/glossary.cfm]

measures are in place. Provided that the recovery work is sustained, the SSSI will reach favourable condition in time. The following table highlights SSSI condition in Hampshire.

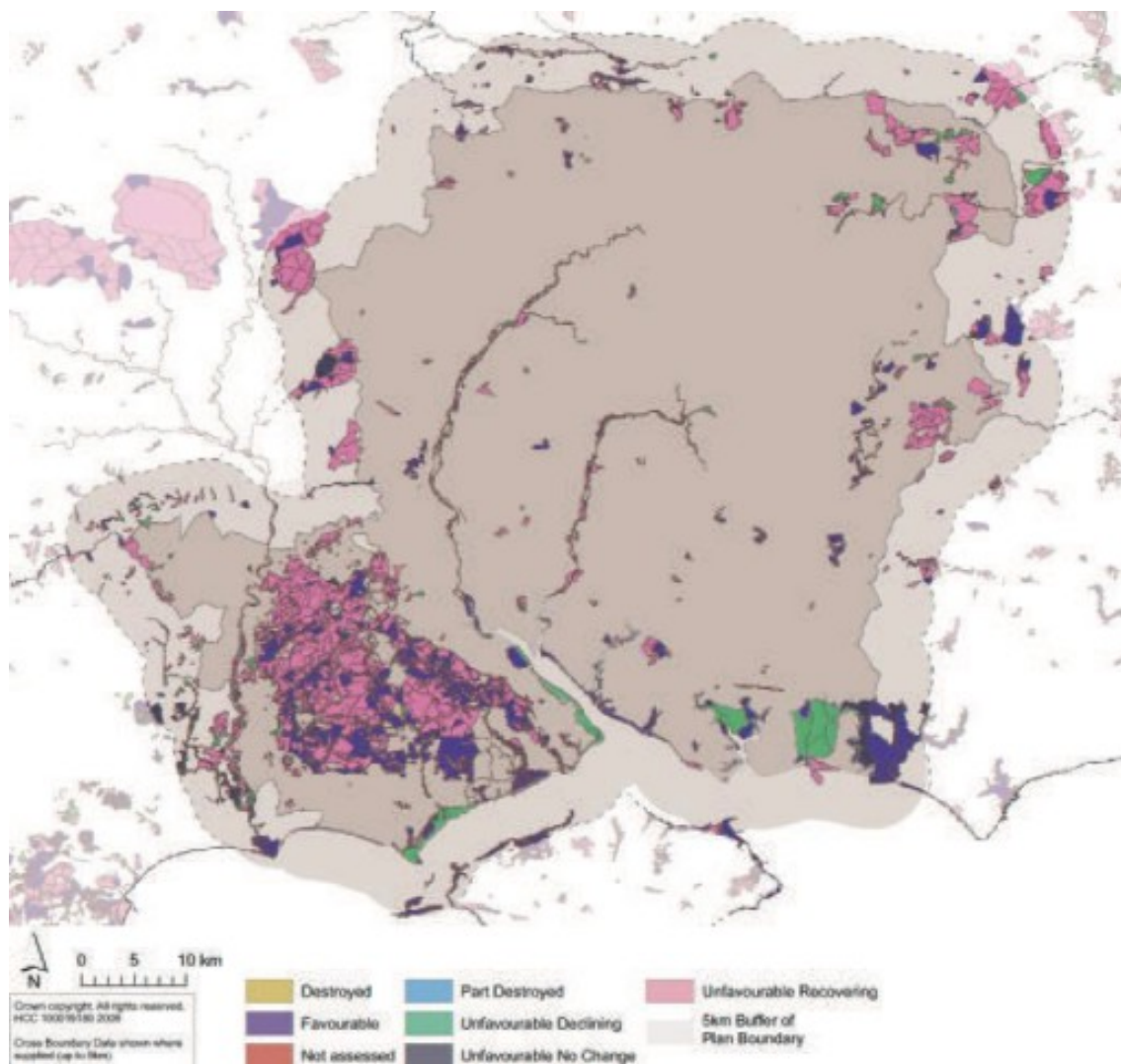
Table 3.4: Summary of the condition of SSSI's in Hampshire.

Favourable	Unfavourable Recovering	Unfavourable No Change	Unfavourable Declining	Destroyed/ Part Destroyed
42.05%	55.50%	1.34 %	1.07%	0.04%

Source: Natural England (2014)

3.1.2.17 According to Natural England, in recent years many sites with unfavourable no change and unfavourable declining have decreased, with a subsequent increase in the % of sites that area now favourable. However, some parts of the Thames Basin Heaths are under considerable stress from visitor and recreational impacts.

Figure 7: Hampshire Nature Conservation - SSSI Condition



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.2.18 Regionally Important Geological or Geomorphological Sites (RIGS) are sites of regional importance excluding SSSIs. RIGS are geological sites which are considered

important as an educational, historical and recreational resource. The designation of RIGS is one way of recognising and thereby protecting important Earth science and landscape features for the future³⁴. Hampshire currently has 3 sites designated as Local Geological Sites (synonymous with RIGS).

3.1.2.19 The geology of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight although relatively simple, comprising rocks and sediments from three periods of geological time (cretaceous, tertiary and quaternary)³⁵, represents one of the richest sequences of fossiliferous deposits in Europe.

Data limitations

3.1.2.20 The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC)³⁶ holds a very comprehensive information on biodiversity. However, no information is readily available on the impacts that development of minerals and waste sites have had on biodiversity. Data will be gathered in the future as part of the monitoring of the Minerals and Waste Plan.

Likely Future Conditions

3.1.2.21 Climate change is likely to have substantial implications on biodiversity and ecosystems including an increase in surface temperature, increase in sea level and temperature and changes in weather patterns. As a result of this climate change is forecasted to be the main driver in changing biodiversity, these changes include species distribution, population sizes, habitat loss and the timing of reproduction or migration events³⁷.

3.1.2.22 Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) have been identified throughout the South East, and strategic priorities in Hampshire have been identified collectively by the Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership. The 41 BOAs in Hampshire are those areas with the greatest opportunities for habitat restoration and creation and are promoted as such through Local Plans.

3.1.2.23 Hampshire County Council, along with individual organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT), National Trust, Farming & Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) and District and Borough Councils are involved in many projects to support biodiversity. For example HIWWT, who are dedicated to conserving, protecting and enhancing the local wildlife around Hampshire³⁸, manage over 37 wildlife reserves within Hampshire as part of a vision to create 'Living Landscapes' for the future including several sites which were formerly gravel pits.

3.1.2.24 The condition of SSSIs are likely to improve with SSSIs recovering to favourable condition meaning that the SSSI will soon be adequately conserved and is meeting its 'conservation objectives'.

34. [UKRIGS: www.ukrigs.org.uk/html/ukrigs.php?page=rigssites&menu=rigs]

35. [Natural England: www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/geodiversity/englands/counties/area_ID16.aspx]

36. [Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre: www.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/hbic.htm]

37. [Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals: www.cms.int/publications/pdf/CMS_ClimateChange.pdf]

38. [Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust: www.hwt.org.uk/pages/what-we-do.html]

- 3.1.2.25 Many habitats can be affected by policy changes and development or land management practices. Landscape level management plans such as the New Forest National Park management plan help provide guidance on how all competing land uses should be balanced to ensure that issues such as connectivity are properly addressed in land-use planning.
- 3.1.2.26 The development of minerals (or waste) sites has the potential to cause fragmentation or direct loss of habitat and its dependent species. Indirect effects on habitats and species may arise through hydrological changes, noise disturbance, or air, dust, light, odour or water pollution. However, development also provides many opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity, through habitat improvement and creation, and long term management. Worked mineral and waste sites can be restored to meet planning objectives, including the enhancement of biodiversity as part of aftercare and restoration schemes. This may include the creation of 'ecological networks' linking important habitats. All such issues would be considered in detail at the planning application stage.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

- 3.1.2.27 The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes a policy on the protection of habitats and species (Policy 3). The implementation of this policy will be considered in any guidance produced on oil and gas development. The work completed on Habitats Regulation Assessment of the Plan also looks at the potential impact on designated sites³⁹.
- 3.1.2.28 Hampshire's relatively high number of designated sites may restrict potential sites for oil or gas (and waste) development. The potential impact on important habitats and species in neighbouring counties will also have to be taken into account, particularly where sites are located close to the county boundary.
- 3.1.2.29 Many safeguarded sites are located in proximity or within designated areas.

39. [Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment work - Baseline, Record and Appendices (Hampshire Authorities, 2011-2013)]

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)**
- **The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (as amended) (2010)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Planning for a healthy environment: Good practice guide for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (2012)**
- **Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)**
- **Working with the Grain of Nature - taking it forward: Volume 1 (2006)**
- **New Forest National Park Management Plan (2010 - 2015)**
- **EU Landscape Convention 2007**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Habitats Regulation Assessment work (2013)**
- **The State of Hampshire's Biodiversity (2006)**
- **Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)**
- **Bonn Convention on Conservation or Migratory Species (1979_**
- **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially for waterfowl habitat (1971)**
- **Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (1998)**
- **Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy (2010)**
- **Nature in the New Forest: Action for Biodiversity (2012)**
- **Conserving Nature: Hampshire Corporate BAP (2008)**
- **Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (1992)**
- **Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.1.3 Landscape & Townscape

Introduction

- 3.1.3.1 This section is concerned with Hampshire's landscape. Hampshire's landscape is exceptional in terms of the national significance of its built, natural and historic environment. This is reflected in the establishment of two national parks within Hampshire, in the New Forest and the South Downs.
- 3.1.3.2 There are also designations for three Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the county. However, the landscape outside these designated areas is also important as they support more features of natural and cultural significance per square kilometre than are found within the designated areas. For this reason it is essential that the whole landscape is understood and valued for its intrinsic worth.
- 3.1.3.3 A broad definition of landscape is set out in the European Landscape Convention (ELC) "landscape means an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors". It is important to understand what is meant by 'landscape' as landscape is the context for, and consequence of, decision-making and provides the spatial framework through which we plan and manage change⁴⁰. The provisions of the Minerals & Waste Plan have the potential to have a direct or indirect impact on landscape and encompasses both townscape and seascape in its definition.
- 3.1.3.4 The National Planning Policy Framework considers issues associated with conserving and enhancing the natural environment⁴¹.

Landscape & Townscape Baseline for Hampshire

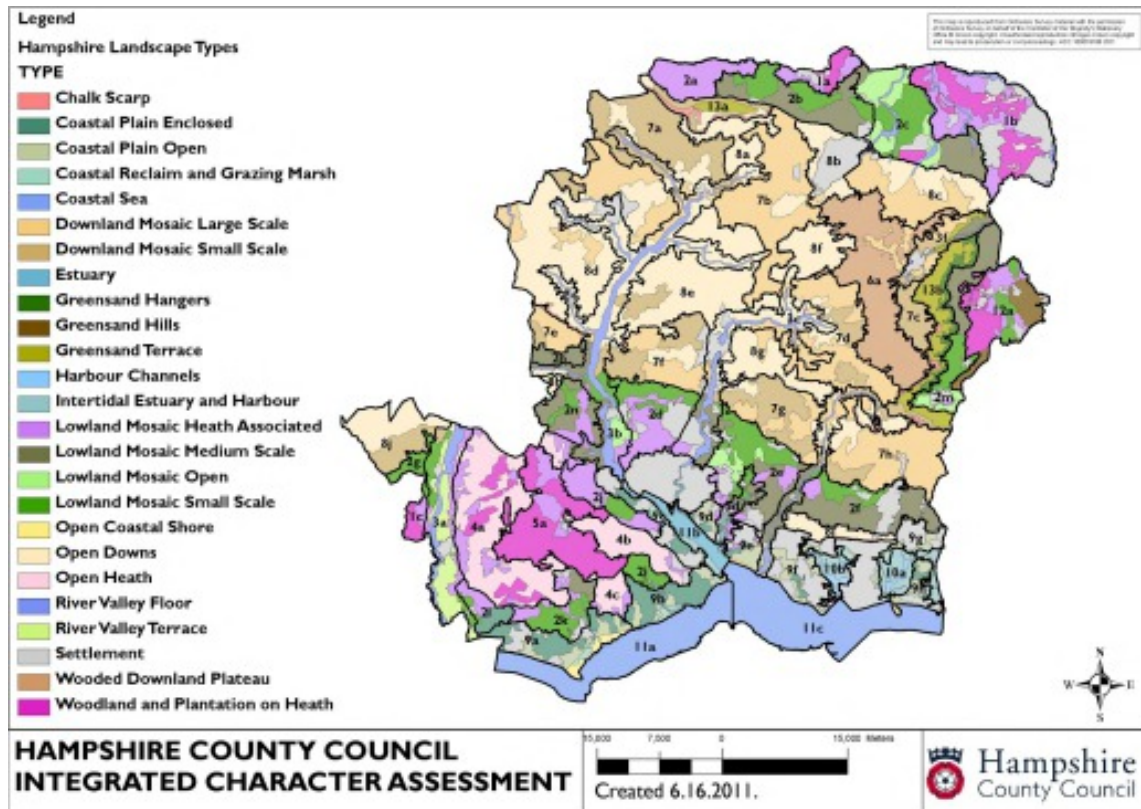
- 3.1.3.5 The Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (HICA)⁴², published in 2010 identified and described the diverse character and landscape of the County. There are now 25 Landscape Character Areas identified in the HICA. The following map sets out the ICA for Hampshire.

40. [Natural England 'Guidelines for implementing the European Landscape Convention (2009)]

41. [National Planning Policy Framework, section 11 (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2]

42. [Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment: www.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/hampshire-integrated-character-assessment.htm]

Figure 8: Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (HICA)



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.3.6 Around one third of the total geographical area of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan area is designated as a National Park or AONB. This also accounts for a large part of the area which will be covered by the implementation guidance which will be prepared.

3.1.3.7 There are three AONB designations in Hampshire located at:

- North Wessex Downs;
- Chichester Harbour; and
- Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs.

3.1.3.8 Each of the AONBs have their own Management Plans which were reviewed in 2014. The Chichester Harbour⁴³ and Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire⁴⁴ AONBs Management Plans have been adopted by Hampshire County Council. The North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan is currently in production.

3.1.3.9 The adjoining South Downs National Park published their 'Partnership Management Plan'⁴⁵ in 2013.

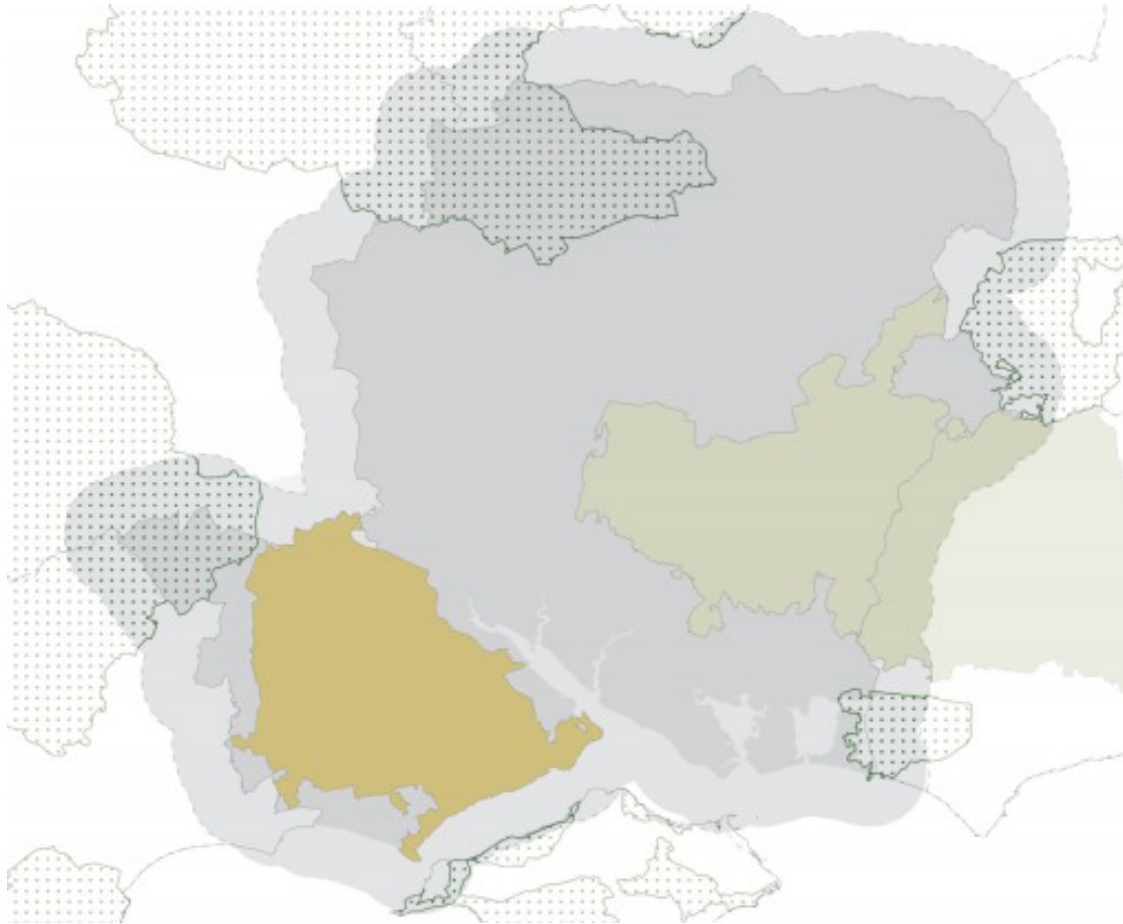
3.1.3.10 The following map sets out protected landscapes in Hampshire.

43.[Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan: www.conservancy.co.uk/assets/assets/CHC%20Management%20Plan%20Final%202014.pdf]

44.[Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire AONB Management Plan: www.ccwwdaonb.org.uk/docs/ManagementPlan/ManagementPlanFull.pdf]

45.[South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan: www.southdowns.gov.uk/about-us/management-plan]

Figure 9: Hampshire Landscape and Townscape - Protected Landscapes



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

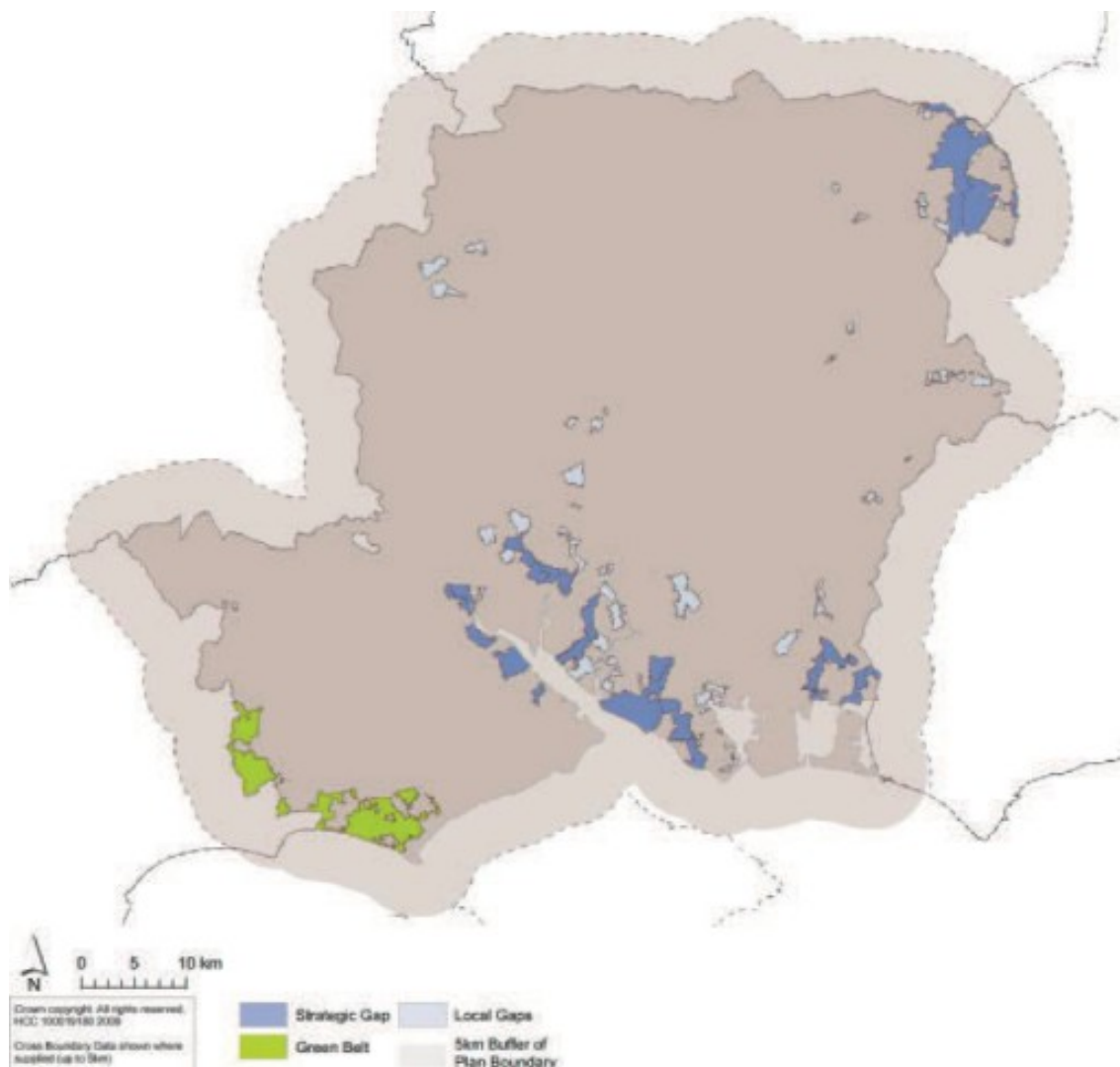
3.1.3.11 The New Forest National Park has the highest proportion of area in international nature conservation designations of any National Park. It is also the smallest National Park; and is under intense pressure. The South Downs National Park was designated in 2010 and became the Planning Authority in April 2011. The SDNP is an adjoining minerals and waste planning authority for the area covered by the proposed implementation guidance.

3.1.3.12 Green Belt and strategic gaps are designated to prevent urban sprawl and settlement coalescence. Protecting the rural character by restricting development is a by-product of the green belt, not a purpose behind its designation. For example, strategic gaps may still incorporate development albeit vast areas of open and low density development (such as an airfield). In addition, Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) published national mapping of tranquillity (October 2006)⁴⁶.

46.[CPRE: www.cpre.org.uk/what-we-do/countryside/tranquil-places/in-depth/item/1688-how-we-mapped-tranquillity]

3.1.3.13 The following map sets out local landscape types in Hampshire, including Hampshire's only Green Belt and allocated strategic and local gaps.

Figure 10: Hampshire Landscape and Townscape - Local Landscape Types



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.1.3.14 Since 1960, tranquil areas in Hampshire have reduced by 35% over a 30 year period. In 1990, tranquil areas were largely concentrated around the east of the County, in the Downland to the west and in parts of the New Forest. The least tranquil areas were found in a wide band in the centre of the Hampshire area extending from Portsmouth and Southampton towards Winchester and Andover and along the M27 motorway. The loss of tranquillity between 1960 and 1990 was greatest in the south east of England (35%) compared to the north west which experienced the lowest change (9%).

3.1.3.15 Mineral workings such as oil or gas sites are restored to beneficial after uses such as agriculture, forestry, recreation or wildlife habitat. The last time a restoration survey was undertaken a total of 344 hectares of minerals workings in Hampshire had been restored to an acceptable after use between 1994 and 2000, of which 50% was restored to agriculture⁴⁷.

Data Limitations

- 3.1.3.16 An update of the national survey of land for mineral workings, due in 2006, has not been commissioned by the Government and a survey is long overdue to address the success or otherwise of current restoration and aftercare policies.
- 3.1.3.17 The mapping data used for this baseline predates a number of Local Plans adopted in 2006, and there may be boundary changes in relation to the location of designated strategic gaps in future as a result.

Likely future conditions

- 3.1.3.18 A strong land-use policy framework already exists for these protected areas, concerned with controlling the type and extent of development in a way that does not detract from their special qualities. Further land-use policies are included in the Management Plans for AONBs, and National Parks, and landscape and visual impacts are material planning considerations.
- 3.1.3.19 The NPPF⁴⁸ gives high priority to conserving and enhancing the land, specifically its character, within the New Forest National Park. Further, the adopted Minerals & Waste Plan contains a policy on the protection of designated landscapes.
- 3.1.3.20 The New Forest National Park Management Plan (2010 - 2015) includes objectives to restore, extend or enhance large scale landscapes and semi-natural habitats of the New Forest, where character or condition has been lost or degraded⁴⁹.
- 3.1.3.21 Landscapes are dynamic and can be changed by a variety of physical, environmental and man-made influences. Positive and negative changes on the landscape can be imposed by a number of factors including:
- environmental influences such as climate change which may change the type of agricultural crops in future;
 - erosion of character from the loss of landscape features as a result of development pressures; New European and National policies, for example new agri-environment schemes (AES) that may have a positive impact on the landscape;
 - a crisis in agriculture due to globalisation and cheap prices of commodities, leading to a decline in the British livestock sector and a potential rise in a new novel crops and uses; and
 - initiatives such as The Thames Basin Heaths SPA Forest Design Plan⁵⁰ aim to set the vision for the management and future character of heathland and forest landscape areas.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

- 3.1.3.22 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes policies on the protection of the designated landscapes (Policy 4) and the countryside (Policy 5). These will need

47.[Survey of Land for Mineral Workings in England 2000, DTLR May 2002]

48.[National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 155: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf]

49.[New Forest National Park Plan Management Plan 2010 - 2015: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/downloads/download/38/management_plan]

50.[Thames Basin Forest Design Plan South East England Forest District 2007-2037]

to be taken into consideration when determining whether a proposal should be granted planning permission, depending on their location. The oil and gas development SPG will need to provide more guidance on the implementation of this policy for oil or gas developments.

3.1.3.23 The distinctiveness of Hampshire's towns and landscape need to be given full consideration when evaluating minerals and waste developments. Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely visual impact of the proposed development and its impact on, and the need to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape or townscape.

3.1.3.24 The following table sets out the tolerance of the landscape character to minerals and waste activities.

Table 3.5: Tolerance of landscape character components to minerals and waste activities (generic landscape characteristics that are most and least sensitive to minerals and waste proposals)

Character Component	Components with least tolerance	Components with most tolerance
Physical		
Soils	Associated with high grade agricultural, or types that are difficult to restore/recreate the profiles of. Ones which support a high capacity of one or several functions including biodiversity, food/biomass production, water/hydrological influence.	Previously extracted areas, types that are relatively easy to recreate soil profiles, existing contaminated soils. Ones which are supporting a function which is at odds with the most suitable functions.
Landcover	Landcover patterns which are already fragmented, intricate, small scale, older stand types.	Large extensive tracts of single landcover type that are at odds with management objectives, simple / limited composition of type which is relatively young / immature or types which are fast growing / shorter time to reach climax vegetation.
Landform	Flat especially land raising, extraction sites), high and prominent landform, short landcover type. Ones which are rich in desirable mineral resources. Landforms with naturally distinctive profiles, river valleys and dip and scarp slope systems.	Landscapes with existing man made landforms. Landscapes with lake/pond systems (extraction sites).
Experiential		
Tranquillity	Remote, rural, inherently quiet, landscapes. Dark night skies.	Disturbed landscapes by other man made influences. Non tranquil areas.
Access	Sites with long operation periods in areas with plenty of existing access facilities / type. Severance and fragmentation of routes and access opportunities during operation.	Sites with short operation time-spans. Restoration criteria can bring increased availability of access opportunities, therefore reducing sensitive to minerals and waste operations.
Biodiversity		
	Habitats which are difficult to restore. Older more ancient habitats.	Habitats and plant communities which can be recreated rapidly.
Historic environment		
Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC)	Older more complex landscapes or remnant individual types or assemblages that are rare survivals. Designed parklands.	Historic landscape patterns which can most easily be restored e.g. young, small, non treed hedgerow field boundaries.

Archaeology	Considered as irreplaceable, finite, or not possible to recreate in true sense.	
Built environment	Considered as irreplaceable, finite, or not possible to recreate in true sense. Indirect effect of works traffic on settlements.	
<i>Source: Hampshire County Council</i>		

- 3.1.3.25 When considering the development of oil or gas sites, the potential impact on designated landscapes, landscape character as well as the potential visual impact of the site on its surroundings will need to be considered. This will take place at the planning application stage.
- 3.1.3.26 Careful site selection and appropriate orientation of the infrastructure's footprint together with appropriate screening (e.g. tree planting) can help to minimise any potential adverse impacts of oil and gas development. In some cases, if facilities are sited in an industrial setting remote from residential areas, impacts are likely to be minimal.
- 3.1.3.27 Minerals and waste developments have the opportunity to introduce and develop green infrastructure. Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) adopted its Green Infrastructure Strategy in June 2010⁵¹.
- 3.1.3.28 Green infrastructure can be defined as the network of greenspaces, landscapes and natural elements that intersperse and connect our cities, towns and villages. More than this, it is a holistic approach to viewing the natural environment which acknowledges the multiple benefits and vital functions it provides for the economy, wildlife, local people and communities alike - including local climate and air quality amelioration, floodplain management, and coastal sea defence. The NPPF defines green infrastructure as a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure can also introduce opportunities for focal points for community activities and recreation, as well as promoting healthy living. Minerals and waste development may provide an opportunity to introduce new green infrastructure to Hampshire's environment.

51.[PUSH Green Infrastructure Strategy: www.push.gov.uk/push_gi_strategy_adopted_june_10-3.pdf]

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment (2010)
- South Downs Integrated Character Assessment: Technical Report (2005)
- Hampshire Landscape Strategy (2000)
- New Forest National Park Management Plan (2009)
- South Downs National Park Management Plan (2013)
- PUSH Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)
- European Landscape Convention (ELC) UK 2007
- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)
- All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)

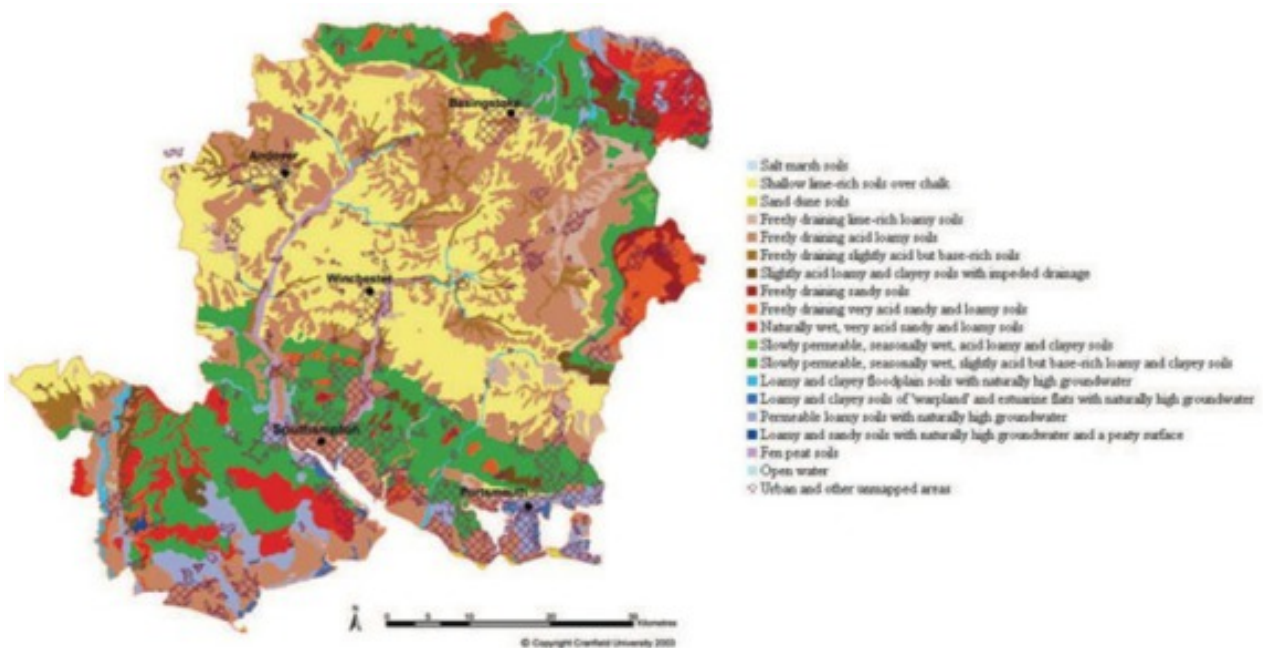
3.1.4 Soils

Introduction

3.1.4.1 The interface of the Earth's lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere is known as the pedosphere, it is the outer most layer of the earth's crust and composed of soil. Soil is a valuable and finite resource which covers a large section of the surface of the earth and supports the diverse life forms.

3.1.4.2 Hampshire's rich and diverse range of soils have developed over the last 10,000 years, influenced by the gradual evolution of the county's communities. These soils perform a range of essential functions which underpin Hampshire's environment, society and economy, yet they are vulnerable to various modern-day pressures which can destroy them in relatively short periods of time. The following map is from the Soils Study⁵² undertaken for Hampshire County Council and highlights the distribution of soil types in Hampshire.

Figure 11: Hampshire Soils - Distribution of Soil Types



(Source: Cranfield University Soils Study for Hampshire County Council (2003))

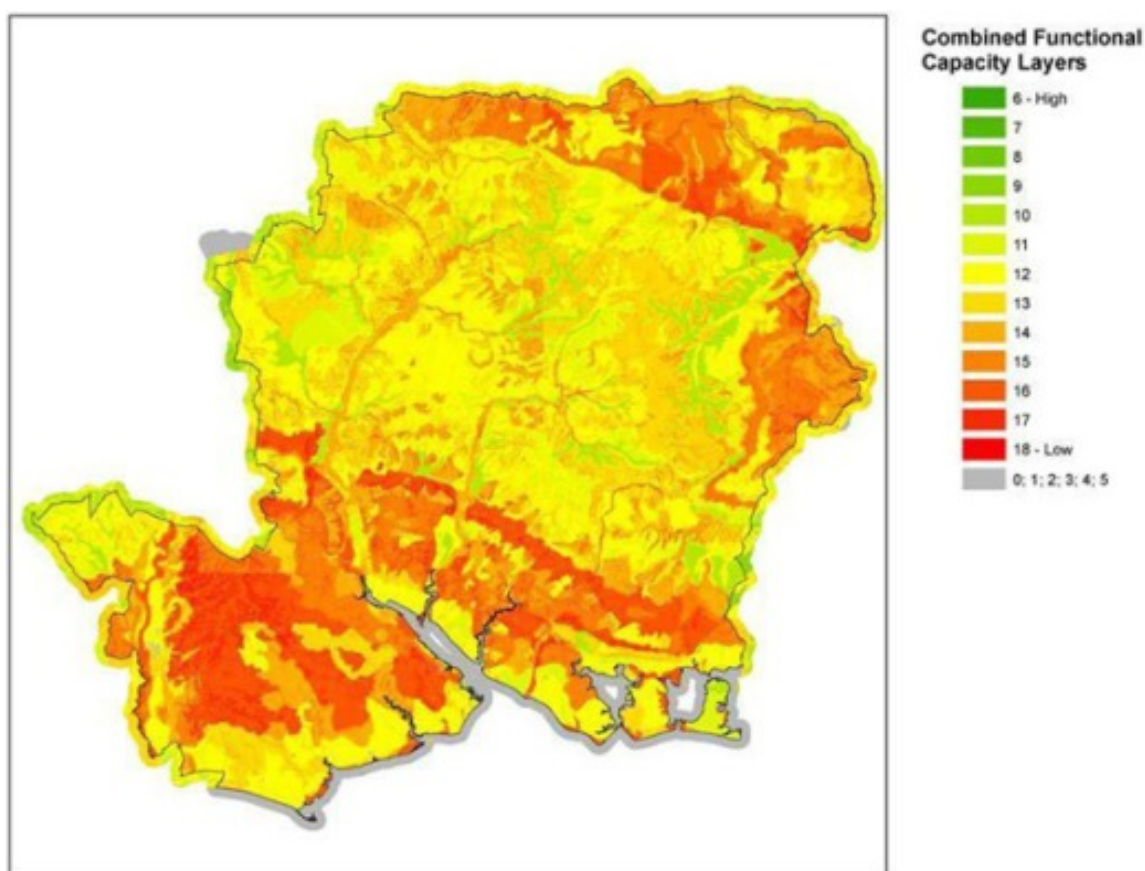
3.1.4.3 Soils within Hampshire help support the production of biomass such as food and timber production. Other functions for Hampshire's soils include the supporting of biodiversity conservation; a platform for development such as a stable foundation for buildings and roads and in some cases provides protective cover for archaeological remains and other forms of cultural heritage.

3.1.4.4 The following map highlights aggregate soil functional capacity map and provides one insight into which soils within the county are most flexible and capable of supplying the widest range of function-related ecological and economic services and therefore have the highest overall value. The implication is that these soils should be selected

52.[Hampshire Soils Study: www.hants.gov.uk/environment/soils/]

protected from development and other destructive forms of land use. Well drained deep loamy soils on flat land account for most of the areas coloured green.

Figure 12: Aggregate Soil Functional Capacity



(Source: tbc)

3.1.4.5 However the map also has a number of limitations. For example, the map implies that those soils with higher scores and therefore lowest aggregate functional capacity are of little value. However many are of value for particular specific functions and uses. An obvious example is the group of acid heathland soils that support the New Forest's lowland heath that is of international ecological significance. Soils are multi-functional and provide a wide range of services and are difficult to represent this in one map.

3.1.4.6 The National Planning Policy Framework includes requirements on the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment⁵³. This includes soils.

Soil Baseline in Hampshire

3.1.4.7 The diversity of soil types in Hampshire has implications for agricultural activities.

3.1.4.8 A report by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food (MAFF)⁵⁴ identified the physical factors influencing agricultural production namely:

- climate;

53. [National Planning Policy Framework, section 11 (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2]

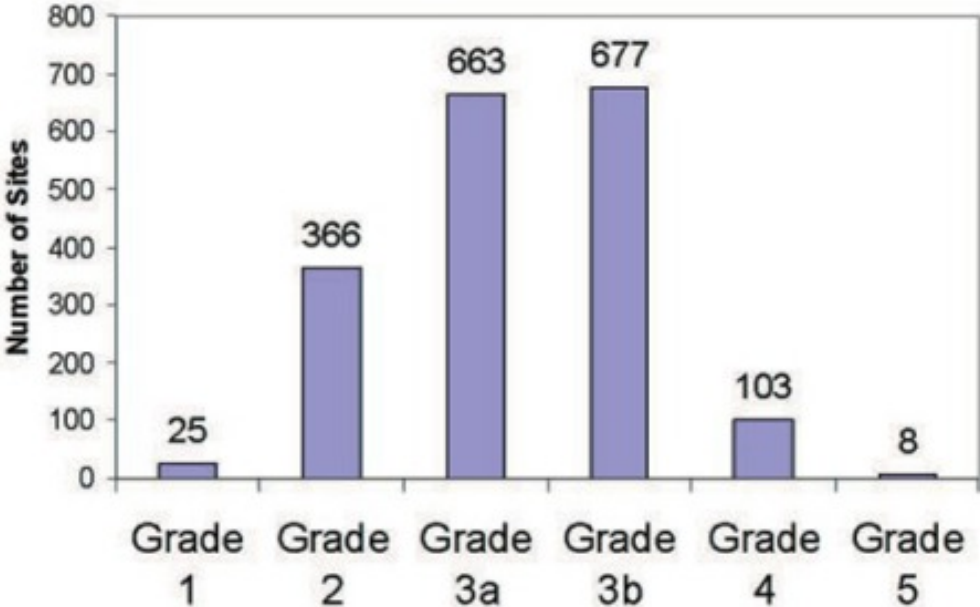
54. [DEFRA: www.defra.gov.uk/farm/environment/land-use/pdf/alc-guidelines-1988.pdf]

- site; and
- soil.

3.1.4.9 These factors together with interactions between them form the basis for classifying agricultural land into one of five grades - Grade 1 land being of excellent quality and Grade 5 land of very poor quality. Best and most versatile agricultural land' is considered to be Grades 1, 2 and 3a.

3.1.4.10 The following chart highlights agricultural land classifications in Hampshire.

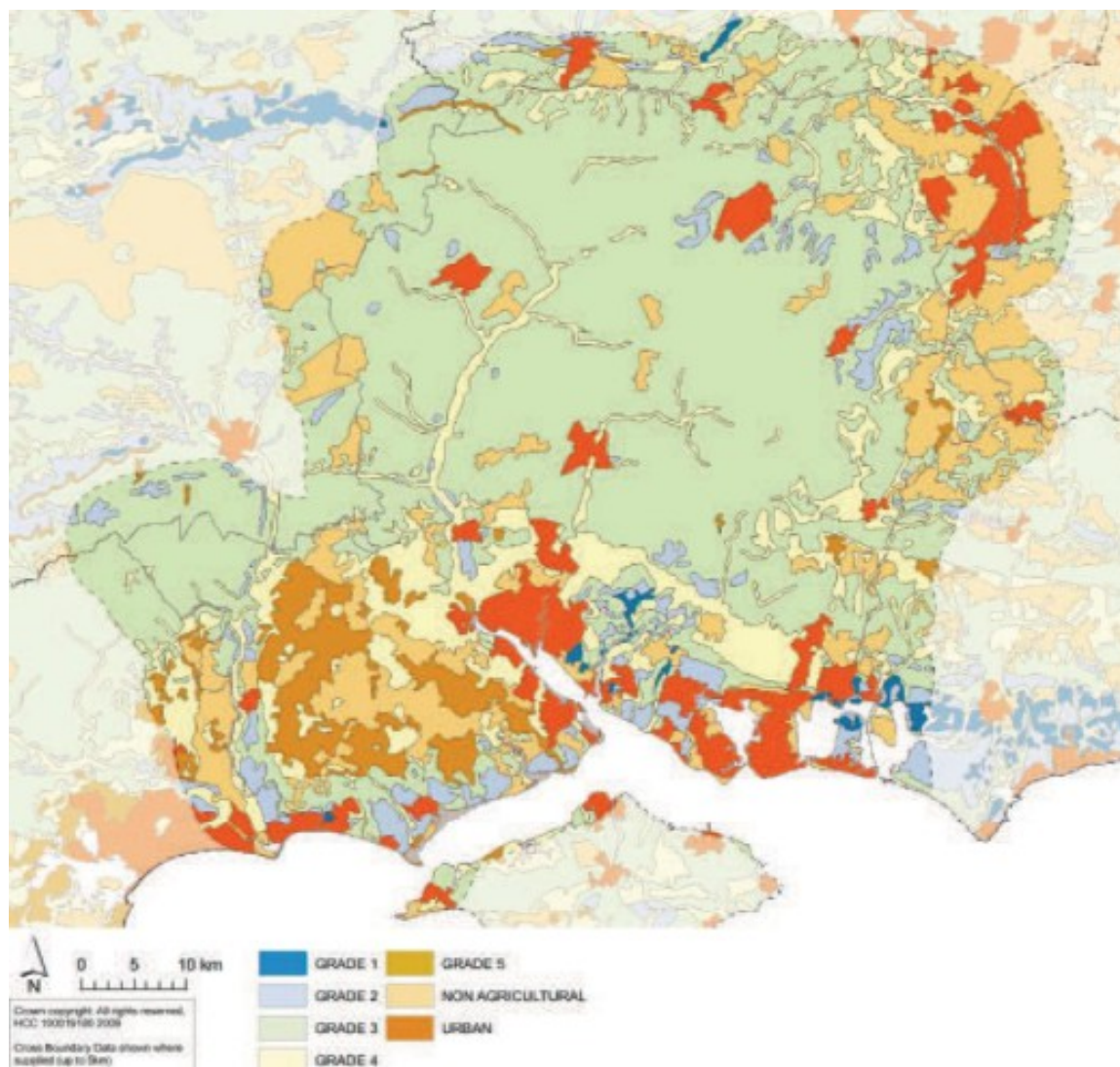
Figure 13: Agricultural Land Classification in Hampshire by grade



(Source: tbc)

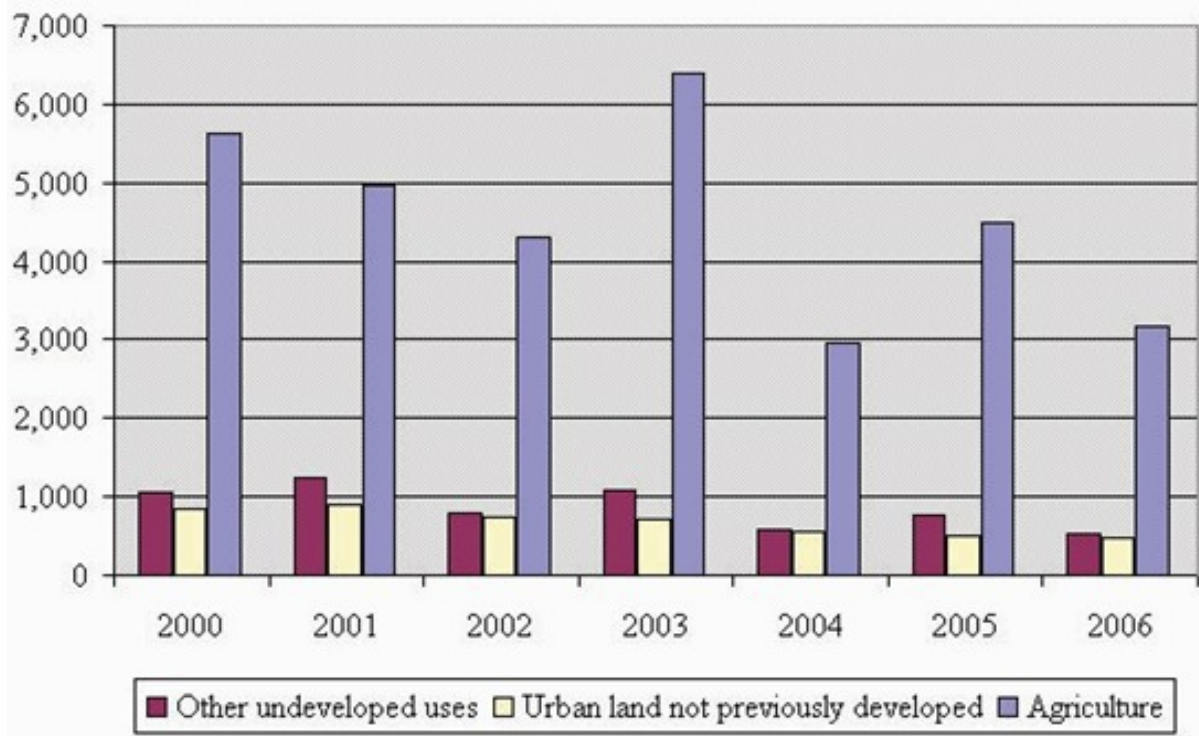
3.1.4.11 The chart highlights that the majority of agricultural land in Hampshire is classified as Grade 3. Almost 60% of graded agricultural land in Hampshire is considered to be 'best and most versatile agricultural land', this is predominantly found in the districts of Basingstoke & Deane, Test Valley and Winchester. The very best agricultural grade land is also found within the south Hampshire coastal plain east of Southampton Water. These are considered to be of regional importance and can coincide with sand and gravel deposits. The following map highlights agricultural land classifications in Hampshire.

Figure 14: Hampshire Soils - Agricultural Land Classifications



(Source: tbc)

3.1.4.12 Net loss of soils to development is one of the UK Government's Quality of Life Counts indicators. Soil is currently being lost to commercial, industrial, domestic, agricultural and other undeveloped uses across the country. This can greatly affect both the chemical and physical properties of soil and may have significant impacts on the surrounding environment. The following chart shows the level of soils which are lost to developed and undeveloped uses in England.

Figure 15: Soil lost to developed and undeveloped uses in England

(Source: Environment Agency (Communities & Local Government data) (2007))

Data Limitations

3.1.4.13 There does not appear to be county level data available on soil loss. Only national data is available.

Likely Future Conditions

3.1.4.14 There are a range of pressures on Hampshire's soils such as soil erosion, compaction, nutrient loss and pressures caused by development. Climate change is likely to increase pressure on soil. An increase in soil erosion is likely to be due to increased wind speeds, rising sea levels and increased flooding events.

3.1.4.15 With increasing development in Hampshire and in the wider South East, it is likely that threats to soil will increase as a result of soil compaction and soil sealing with impermeable construction materials such as tarmac and asphalt. This will prevent water filtering into the soil, increase surface run-off and promote soil erosion and the likelihood of flooding.

3.1.4.16 There is a large threat of soil loss as a result of agriculture, with 3,180 hectares lost in 2006 as a result of agricultural activities. Figure 15 'Soil lost to developed and undeveloped uses in England' highlights a general decline in soil loss through developed and undeveloped uses since 2000. As this trend is likely to continue, less soil is likely to be lost in the future.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

- 3.1.4.17 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes a policy on the protection of soils (Policy 8). This will need to be taken into consideration when determining whether a proposal should be granted planning permission where soils may be impacted. The oil and gas development SPG will need to provide more guidance on the implementation of this policy for oil or gas developments.
- 3.1.4.18 When operators are considering the location of oil or gas sites, they should aim to avoid locating development on the 'Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land' as set out in the adopted Plan. However, may prove to be challenging, although it is important to recognise that this only includes agricultural land which is graded.
- 3.1.4.19 The prospect of restoring minerals sites may be seen as a challenging opportunity by some. The vast majority of existing mineral sites in Hampshire have planned, partially completed, or have completed restoration projects which involve converting or returning the land back to agricultural, woodland, forestry or land suitable for nature conservation.
- 3.1.4.20 Contaminated soil waste taken from a site must be remediated before it can be used again, once treated and fully remediated the soil can be transferred back to its original site or used to restore other sites such as disused mineral workings.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **An Audit of Hampshire's Soils - A Summary (HCC February 2004)**
- **Protecting Hampshire's Soil: Development of a soil function - based methodology. A report to Hampshire County Council and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs; T.R.F Thompson and I. Truckell, May 2004**
- **Soil Strategy for England (2007)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.1.5 Cultural Heritage (including Architectural and Archaeological Heritage)

Introduction

3.1.5.1 This section considers cultural heritage in Hampshire, including architectural and archaeological heritage and historic landscape character.

3.1.5.2 The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Convention (1972)⁵⁵ defines the scope for what is considered cultural heritage to include monuments, groups of buildings, and sites (including archaeological sites). It is important to protect architectural and archaeological heritage as it contributes to sense of place and local identity, the quality of life, recreation, education, and the tourist industry. In addition it contains intellectual knowledge, the study of which reveals the human story and the evolution of Hampshire.

3.1.5.3 There are a variety of different designation types used to protect cultural heritage, these include:

- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Historic Parks and Gardens;
- Scheduled Monuments;
- Historic Battlefields;
- Protected Wreck sites; and
- World Heritage Sites.

3.1.5.4 The National Planning Policy Framework includes policy on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment⁵⁶.

Cultural Heritage Baseline in Hampshire

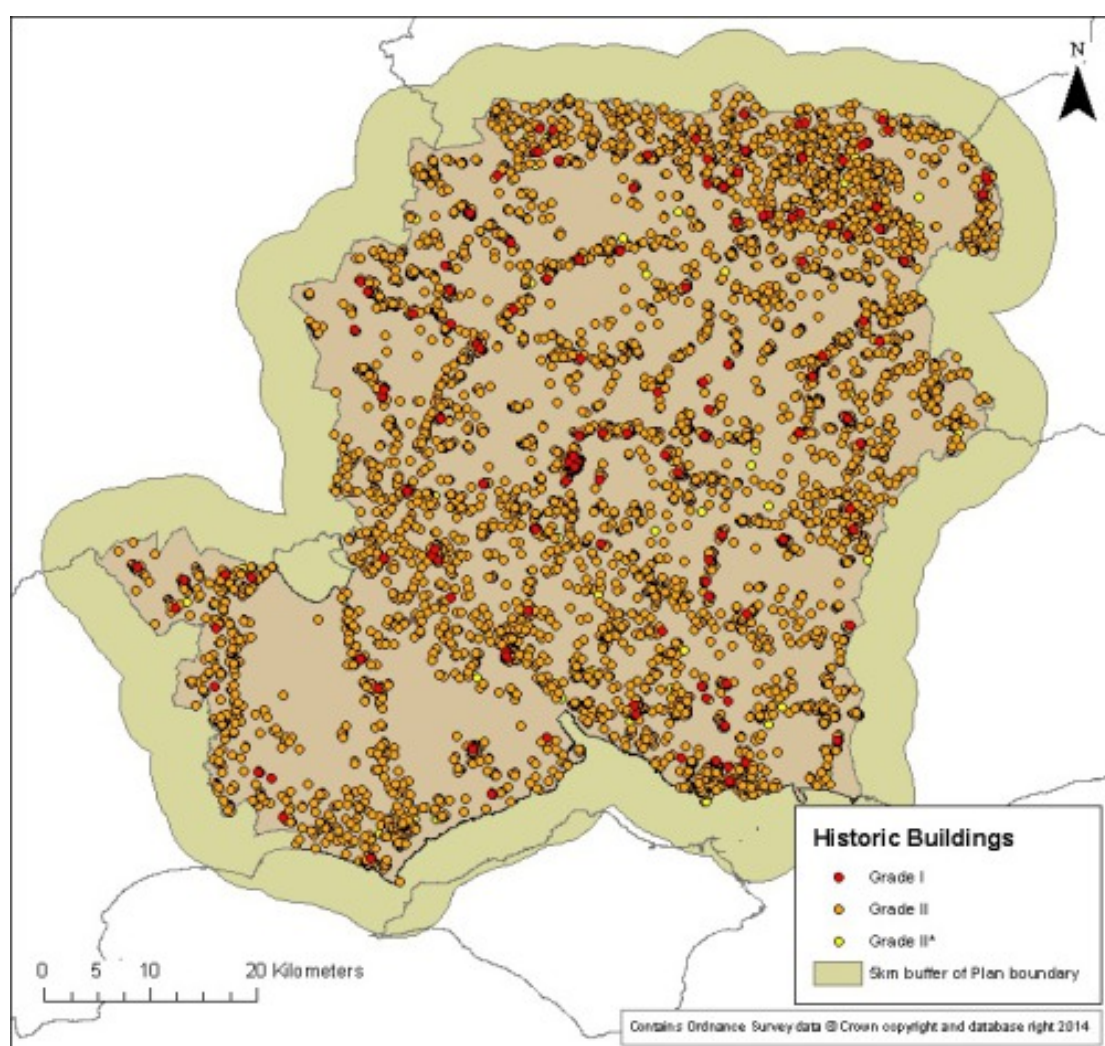
3.1.5.5 Hampshire has a rich historic environment, which encompasses archaeological sites, historic buildings and settlements, historic landscape, and parks and gardens. These assets range from individual artefacts, through sites and buildings, to extensive landscapes, and range in date from the early prehistoric to the late 20th century.

3.1.5.6 There are over 18,000 historic buildings records within Hampshire's County Council's Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR)⁵⁷, of which over 13,000 relate to statutory Listed Buildings. The vast majority of Listed Buildings are Grade II Listed Buildings. Approximately 6% of these are Grade I or II* as shown in the following map.

55. [UNESCO: <http://whc.unesco.org/>]

56. [National Planning Policy Framework, section 12 (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2]

57. [Hampshire County Council Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record: www.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/historic-buildings-register.htm]

Figure 16: Hampshire Cultural Heritage - Historic Buildings

(Source: tbc) (Please note, historic buildings contained within the Wiltshire part of the New Forest National Park are not included in the above map - please see data limitations).

3.1.5.7 Test Valley and Winchester have the highest number of listed buildings of all the Districts and Boroughs Council areas in Hampshire. This is highlighted in the following table which shows the distribution of listed buildings across Hampshire.

Table 3.6: The distribution of listed buildings across Hampshire (2014)

	Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II	Total (2014)
Basingstoke & Deane	32	57	1,517	1,606
East Hampshire	15	67	1,260	1,342
Eastleigh	0	9	172	181
Fareham	4	20	408	432
Gosport	3	12	163	178
Hart	13	40	851	904
Havant	1	5	235	242
New Forest	24	66	1,393	1,483
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-
Rushmoor	4	3	88	95

Southampton	-	-	-	-
Test Valley	21	98	1,970	2,089
Winchester	66	123	2,066	2,255
Total	183	500	10,123	10,807
<i>Source: Hampshire County Council (National Heritage list for England) (2014)</i>				

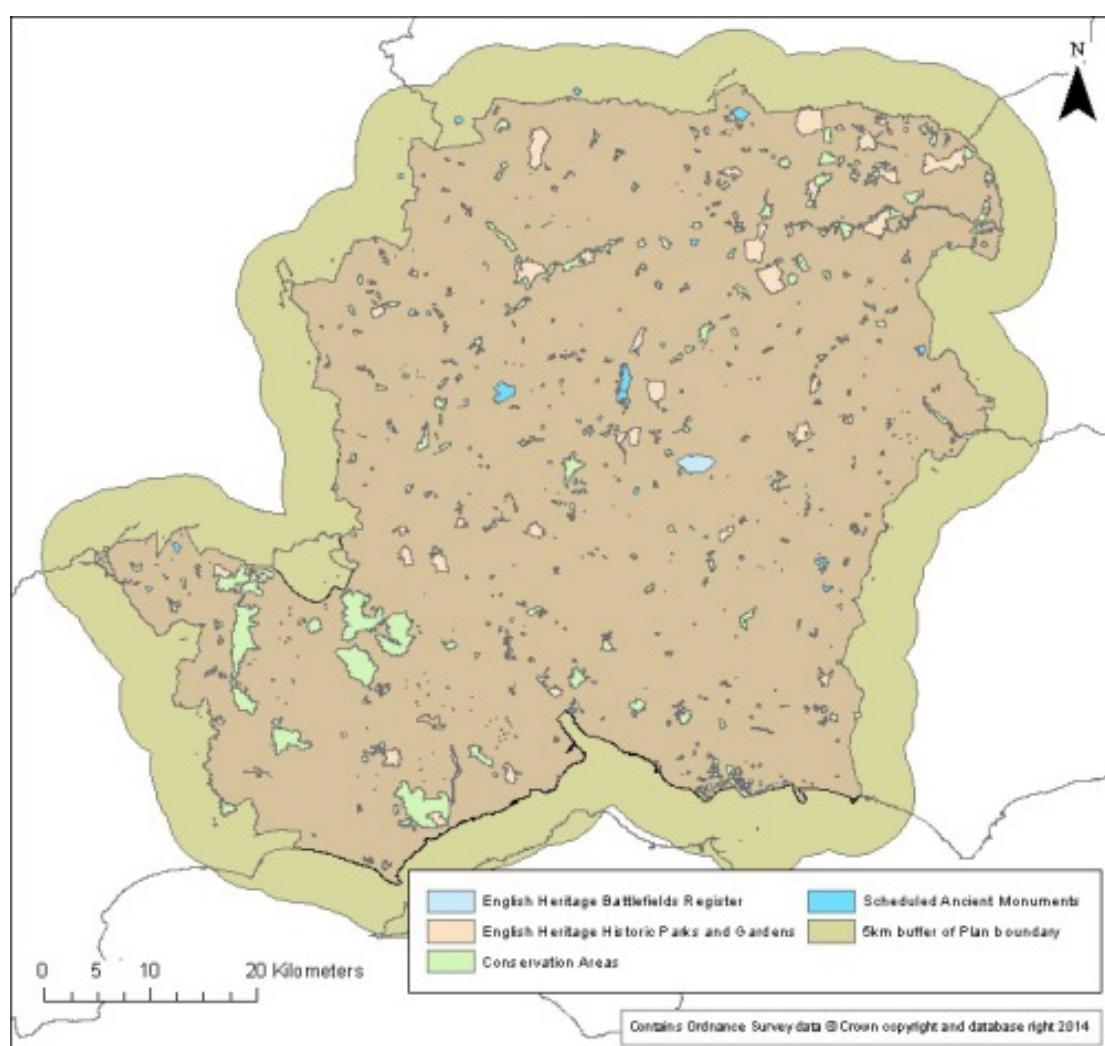
3.1.5.8 There are currently 24 listed buildings and 55 monuments in Hampshire currently on the Heritage at Risk Register provided by English Heritage⁵⁸.

3.1.5.9 Within Hampshire, listed buildings considered as 'agricultural' include barns, granaries, cowsheds etc. This represents approximately 13% of the total number of listed buildings. However, this is likely to be an underestimation and a significant number of historic farm complexes which contribute to the Hampshire landscape are both unrecorded and unprotected⁵⁹.

3.1.5.10 Hampshire contains 301 designated Conservation Areas. These areas are usually located in historic urban areas and the core of historic villages. Conservation Areas are designated by Local Planning Authorities as 'areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'. The largest number of Conservation Areas are in Hart District and the New Forest District. The location of Conservation Areas, alongside other elements of the historic environment are highlighted in the following map.

58.[Heritage at Risk Register, (English Heritage, 2013)]

59.[Historic Farm Buildings in Hampshire (Hampshire County Council, 2006)]

Figure 17: Hampshire Cultural Heritage - Historic Environment

(Source: tbc) (Please note, scheduled ancient monuments contained within the Wiltshire part of the New Forest National Park are not included in the above map - please see data limitations).

3.1.5.11 There are over 47,000 archaeological records on the Hampshire AHBR. Among these are 807 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, which are sites of national importance and protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Many of the sites are buried, but others can survive as earthworks, ruins or landscape features. These include some of the iconic sites of Hampshire, such as Silchester Roman town, chalk down Hillforts, the Roman roads that mark the landscape, and ancient burial mounds. A recent study of the archaeology of the gravel bearing areas has improved our understanding of the archaeological potential of Hampshire.

3.1.5.12 Hampshire also hosts 62 registered Parks and Gardens of special historic interest and one registered Historic Battlefield in Cheriton⁶⁰ Hampshire County Council currently maintains 18 museums (two which are outside the county boundary)⁶¹.

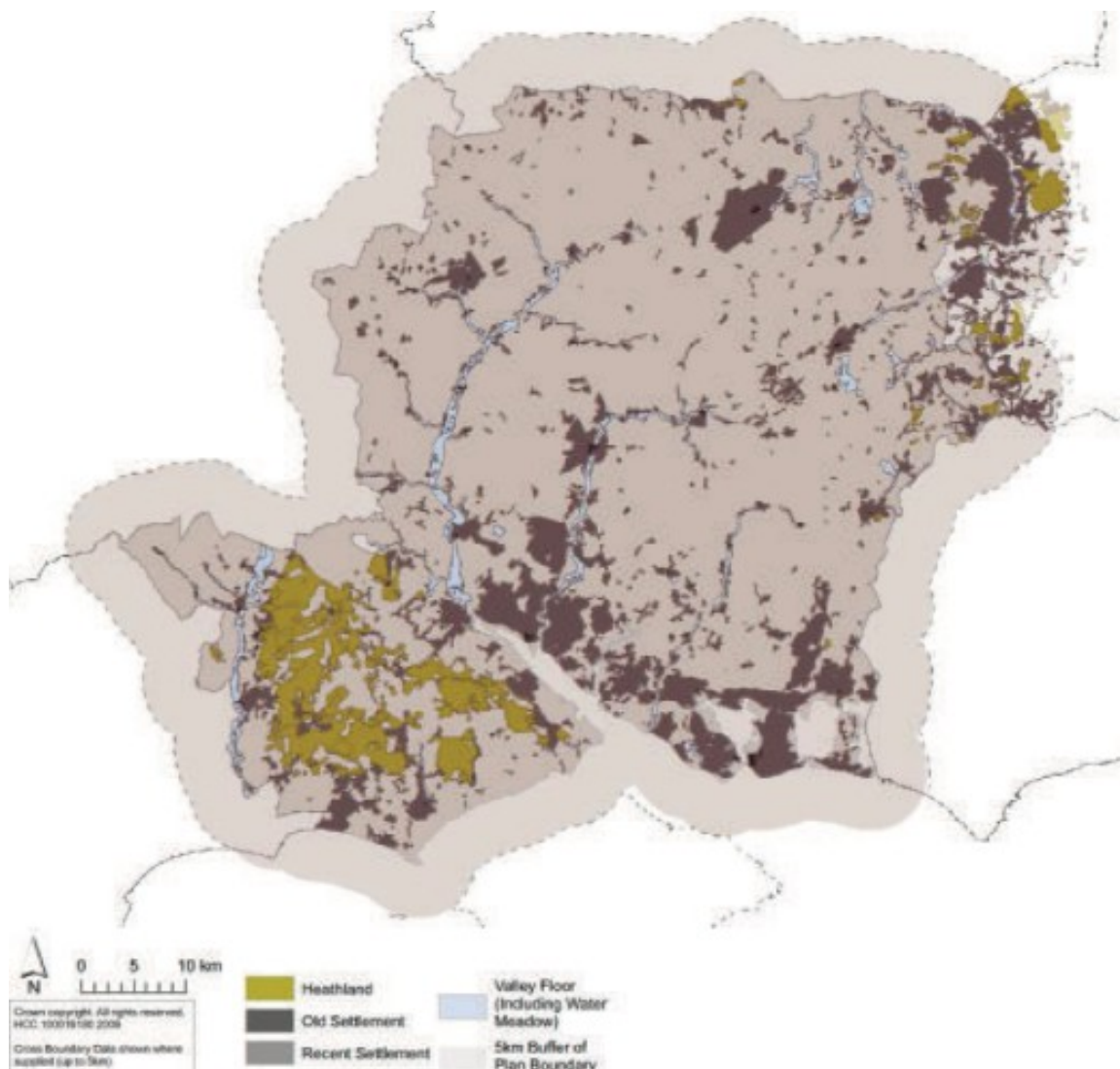
60.[Hampshire County Council: www.hants.gov.uk/parks_and_gardens-5.pdf.]

61.[Hampshire County Council: www.hants.gov.uk/quality_of_life_repor_2008t-2.pdf]

3.1.5.13 The historic landscape character of Hampshire is diverse, but in particular there are extensive areas of assart (field patterns) derived landscape in the areas of past forest, wide reaching areas of formal enclosure on the chalk downs reflecting changing agricultural practice. In the valley bottoms, water meadows are a distinctive characteristic in many parts of Hampshire.

3.1.5.14 The Hampshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment⁶² has defined the landscape categories into 'types', based on the field patterns, and use (commons, horticulture, woodland, heathland, downland, valley floor and water management, coastal, settlements, parkland and designed landscapes, extractive and other industry, inland communications facilities, military and defence). The implied historic origin of these character types is then defined as far as possible. Some of these types, such as water meadows, are nationally significant. Hampshire contains half of all water meadows in England. This is highlighted in the following map which shows Hampshire's Cultural Heritage.

Figure 18: Hampshire Cultural Heritage - Historic Landscape Character



62. [Hampshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment: www3.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/historic-landscape.htm]

(Source: tbc) (Please note, information on history landscape character within the Wiltshire part of the New Forest National Park are not included in the above map - please see data limitations).

3.1.5.15A survey commissioned by Hampshire County Council identified the location, character and condition of the distinctive meadow systems⁶³. Only about 4% were still well preserved and 40% were described as 'destroyed'.

Data Limitations

3.1.5.16 Figure 18: 'Hampshire Cultural Heritage - Historic Landscape Character' shows selected historic landscape categories. A total of 26 'types' have been identified in Hampshire, however due to the level of detail and the extent of the coverage it was not considered appropriate to map all of these (although the data is available).

3.1.5.17 Also the data displayed and described includes only 'known' heritage assets, and in regard to archaeology in particular, unexpected and previously unknown remains (termed as 'archaeological potential') is considered significant. In some cases the archaeological potential of an area (to contain archaeological remains which are as yet unlocated and unrecorded) can suggest a need for early stage archaeological survey or may not be disclosed in this baseline.

3.1.5.18 There is a need for further survey work to be undertaken to properly assess Hampshire's existing historic farm building stock. This is necessary to provide informed decision making concerning proposals which affect the character of rural farms and villages in Hampshire⁶⁴.

3.1.5.19 Figure 13: 'Agricultural Land Classification in Hampshire by grade' and 14: 'Hampshire Soils - Agricultural Land Classification' do not contain information on listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments within the Wiltshire part of the New Forest National Park. Any updates to this report should endeavour to include up to date information on this area, if this is available.

3.1.5.20 Figure 15: 'Soils lost to developed and undeveloped uses in England' does not include information on the historic landscape character of the Wiltshire area of the New Forest National Park. The Wiltshire Landscape Character Area (2009) has this area mapped as heathland. Any updates to this report should to include up to date mapping of this area.

Likely Future Conditions

3.1.5.21 There has been an increase in the number of designated listed buildings in Hampshire over the last two years, and is likely to increase in years to come.

3.1.5.22 The protection of heritage relies upon the identification and designation of the site based on its architectural and/or historical importance. Heritage protection then relies on the planning system to protect it by using different types of consent such as listed building consent.

63. [Hampshire County Council: www.hants.gov.uk/landscape-and-heritage/historic-environment/watermeadows.htm]

64. [Historic Farm Buildings in Hampshire (Hampshire County Council, 2006)]

3.1.5.23 Most historic environment features are not protected by legislation, other than that they are a material consideration within the planning system.

3.1.5.24 A survey in the South East has shown that 1,353 (51%) of its 2,629 monuments are at risk from damage, decay or loss, unless action is taken⁶⁵. Arable farming and natural processes, especially vegetation growth, are the main activities putting monuments at risk.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.1.5.25 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes a policy on the protection of the historic environment (Policy 7). This will need to be taken into consideration when determining whether a proposal should be granted planning permission. The oil and gas development SPG will need to provide more guidance on the implementation of this policy for oil or gas developments.

3.1.5.26 The potential impact on the historic environment, including the historic landscape character, historic built environment and archaeology, should be taken into consideration when proposing the location of the potential oil or gas sites. Sites that are likely to have an impact on nationally important features, or their settings, should not normally be considered for development.

3.1.5.27 Archaeological sites should not be impacted upon when planning for mineral extraction, although minerals can only be extracted where they are found. Therefore where archaeology is impacted upon, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. The guidance to be prepared on oil and gas development will consider this issue.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)**
- **Draft Heritage Protection Bill (2008)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Historic Environment Good Practice Guide (2014)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

65.[English Heritage (2008) Monuments at risk South East]

3.1.6 Air

Introduction

- 3.1.6.1 This section concerns air quality. Poor air quality is a major environmental factor that can affect human health and local amenity as well as altering local ecosystems.
- 3.1.6.2 Generally, healthy people do not notice the consequences of air pollution. However those with certain lung or heart conditions can be adversely affected by a variety of pollutants. Two of the major pollutants that are increasingly being measured are nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and small airborne particles (PM₁₀). Nitrogen dioxide is formed whenever fossil fuels are burnt in air. A major contribution comes from vehicle exhausts. Particles or PM₁₀ are small airborne particles that can penetrate deep into the lungs. They come from many sources including, wind-blown soil, combustion processes (such as diesel engines) and droplet formation in the atmosphere.
- 3.1.6.3 The primary driver for national and local air quality management is the protection of human health, although the impact of certain pollutants on wildlife habitats and vegetation is also a concern.
- 3.1.6.4 Government policy for maintaining and improving air quality is laid down in a National Air Quality Strategy⁶⁶. The strategy contains two standards for identified pollutants: a general target standard which forms a long-term objective for policies and legislation and an alert threshold which triggers the need for specific remedial action. The National Air Quality Strategy covers eight main pollutants; benzene, 1,3 butadiene, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide ozone, particulates and sulphur dioxide. Since the strategy has no statutory force, the Environment Act 1995 provides a power to prescribe standards and or objectives by way of regulation.
- 3.1.6.5 The National Planning Policy Framework also considers conserving and enhancing the natural environment which includes air⁶⁷.
- 3.1.6.6 Where objectives are not likely to be met, the local authority concerned must designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), and prepare an Air Quality action Plan (AQAP) indicating how these objectives will be met.

Air Quality Baseline in Hampshire

- 3.1.6.7 Most parts of the County enjoy good levels of air quality. However, 26 (a reduction from 32 in 2010) AQMAs have been declared in Hampshire and these are set out in the following table.

66. [National Air Quality Strategy: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf]

67. [National Planning Policy Framework, section 11 (DCLG, 2012): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>]

Table 3.7: AQMAs declared in Hampshire by District or Borough Councils (2010)

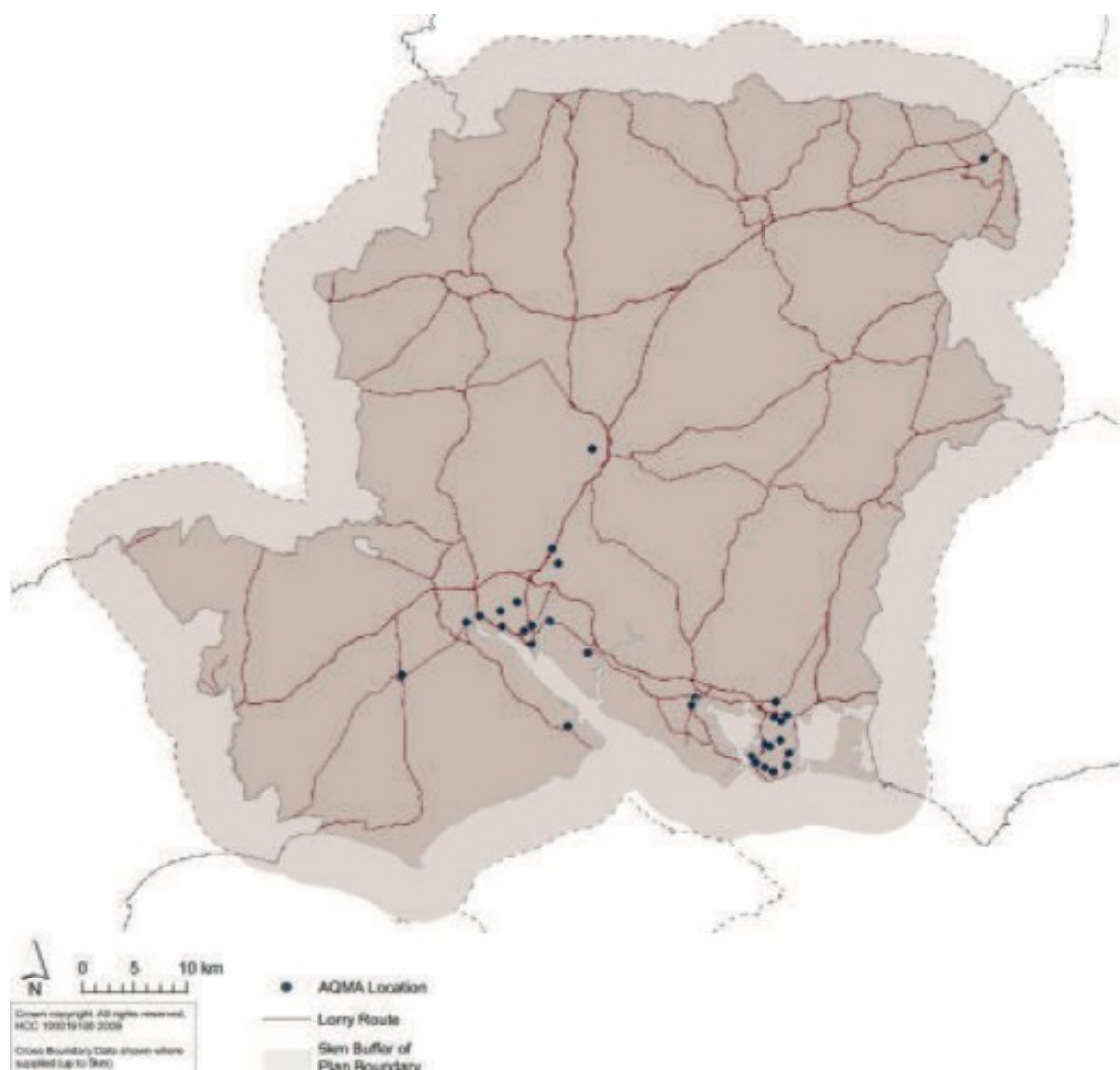
District	Number of AQMA's Declared	Pollutants contributing to the AQMA's
Basingstoke & Deane	0	
East Hampshire	1	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂
Eastleigh	4	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂
Fareham	2	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂
Gosport	0	
Hart	0	
Havant	0	
New Forest	3	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂ , Sulphur Dioxide SO ₂
Portsmouth	5*	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂
Rushmoor	0	
Southampton	10**	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂
Test Valley	0	
Winchester	1	Nitrogen Dioxide NO ₂ , Particulate Matter µg PM ₁₀
Total	26	
<i>Source: UK Air Quality Archive (2013)</i>		
<i>* Updated 2011 (8 revoked)</i>		
<i>** As at September 2014</i>		

3.1.6.8 The following table highlights the number of AQMAs in Hampshire compared to other areas in the South East of England.

Table 3.8: Number of AQMAs in Hampshire compared to other counties in the South East (2010)

County	Number of AQMAs Declared
Berkshire	11
Buckinghamshire	8
Sussex	5
Hampshire	26
Isle Of Wight	0
Oxford	8
Total	58
<i>Source: Various sources</i>	

3.1.6.9 The following map highlights the locations of AQMAs in Hampshire.

Figure 19: Hampshire Air Quality - AQMA locations

(Source: tbc)

3.1.6.10 The only non-transport related AQMA in Hampshire is at Fawley in the New Forest District. Fawley fails to meet the standard for sulphur dioxide due to its proximity to a nearby petrochemical facility.

3.1.6.11 Portsmouth City Council originally identified 13 AQMAs. However in 2011, eight were revoked and one was revised leaving five retained. For the majority of those declared, local traffic is the principal source of pollutants, while one is linked to trunk road emissions. Southampton City Council has identified eight AQMAs which have been declared for similar reasons.

3.1.6.12 In Hampshire, there are currently less than one percent of active minerals and waste sites located within or adjacent to AQMAs.

3.1.6.13 Managing municipal solid waste (MSW) accounts for a small proportion of most emissions in the UK (less than 2.5% of all quantifiable emissions). The exceptions to this are emissions to air of methane (which accounts for nearly 30% of the UK total)

and cadmium (10% of the UK total). Almost all of the cadmium emitted to air from facilities dealing with municipal solid waste comes from landfill sites. The following table highlights a breakdown of pollutants released from a range of waste processing facilities.

Table 3.9: A breakdown of pollutants released from a range of waste processing facilities (Grammes per tonne processed)

	Composting Anaerobic Digestion	Mechanical Biological Treatment	Anaerobic Digestion	Mass Burn Incineration	Small Scale
Carbon Dioxide	No Data	181,000	No data	1,000,000	No Data
Nitrogen Oxide	Not likely to be emitted	72.3	188	1,600	1,587
Sulphur Dioxide	Not likely to be emitted	28	3	42	20
Particulate Matter	175	No Date	No Data	38	8
Methane	No Data	411	No Data	19	No Data
Cadmium	Not likely to be emitted	No Data	<0.0001	0.005	0.007
Mercury	No Data	No Data	<0.0006	0.05	0.021

Source: Defra Review of England's Waste Strategy - Appendix A to Environmental Report (2006)

- 3.1.6.14** Dust is likely to be produced during mineral extraction or waste processing at safeguarded sites. This may cause adverse impacts on surrounding vegetation. Dust may hinder the ability of local vegetation to absorb sunlight and may also enhance infestations by pests. With regards to existing and safeguarded sites, sand and gravels sites are likely to emit acidic dust which may be beneficial or harmful to surrounding habitats.
- 3.1.6.15** The release of substances such as dust during mineral extraction or associated with waste developments would be taken into account when planning for non minerals or waste developments in proximity to safeguarded sites.
- 3.1.6.16** In 2006, average levels of particulates were at their lowest level since first collected for the Local Transport Plan (LTP) in 2000, whilst the underlying trend for both nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide also continues to be downward.
- 3.1.6.17** Between 2007 to 2008, Southampton City saw a decrease in lead particles, 1, 3 butadiene, Carbon Monoxide and Sulphur Dioxide. Nitrogen Dioxide and PM10 remain an issue in the Southampton City area, hence the designation of the ten AQMAs.
- 3.1.6.18** In 2008, levels of NO₂ increased from the previous two years results, although still remain below the 2004 baseline. When the baseline was agreed in 2004, the current NO₂ levels were slightly below the maximum target level of 40 µg/m³. Levels in 2007 are still below the maximum of 40 µg/m³, but local authorities will need to take action to maintain this⁶⁸. In general the rural districts in Hampshire suffer less from nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) as a source of pollution⁶⁹.

68.[Local Transport Plan Progress Report (Hampshire County Council, 2008)]

Data Limitations

- 3.1.6.19 Further monitoring of NO₂ levels is needed, as it is difficult to draw firm conclusions from the data to date⁷⁰.
- 3.1.6.20 Table 3.9: A breakdown of pollutants released from a range of waste processing facilities indicates that there is a lack of data available on the emissions of certain pollutants from waste facilities (such as benzene). It also suggests a lack of data on emissions in relation to composting, Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) and Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facilities. This creates difficulties when comparing the acceptability of different facility types in terms of air quality impacts at safeguarded waste sites.
- 3.1.6.21 Hampshire County Council commissioned the Open University / Enviro to prepare a study titled 'A review of the effects of waste management facilities on local air quality and human health in Hampshire'⁷¹ as part of the preparation of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan.

Likely Future Conditions

- 3.1.6.22 One predicted effect of climate change includes poorer air quality as a result of air pollution⁷².
- 3.1.6.23 District and Borough Councils and the cities are continually reviewing air quality and it is possible that other AQMAs could be declared or revoked as a result of this ongoing assessment.
- 3.1.6.24 The likely future conditions for air quality in Hampshire are likely to be affected by factors such as new developments and the increased traffic associated with those new developments. However, with objectives for air quality becoming more stringent and with technologies with the ability to lessen the harmful effects on the atmosphere becoming readily available it is possible to see an improvement in air quality.
- 3.1.6.25 Since the majority of incidences of air pollution are associated with road transport, it is important to consider Hampshire's LTP, which promotes road safety, improving accessibility, reducing the impact and effect of congestion and improving air quality⁷³.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

- 3.1.6.26 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes a policy which considers the protection of air (Policy 10). This will need to be taken into consideration when determining whether a proposal should be granted planning permission. The oil and gas development SPG will need to provide more guidance on the implementation of this policy for oil or gas developments

69. [Hampshire Quality of Life Report 2008]

70. [Local Transport Plan Progress Report (Hampshire County Council, 2008)]

71. [A review of the effects of waste management facilities on local air quality and human health in Hampshire (Open University and Enviro, 2010)]

72. [Taking the Temperature – Towards an NHS response to global warming, (2007) The NHS Confederation & The New Economics Foundation]

73. [Hampshire Transport Plan: www.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/documents-2/other-documents/transport-plan.htm]

3.1.6.27 Consideration of the development of oil and gas sites which are situated close to lorry routes suitable for transporting the resource and importing any water required, but also away from residential areas to prevent an increase in congestion should be made. Being situated in close proximity to a strategic road network is ideal for business and other services to locate, presenting a challenge for locating minerals and waste facilities.

3.1.6.28 Oil or gas sites may offer sustainable transport opportunities such as rail, should be preferable to help reduce traffic impacts caused by road congestion.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Directive (2008/50/EC) on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)**
- **Air Quality Framework Directive (1996)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
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3.1.7 Water (including Flooding, Water and Water Resources)

Introduction

- 3.1.7.1 This section concerns water resources, flood risk and water quality issues.
- 3.1.7.2 Water is an essential element to human life, not only to maintain a healthy environment, but also in our economy, for such things as agriculture, power generation, commerce, and industry. Maintaining water resources is imperative to human survival and growth, and there is an increasing pressure to ensure water resources are protected. Water is abstracted from three main sources; from groundwater, tidal and non-tidal surface waters. Careful planning is required to avoid flooding and pollution as a result of minerals and waste activities.
- 3.1.7.3 Hampshire has an outstanding freshwater environment, with more riverine and wetland sites of national importance for wildlife than any other county in England, and is host to 317 water meadows and approximately 200 water mills.
- 3.1.7.4 The Water Framework Directive (WFD)⁷⁴ aims to establish a new integrated approach to the protection, improvement and sustainable use of water bodies, introducing a statutory system of analysis and planning based upon the river basin.
- 3.1.7.5 Policy development and legislation in flood risk management has evolved over the last few years. Flood risk is assessed, managed and through wide range of legislative drivers ranging from the EU Floods Directive⁷⁵, Flood and Water Management Act 2010⁷⁶, Catchment Flood Management Plans through to Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs).
- 3.1.7.6 On 6 April 2012, Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council became lead local flood authority's and gained responsibility for approving works that affect the flow of an ordinary watercourse under the terms of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Land Drainage Act 1991⁷⁷ and Water Resources Act 1991⁷⁸. An 'ordinary watercourse' is a watercourse that is not part of a main river and includes rivers, streams, ditches, drains, cuts, culverts, dikes, sluices, sewers (other than public sewers within the meaning of the Water Industry Act 1991⁷⁹) and passages, through which water flows.
- 3.1.7.7 Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFA), are required to oversee and participate in the management of local flood risk, which includes the risk of flooding from ordinary watercourses. As part of this, the LLFA is empowered to enforce any of its decisions on applications to carry out works on ordinary watercourses.
- 3.1.7.8 The National Planning Policy Framework contains policies in relation to conserving and enhancing the natural environment⁸⁰

74. [Water Framework Directive: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html]

75. [EU Flood Directive: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/]

76. [Flood and Water Management Act: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents]

77. [Land Drainage Act 1991: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/59/contents]

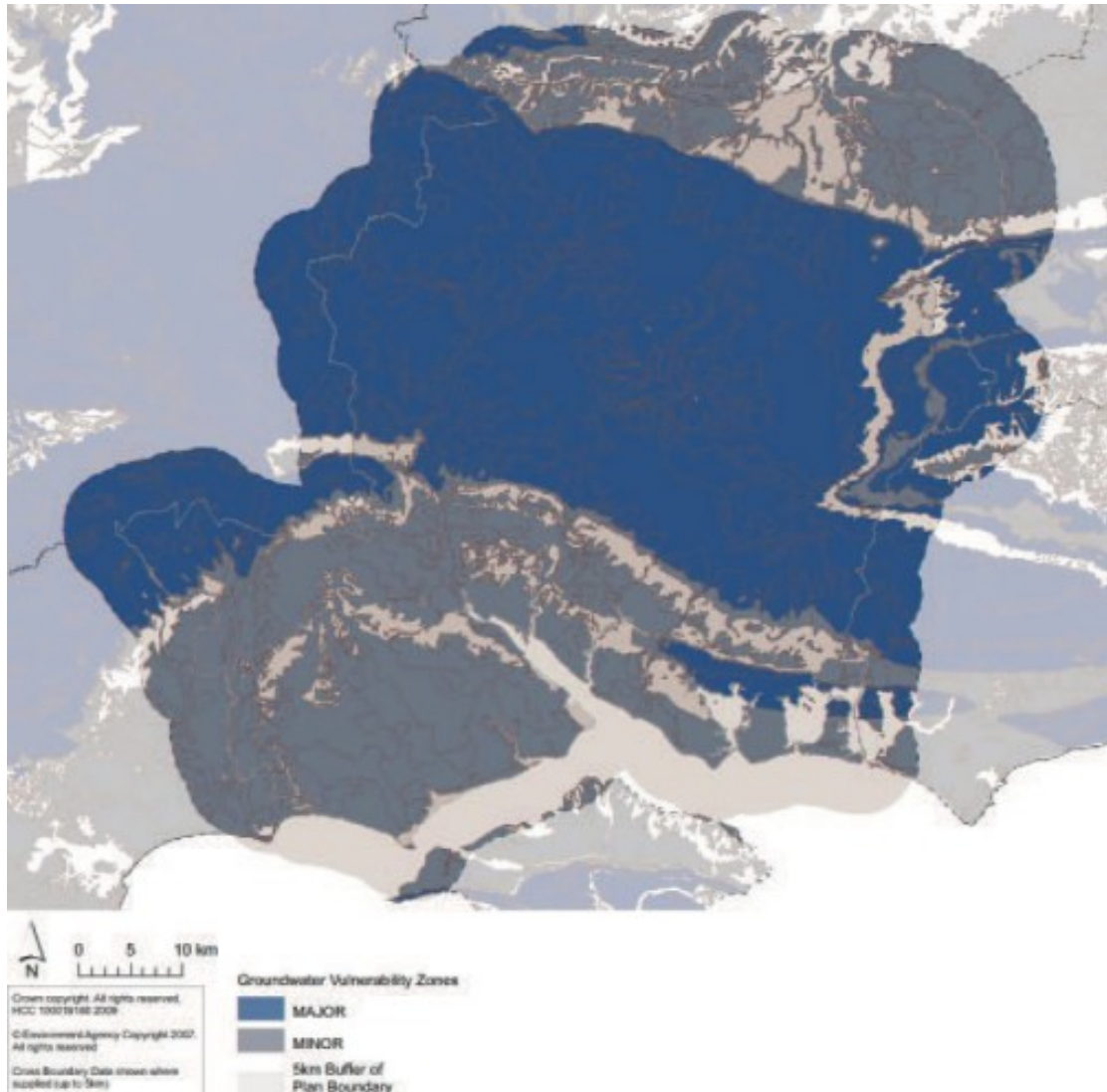
78. [Water Resources Act: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/57/contents]

79. [Water Industry Act 1991: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/56/contents]

Water Resources Baseline in Hampshire

3.1.7.9 The Hampshire area, including Portsmouth and Southampton, is heavily influenced by its water sources (principal and secondary aquifers and river catchments such as the Itchen and Test). This is demonstrated in the following map.

Figure 20: Hampshire Water Resource - Aquifers



(Source: Environment Agency)

3.1.7.10 There are also many streams, lakes and reservoirs throughout Hampshire. Hampshire also lies on the Solent, which serves the busy military and merchant ports of Portsmouth and Southampton.

3.1.7.11 There are particular pressures in the South East of England, as these parts of the country are the driest and also heavily populated. These pressures are due to increase in the future due to the projected increase in population and planned development, and also the effects of climate change.

80. [National Planning Policy Framework, section 11 (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2]

- 3.1.7.12** Well over 70% of Hampshire's water supply is from groundwater, with the rest from groundwater-fed rivers. Nationally only one third of water consumed is from groundwater. Water supply in Hampshire is usually of high quality, needing little treatment for public supply. The Rivers Test and Itchen also provide large quantities of water for the public by abstraction directly from the river or from groundwater in the valley. They are also used for growing watercress, farming fish, recreation, wastewater disposal and for draining storm water from roads and urban areas.
- 3.1.7.13** Water resources in Hampshire depend on groundwater stored in the chalk aquifer of the Hampshire Downs. The rain water is replenished by winter rainfall which infiltrates the soil and percolates down to the water table. It then drains out of the aquifer via rivers such as the Test, Itchen and Meon, or is pumped out of wells and boreholes to supply water to communities and industry. Only certain intensities of rainfall can reach aquifers. The changes to rainfall distribution and intensity predicted by climate change models have serious repercussions⁸¹.
- 3.1.7.14** Hampshire is an area seen to have a high level of water stress, as the current and future household demand for water is a high proportion of the available water resources⁸². This may have implications for the location of oil or gas sites in the future, in particular if the developments require significant water.
- 3.1.7.15** Groundwater naturally flows from a high point to a low point, but groundwater catchment may cut across several surface water catchments, thus a change of water composition, or a polluting incident in one area may have impacts on other areas.
- 3.1.7.16** Due to decreasing household size and changing lifestyles, per capita water consumption is rising. This trend is expected to continue, and could see the current average daily per-capita consumption of 160 litres rise to as high as 225 litres by 2025. Increasing consumption together with a changing climate will place substantial pressure on Hampshire's water resources.

Flooding Baseline in Hampshire

- 3.1.7.17** Floods can happen anywhere at anytime, caused by rising ground water levels, burst water drains, hillside run-off from sudden rain as well as flooding from rivers and the sea. The most severe flooding often occurs when sources combine.
- 3.1.7.18** The South East Hampshire Catchment Area experienced its most severe flooding incident during the winter of 2000/01. Relatively small numbers of properties (in the region of 700) at 109 locations within the catchment were affected including properties in Hambledon (due to groundwater flooding), Wallington (surface/fluvial flooding), Havant (insufficient capacity in the urban drainage network), and Portsmouth (failure of a pumping station to discharge sufficient sewage water to sea). Since this flood event, there have been a number of other substantial flood events in varying locations across the County. Many parts of Hampshire also experienced significant flooding in the Winter of 2014. This included flooding in Hambledon, Romsey, near Basingstoke and in the city of Winchester.
- 3.1.7.19** The most common sources of flooding are:

81.[Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales – current state and future pressures]

82.[Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales – current state and future pressures]

- Fluvial;
- Groundwater;
- Surface;
- Sewer;
- Sewer;
- Coastal; and
- Reservoir.

Fluvial flooding

3.1.7.20 River or fluvial flooding occurs when a watercourse cannot accommodate the volume of water draining into it from the surrounding land. This can happen, for example, when heavy rain falls on an already waterlogged catchment. Rapid melting of snow also leads to river flooding in some cases.

3.1.7.21 In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area economic damages due to fluvial flooding average £7 million per annum, with over 3,000 properties at risk. Risks to people, property and infrastructure are concentrated predominately in Romsey, Winchester, Andover, Eastleigh and Bishopstoke, with further dispersed flood risks through rural villages.

Groundwater flooding

3.1.7.22 Groundwater flooding occurs when water levels in the ground rise above the land surface. It is most likely to occur in areas underlain by permeable rocks, called aquifers. These can be extensive, regional aquifers, such as chalk or sandstone, or may be more local sand or river gravels in valley bottoms underlain by less permeable rocks. Groundwater levels within an aquifer generally rise and fall according to an annual cycle, but periods of prolonged rainfall may cause water levels to rise above the land surface. This type of flooding can last substantially longer than surface water flooding with water remaining above ground for weeks or even months.

3.1.7.23 Groundwater flooding is the most problematic type of flooding in Hampshire when it occurs as it takes the longest time to disperse. It is different from surface water flooding caused directly by very high levels of rainfall. When Hampshire's aquifers are filled to overflowing in the winter, natural springs and winterbournes are activated (winterbournes are streams or rivers that are dry in the summer months). Exceptional periods of rain can cause groundwater flooding from springs and winterbournes which inundate roads and overwhelm drainage systems (see [Figure 21 'Hampshire Flooding - Flood Zones and Defences'](#)). The upper Test Valley Borough and Winchester City all have areas which have previously experienced groundwater flooding in recent years.

Surface water flooding

3.1.7.24 Surface water flooding (also known as fluvial flooding) occurs when heavy rainfall overwhelms the drainage capacity of the local area. The route the water takes and the depth of flooding will depend on local features and it can be difficult to predict and pinpoint, much more so than river or coastal flooding. Surface water flooding may also be the result of blockages in the drainage system or high river levels backing up along drainage pipes.

3.1.7.25 Surface water flooding in particular is not as well understood as other kinds of flooding, one of the main concerns of the Floods Directive and Flood and Water Management Act is to improve the understanding and management of surface water flooding.

3.1.7.26 Areas susceptible to surface water flooding set out in this report were produced by the Environment Agency. This is documented in the Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)⁸³. However, due to the extreme groundwater flooding that occurred in Hampshire in 2000-2001, partners agreed in the Hampshire PFRA that the existing records are likely to be more accurate than the modelling information. Groundwater is extremely complex to model so it is unlikely to provide sufficient accuracy at this time. Parts of Winchester City have recently been subject to surface water flooding.

Sewer

3.1.7.27 Sewer flooding occurs when sewers are overwhelmed by heavy rainfall or when pipes become blocked. In urban areas, surface water flooding and sewer flooding often combine, polluting the floodwater.

Coastal

3.1.7.28 Coastal flooding can result from a combination of high tides and stormy conditions. If low atmospheric pressure coincides with a high tide, a tidal surge may happen which can cause serious flooding.

3.1.7.29 Historically, minerals and waste developments have been located close to Hampshire's coast. There are also a number of active minerals, waste and wharves development currently located upon it. The North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)⁸⁴ considers flooding issues and coastal defence on the majority of Hampshire's coastline and recommends what further management could take place along the coastline (e.g. hold the line, advance the line, managed realignment or no Active Intervention). This plan covers some of the areas where safeguarded wharves are located in Hampshire.

Reservoir Flooding

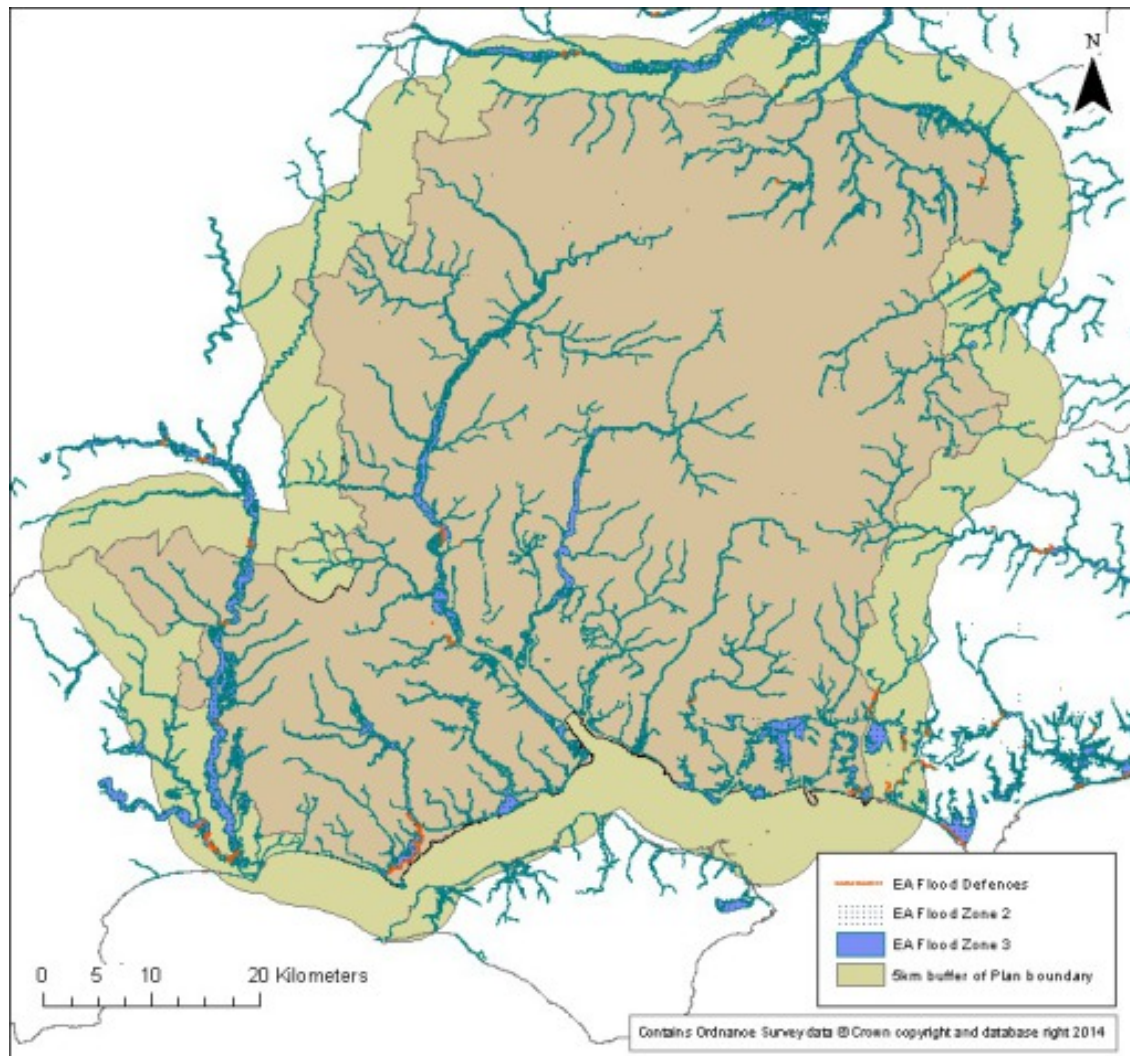
3.1.7.30 Some reservoirs hold large volumes of water above ground level, contained by walls, or 'dams'. Although the safety record for reservoirs is excellent, it is still possible that a dam could fail caused by erosion due to seepage, overtopping of the dam or by accidental damage to the structure. This would result in a large volume of water being released very quickly.

3.1.7.31 The following map provides a summary of the location of flood zones and defences in Hampshire.

83.[Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment: www.hants.gov.uk/flooding/hampshireflooding/floodriskassessments.htm]

84.[North Solent Shoreline Management Plan: www.northsolentsmp.co.uk]

Figure 21: Hampshire Flooding - Flood Zones and Defences



(Source: Environment Agency)

3.1.7.32 Many estuaries in Hampshire have been drained in the past to create farmland, resulting in rivers at or below sea level discharging to the sea through sluices at low tide. Heavy rain combined with high tides can swell rivers close to estuaries.

Identification of Flood Risk Areas

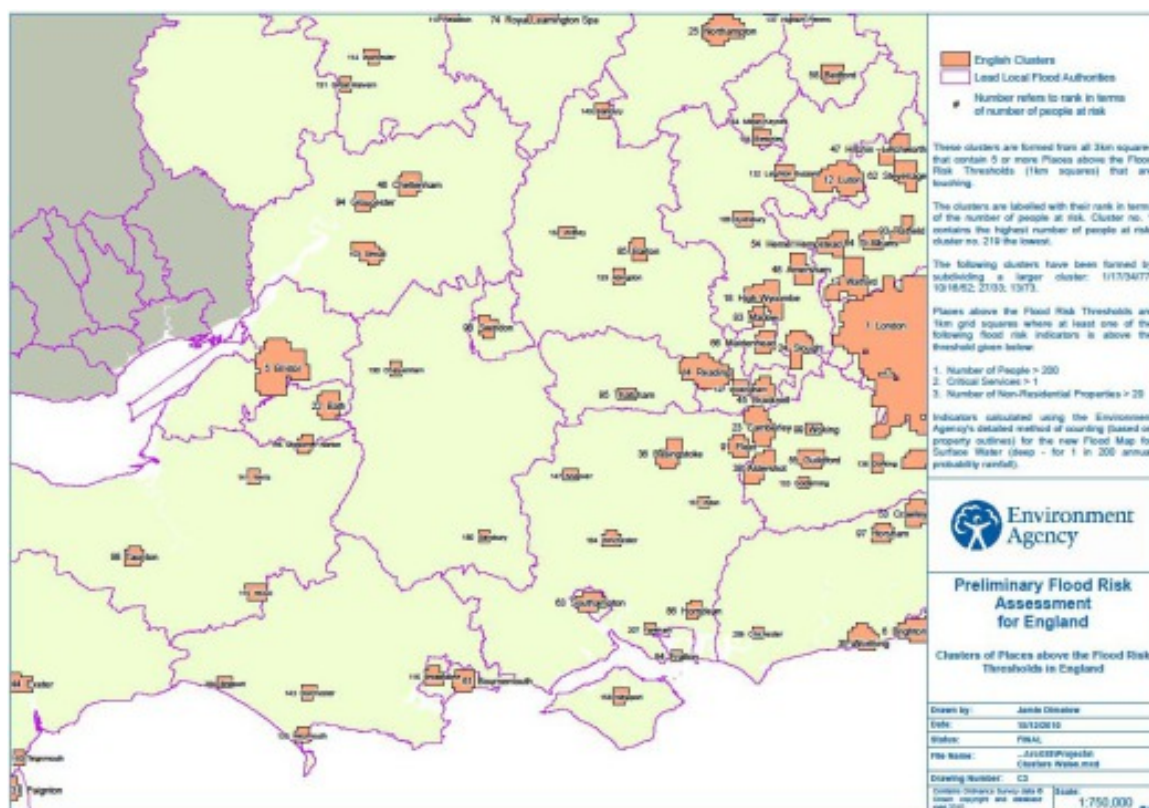
3.1.7.33 The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA)⁸⁵ identified 'Clusters of Places above the Flood Risk Thresholds' in Hampshire. Within Hampshire there are eight areas considered to have a substantial potential flood risk. These include cluster locations such as Farnborough (and Camberley), Basingstoke, Aldershot (including parts of Surrey), Horndean, Fleet, Winchester, Andover, Alton. Farnborough, Aldershot and Basingstoke are already under investigation as part of existing surface water management plans funded by Defra. These areas contain the greatest number of people potentially at risk ranging from 11,955 (some communities outside Hampshire) to 8,429 (see PFRA 2011 - 2017 for further information⁸⁶). This should be

85.[Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment: www.hants.gov.uk/flooding/hampshireflooding/floodriskassessments.htm]

86.[PFRA: www.hants.gov.uk/pdf/PFRA-final.pdf]

treated as an initial assessment and local knowledge is required to validate information provided.

Figure 22: Clusters of Places above the Flood Risk Thresholds in Hampshire



(Source: Environment Agency, 2013)

3.1.7.34A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was previously prepared to support the work on the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan⁸⁷. It is not considered necessary to update the SFRA to support the preparation of the SPGs.

Water Quality Baseline in Hampshire

3.1.7.35 The Rivers Test and Itchen are regarded as two of the world's finest chalk streams, which support a variety of mammals, fish, invertebrates and birds. They are also the home of fly fishing, supporting stocks of salmon and trout, and the water is utilised for agriculture and public use. The two rivers are therefore designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the Itchen is also a designated Special Conservation Area (SAC).

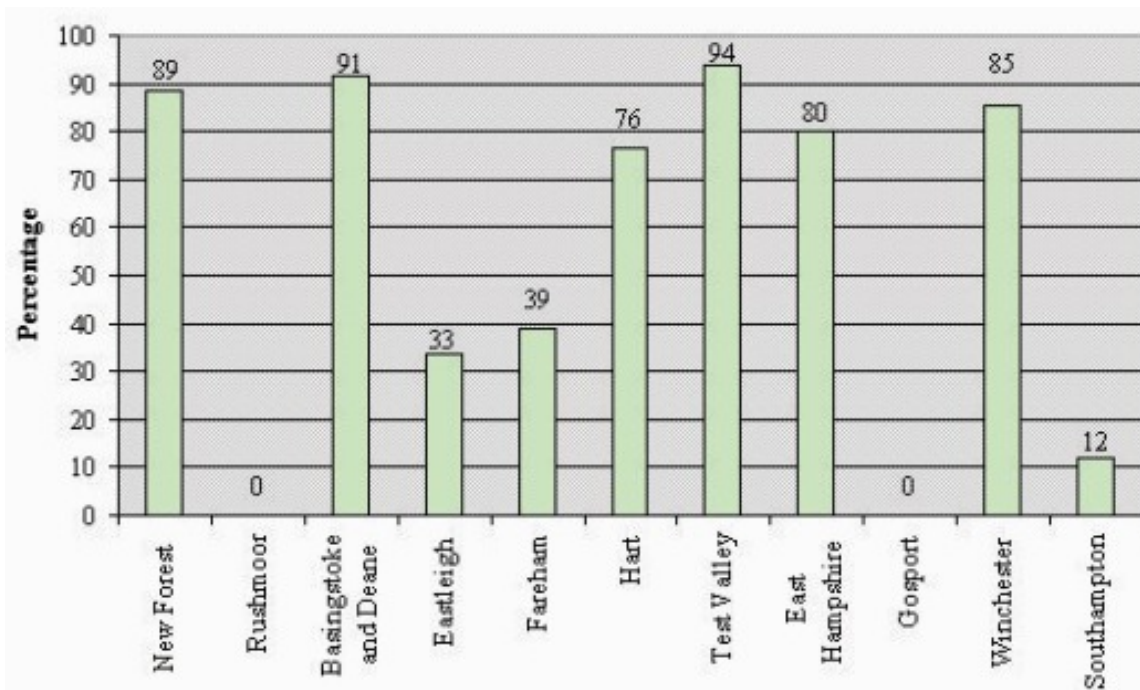
3.1.7.36 Two aspects of water quality can be used when assessing water quality. These are the biological viewpoint, and the chemical viewpoint. The Environment Agency's (EA) River Basin Management Plan for the South East River Basin District⁸⁸ includes objectives for the waters in the South East up until 2015. This includes the catchments of the New Forest, Test and Itchen, and East Hampshire, which currently have 11%, 12% and 0% of the respective water bodies with a "good status" classification.

87. [Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Hampshire Authorities, 2011)]

88. [Environment Agency River Basin Plan, South East River Basin District, December 2009]

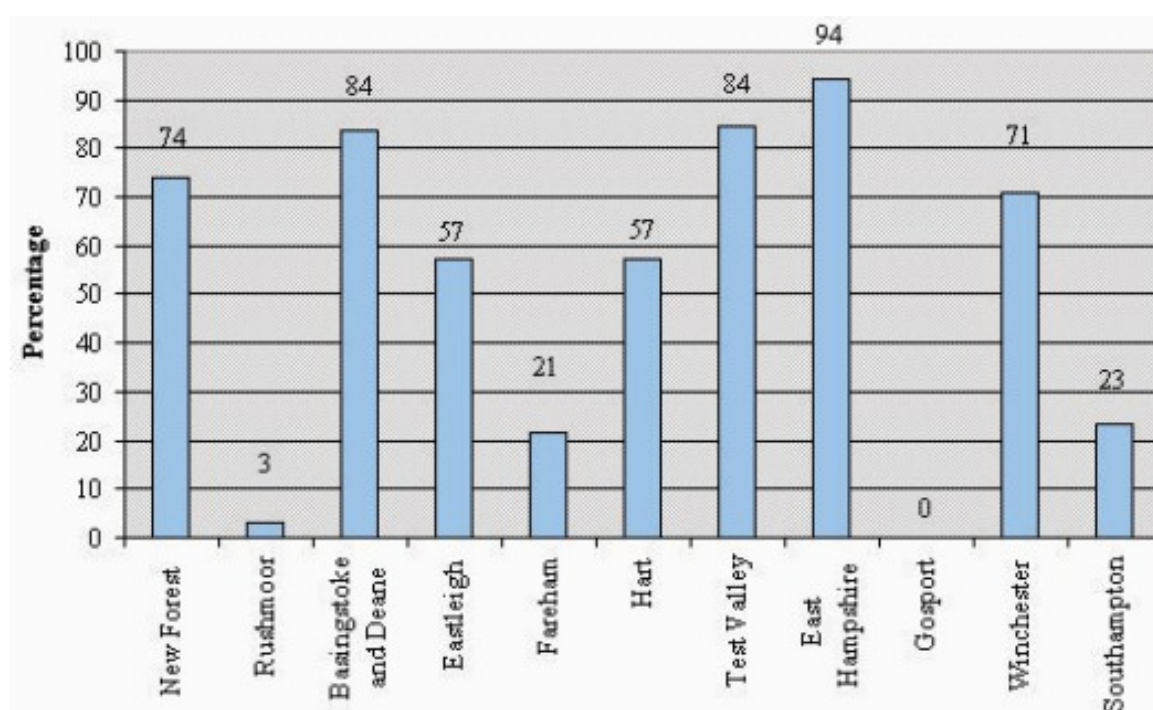
3.1.7.37 The percentage of river length assessed, and being classed as having a good biological quality is set out in the following chart. Of the rivers lengths assessed in Rushmoor and Gosport 0% was classified as 'good'. On the whole New Forest, Basingstoke and Deane and Test Valley have a high percentage of river length with good biological quality.

Figure 23: Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality



(Source: Audit Commission using EA data (2009))

3.1.7.38 The percentage of river length assessed as having a good chemical quality can be seen in the following chart. Again New Forest, Basingstoke and Deane and Test Valley have river length deemed to be of good quality, whilst in this instance East Hampshire has the highest percentage (94.11). Gosport has 0% river length classified as 'good' whilst Rushmoor only has 3% assessed as having good chemical quality.

Figure 24: Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality

(Source: Audit Commission using EA data (2009))

Data Limitations

3.1.7.39 The EA is the main public body in England and Wales that provides information on the state of our water. The way in which the EA provides data and information is through analysis of different river basin districts around England and Wales. Hampshire falls within four different districts (South East, South West, Thames, and Severn), therefore all "district" reports cover a much larger area than the county boundary resulting in difficulties when analysing Hampshire's water.

3.1.7.40 A draft study has been done by Atkins on Water Resources and Wastewater Treatment in Hampshire to 2026. This states that a number of assumptions are made on water supply and wastewater capacity assessments. Using assumptions and model scenarios brings a level of uncertainty into assessments such as this⁸⁹.

Likely Future Conditions

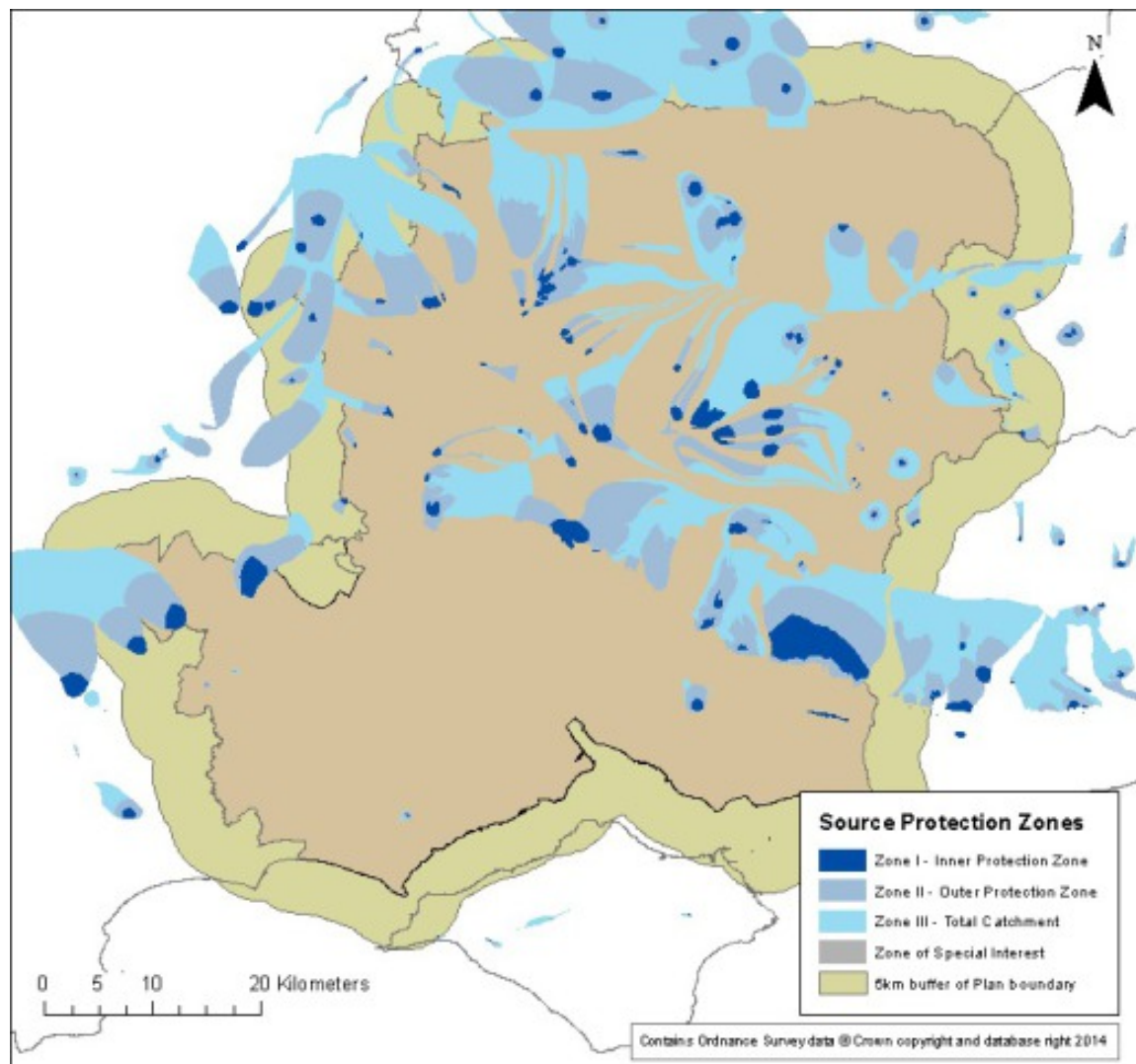
3.1.7.41 The population of Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton are projected to increase by around 8% by 2026. This is likely to increase demands on water supplies. Due to decreasing household size and changing lifestyles, per capita water consumption is rising. This trend is expected to continue, and could see the current average daily per capita consumption of 160 litres rise as high as 225 litres.

3.1.7.42 Public water supply sources and large potable abstractions are protected from pollution by Source Protection Zones (SPZs), which prevent polluting discharges to groundwater. Activities are controlled within SPZs, on Primary Aquifers, and to some extent Secondary Aquifers. There are large SPZs across Hampshire, particularly in the

89. [Atkins (2009) Draft report on Water Resources and Wastewater Treatment in Hampshire to 2026]

Downlands and central swathe in chalk dominated areas. These are highlighted in the following map.

Figure 25: Hampshire Water Protection - Source Protection Zones



(Source: Environment Agency)

3.1.7.43 The River Basin Management Plan for the South East River Basin District⁹⁰ sets out proposed actions to address water quality issues including:

- improvement of sewage works;
- improvement to river flows; and
- pollution prevention targets around industrial areas.

3.1.7.44 The Water Framework Directive (WFD) has potential implications which may relate to minerals or waste developments. The Directive imposes a statutory responsibility on Member States to ensure water bodies meet certain water quality standards. The four main stages of implementation are:

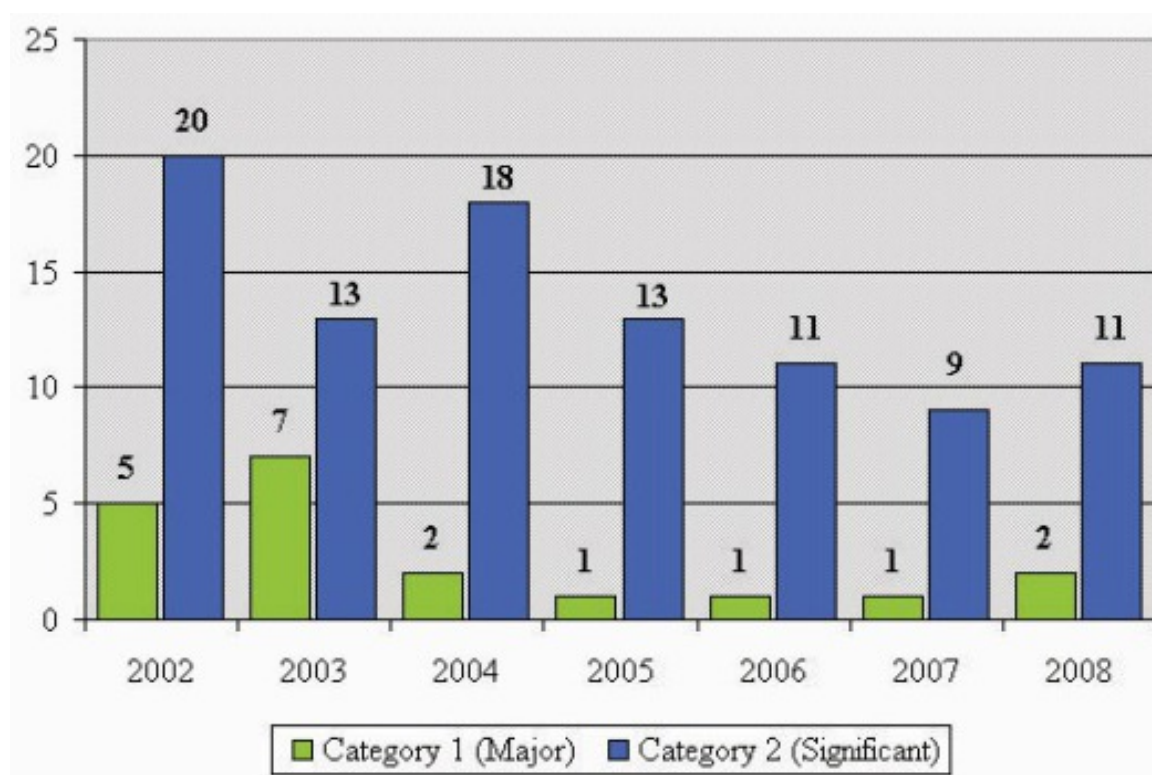
90.[Environment Agency River Basin Plan, South East River Basin District, December 2009]

- environmental and economic assessment ('characterisation') of River Basin districts including identification of pressures and impacts;
- environmental monitoring based on River Basin District characterisation;
- setting environmental objectives; and
- designing and carrying out a programme of measures to achieve these environmental objectives.

3.1.7.45 The core target for this Directive is for all water bodies in Member States to reach 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015.

3.1.7.46 Pollution caused by discharges from sewage works and industrial processes causes risk to the environment. The Environment Agency predict that a fifth of all water bodies (in England and Wales) are at risk of not achieving 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015 because of point source pollution⁹¹. More concerning, 90% of ground water bodies are at risk of failing to achieve 'Good Ecological Status' due to diffuse pollution washed by rainfall from land⁹². The pollution history of Hampshire, by incidents is highlighted in the following chart.

Figure 26: Environmental Pollution Incidents in Hampshire



(Source: Environment Agency (2009))

3.1.7.47 The River Basin Management Plan for the South East River Basin District⁹³ sets out proposed actions to address water quality issues including:

- improvement of sewage works;
- improvement to river flows; and

91.[Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales – current state and future pressures]

92.[Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales – current state and future pressures]

93.[Environment Agency River Basin Plan, South East River Basin District, December 2009]

- pollution prevention targets around industrial areas.

3.1.7.48 Climate change will also have a significant impact on river flows, as predictions show that river flow may increase by 10 to 15% during winter, thus increasing the risks of flooding. There is also risk of river flows falling by as much as 80% during the late summer and early autumn which would put pressure on water resources. Overall there may be drops of up to 15%⁹⁴.

3.1.7.49 There is also a risk of reduced recharging of aquifers, therefore lowering ground water, as a result of climate change. Climate change will also increase water temperatures, and the warmer climate will also mean higher demands for water by households and by direct abstraction for crop irrigation⁹⁵.

3.1.7.50 The likelihood and magnitude of river and coastal flooding may increase due to climate change. Land management will also have an effect on the likelihood of flooding such as more development in flood risk areas. Local planning authorities need to consider flood risk when determining planning policies and assessing applications for planning permission⁹⁶.

3.1.7.51 The Pitt Review, a report requested by the Secretary of State (SoS), covered lessons to be learnt from the flood events of 2007. The flooding was so severe that it was described to have caused the country's largest peacetime disaster since World War II. The report made a number of recommendations to the SoS including the following:

- there should be a presumption against building in high flood risk areas including giving consideration to all sources of flood risk, and ensuring that developers make a full contribution to the costs both of building and maintaining any necessary defences;
- building Regulations should be revised to ensure that all new or refurbished buildings in high flood risk areas are flood resistant or resilient; and
- local authorities should collate and map the main flood risk management and drainage assets (over and underground), including a record of their ownership and condition⁹⁷.

3.1.7.52 The Pitt Review encouraged the Government to foster and fund Surface Water Management Plans in key 'at risk' areas, and also acted as the driving force behind the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, which helped inform the flood mitigation actions of the NPPF. Under the acts, LLFAs have a duty to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy for local sources of flooding not fluvial or costal. In addition the EC Floods Directive (2007), led to the Flood Risk Regulations (2009) which make a number of demands of member states, chiefly associated with assessing and preparing for flood risk including the preparation of PFRA undertaken by County or Unitary Authorities. The findings of the PFRA and SFRA fed into the HMWP.

94.[Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales – current state and future pressures]

95.[Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales – current state and future pressures]

96.[Environment Agency, Pressures on the South East's Environment - www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/34105.aspx]

97.[The Pitt Review, Learning lessons from the 2007 floods, June 2008]

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.1.7.53 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes policies on the protection of water resources (Policy 10) and flooding (Policy 11). These policies will need to be taken into account when operators are proposing oil or gas sites. Floodplains (fluvial/tidal), Source Protection Zones, secondary and primary aquifers, groundwater depth, type of geology and smaller abstractions (without modelled Source Protection Zones) are all constraints and will need to be taken into consideration. The SPG will need to provide more guidance on the application of this policy in relation to oil or gas developments.

3.1.7.54 The main threats associated with diffuse water pollution in England and Wales are those which cause high levels of nutrients in rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters (through eutrophication). For example, this can be attributed to⁹⁸:

- hazardous chemicals leaking into rivers;
- lakes and groundwater from industrial sites; and
- oxygen depletion in water due to organic pollution from livestock manure etc.

3.1.7.55 When assessing potential impacts from a proposed development on a sensitive site, detailed hydrological investigations are required. This would be partaken with other ground condition assessments supporting a planning application. This is to avoid impacts which can occur due to hydrological connections.

98. [Environment Agency (2007) The unseen threat to water quality, Diffuse water pollution in England and Wales report – May 2007]

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000)
- EU Floods Directive (92007/60/EC) (2007)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)
- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)
- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2011)
- Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
- Hampshire Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (2011)
- North Solent Shoreline Management Plan
- South Hampshire: Integrated Water Management Strategy (PUSH, 2008/9)
- South East Hampshire Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)
- Test and Itchen Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)
- New Forest Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)
- Thames Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)
- EA River Basin Management Plan for Thames (2010)
- EA River Basin Management Plan for South West (2010)
- Hampshire County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
- National Policy Statement on Waste Water (2012)
- Control of Pollution Act (1974)
- Water Framework Directive and Planning (2006)
- EA Policy and Practice for the protection of groundwater (2008)
- National Policy Statement for Hazardous Waste (2013)
- EU Hazardous Waste Directive (1991)
- EU WEEE Directive (2002)
- The Waste Regulations (2011)
- EU Waste Framework Directive (1991)
- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (1991)
- All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)

3.2 Communities

3.2.1 Material Assets (including Land Use and Transport)

Introduction

3.2.1.1 This section covers land use, which refers to human modifications on the natural environment. Types of land use include recreational, employment, transport, residential and agricultural. This section also considers the transport baseline. The following map shows a generalised view of Hampshire's land use by displaying urban areas and those classified as agricultural.

Figure 27: Hampshire Material Assets - Land Use



(Source: tbc)

3.2.1.2 Land use can often be confused with land cover. Land cover can be described as 'the observed physical and biological cover of the earth's land, as vegetation or man-made features'. Land use on the other hand is defined as 'the total of arrangements, activities, and inputs that people undertake in a certain land cover type'⁹⁹.

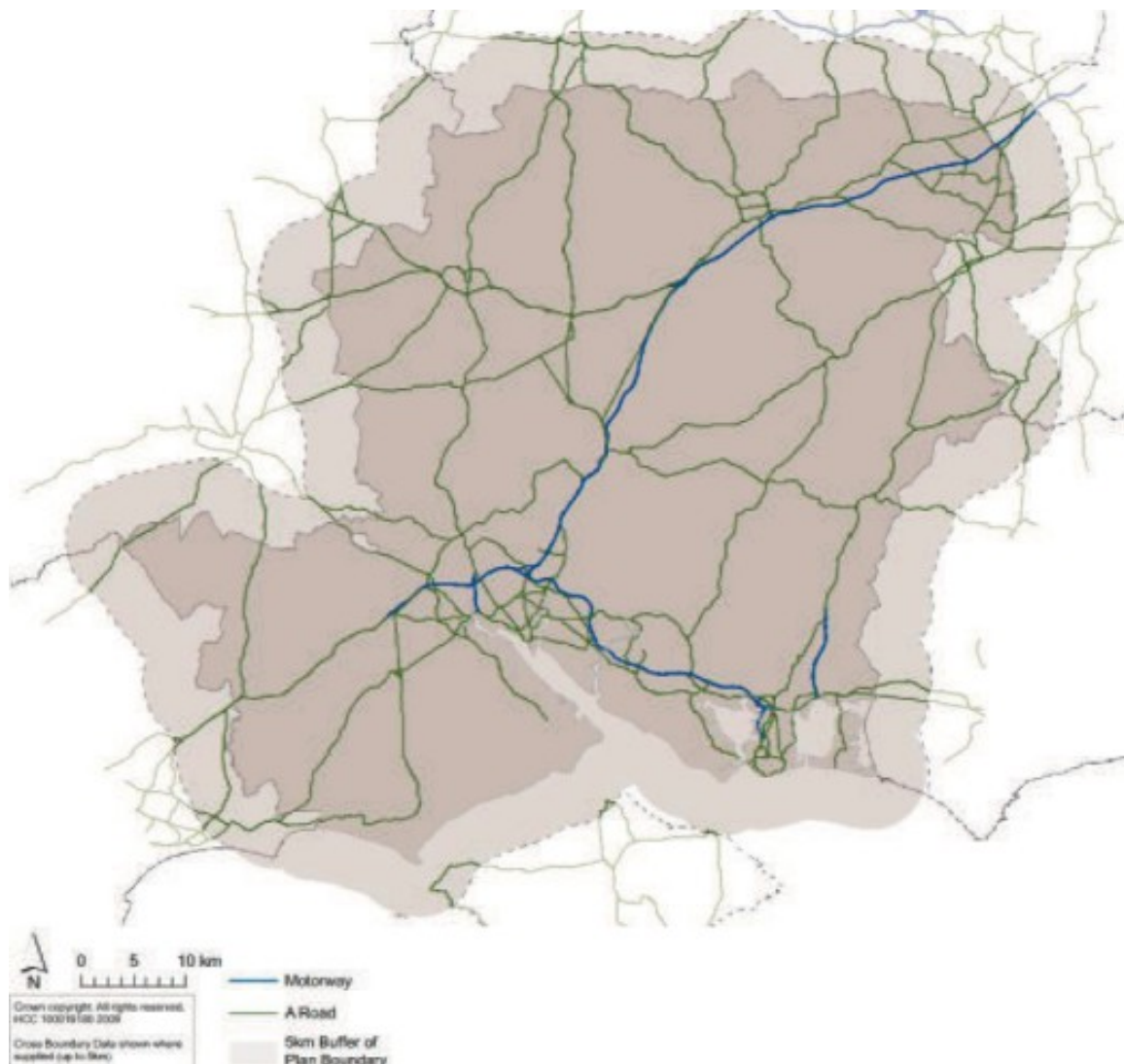
3.2.1.3 The National Planning Policy Framework contains policy requirements in relation to transport and land use issues¹⁰⁰

Transport Baseline in Hampshire

3.2.1.4 The transport baseline covers road and rail travel, freight, shipping and commercial air travel. The land use baseline covers agricultural land use and built up areas.

3.2.1.5 Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton have excellent road, rail, air and sea transport links. Travel patterns in Hampshire were transformed by the construction of motorways and other major road improvements mostly in the 1980s, particularly the M3, M27 and A3(M) which, with the A34(T), A3(T), A31(T) and A303(T), providing a high quality spine network. This is highlighted in the following map.

Figure 28: Hampshire Transport - Road Infrastructure



(Source: tbc)

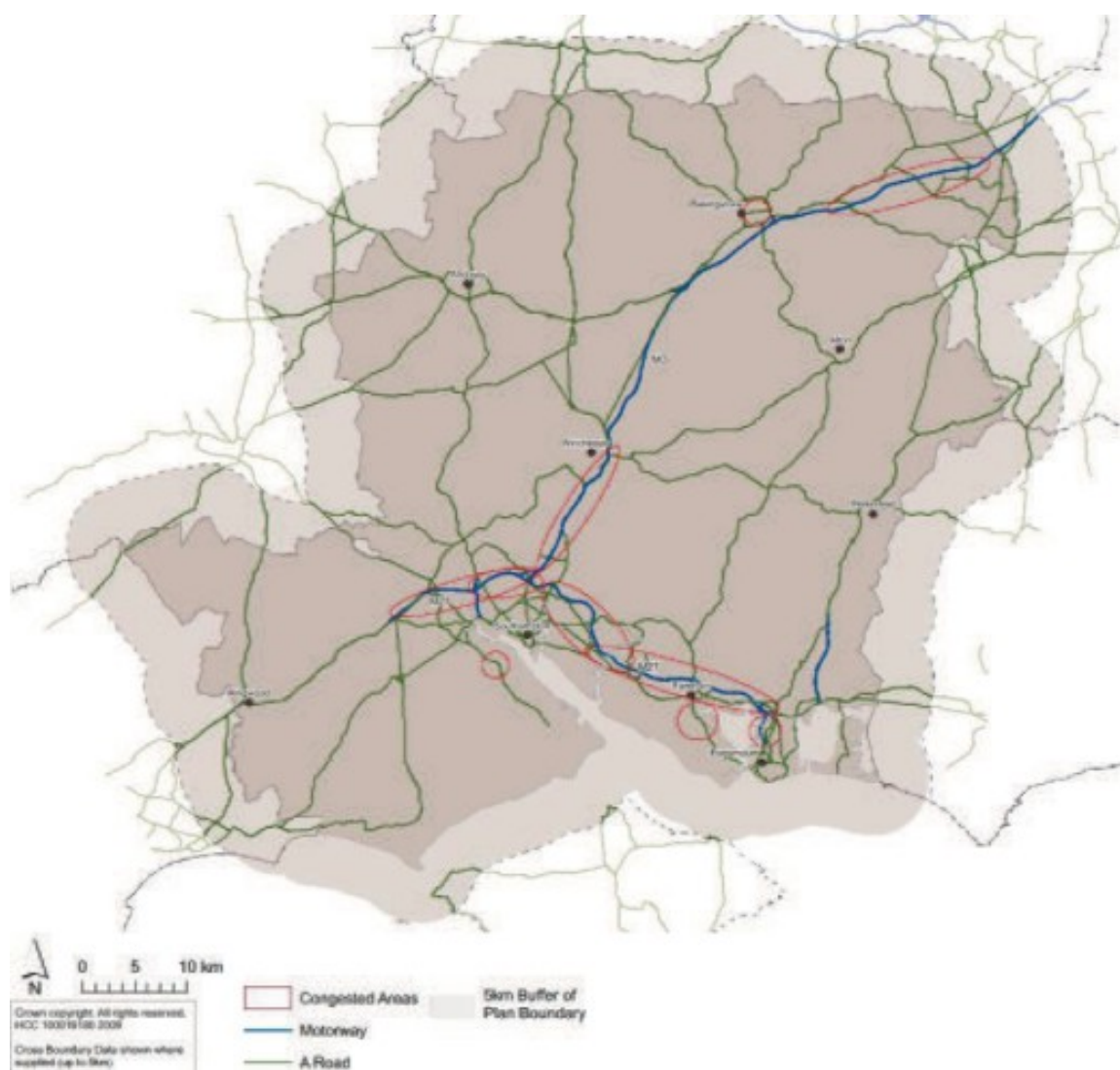
99.[IPPC: www.grida.no/publications/other/ipcc%5Fsr/?src=/climate/ipcc/land_use/045.htm]

100.[National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2].

3.2.1.6 All these roads are part of the national road network managed by the Highways Agency for the Department for Transport (DfT). The new freedom of movement for people with access to a car, allowed a transformation with residential, commercial and employment related development all migrating to areas with good access to the motorway. Much of this new development has operated with very high car use levels and is generally less suitable for access by public transport or walking and cycling.

3.2.1.7 The success of the motorways has to a degree exacerbated the problems that are now faced in terms of congestion, as more people have access to cars, and car use continues to grow. This is highlighted in the following map.

Figure 29: Hampshire Transport - Road Congestion (2007 Data)



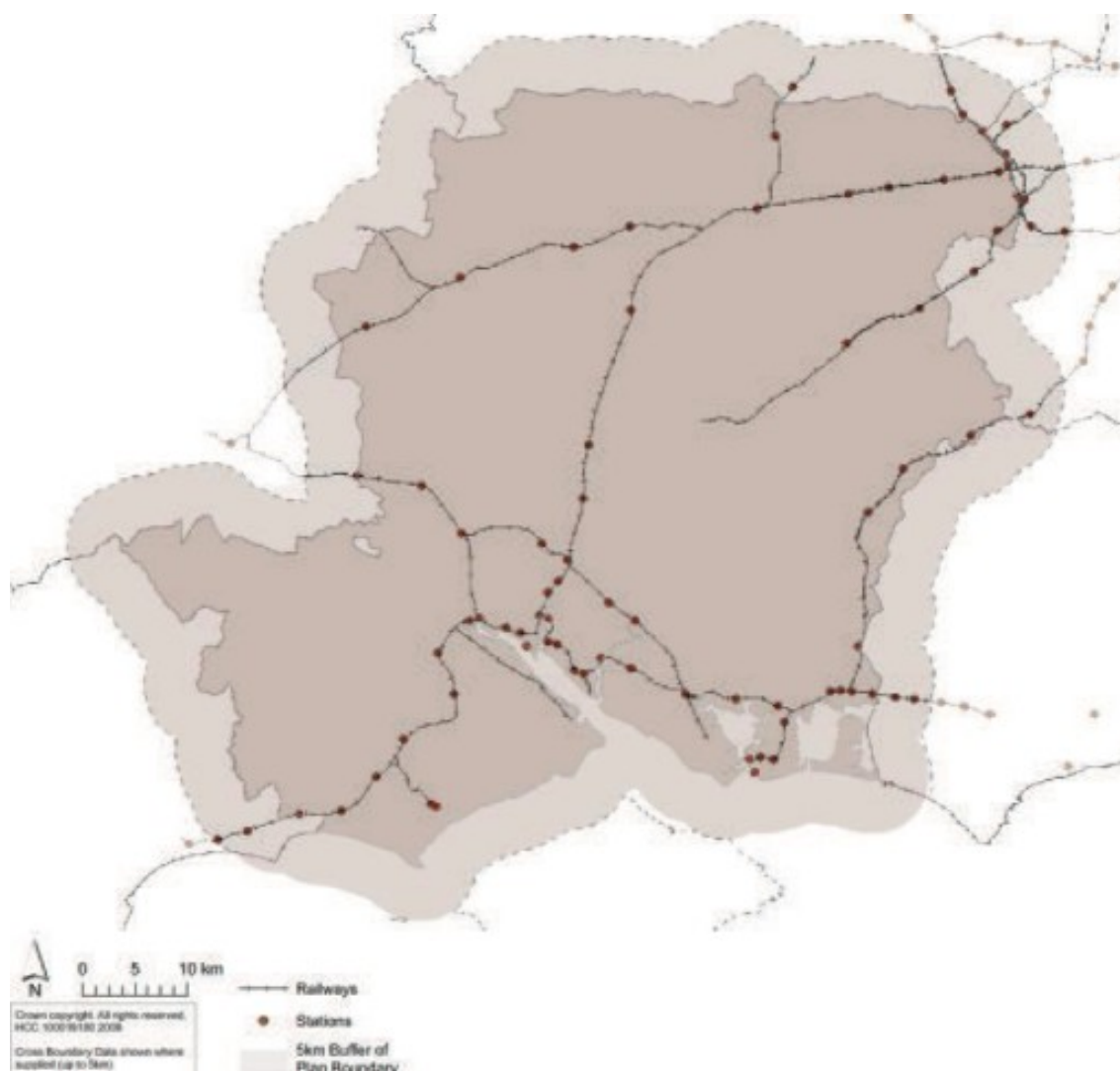
(Source: tbc)

3.2.1.8 Congestion can have economic impacts as it leads to delays for staff travelling to work at peak times, affects reliability of deliveries and can lead to greater haulage costs.

3.2.1.9 Car ownership levels are high in all areas of the county, although there are a number households that do not have access to cars. In Havant, Portsmouth, Southampton and

Gosport, the percentage of households without access to a car is higher than the rest of the South East. Public transport use is correspondingly higher in these urban areas. Gosport is the second largest town in the UK without an active railway station.

3.2.1.10 Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton are well connected by a passenger rail network (see [Figure 30 'Hampshire Transport - Rail Infrastructure'](#)). In terms of freight, the port of Portsmouth has a lack of direct rail access, but a new railhead at nearby Fratton goods yard was constructed in 2007 for port use. As yet this has seen little regular use.

Figure 30: Hampshire Transport - Rail Infrastructure

(Source: tbc)

3.2.1.11 The Hampshire rail network is also utilised to import an average of nine train loads a week of hard and crushed rock into the county from other areas of the country, including quarries in the Mendips area of Somerset through Hampshire's railfreight terminals located at Botley and Fareham. Transporting goods such as aggregates and waste by rail has many social, economic and environmental benefits which include reducing congestion on Hampshire's roads.

3.2.1.12 Southampton is the fourth largest port in the UK by tonnage (handling 41 million tonnes of goods in 2008)¹⁰¹ and the city is also home to the second largest container terminal in the UK which handles approximately 50% of UK trade with the Far East and China. In 2010, Associated British Ports (ABP) published a Port of Southampton Master Plan which is a vision for the port up to 2030. Portsmouth is the 25th largest port in the UK handling 3.94 million tonnes in 2008. The following table shows the amount of foreign and domestic traffic handled by the Ports of Southampton and Portsmouth.

101.[DFT: <http://www.caa.co.uk/default.aspx?catid=80&pagetype=88&pageid=3&sglid=3>]

Table 3.10: Data showing the amount of foreign and domestic traffic handled by Portsmouth and Southampton

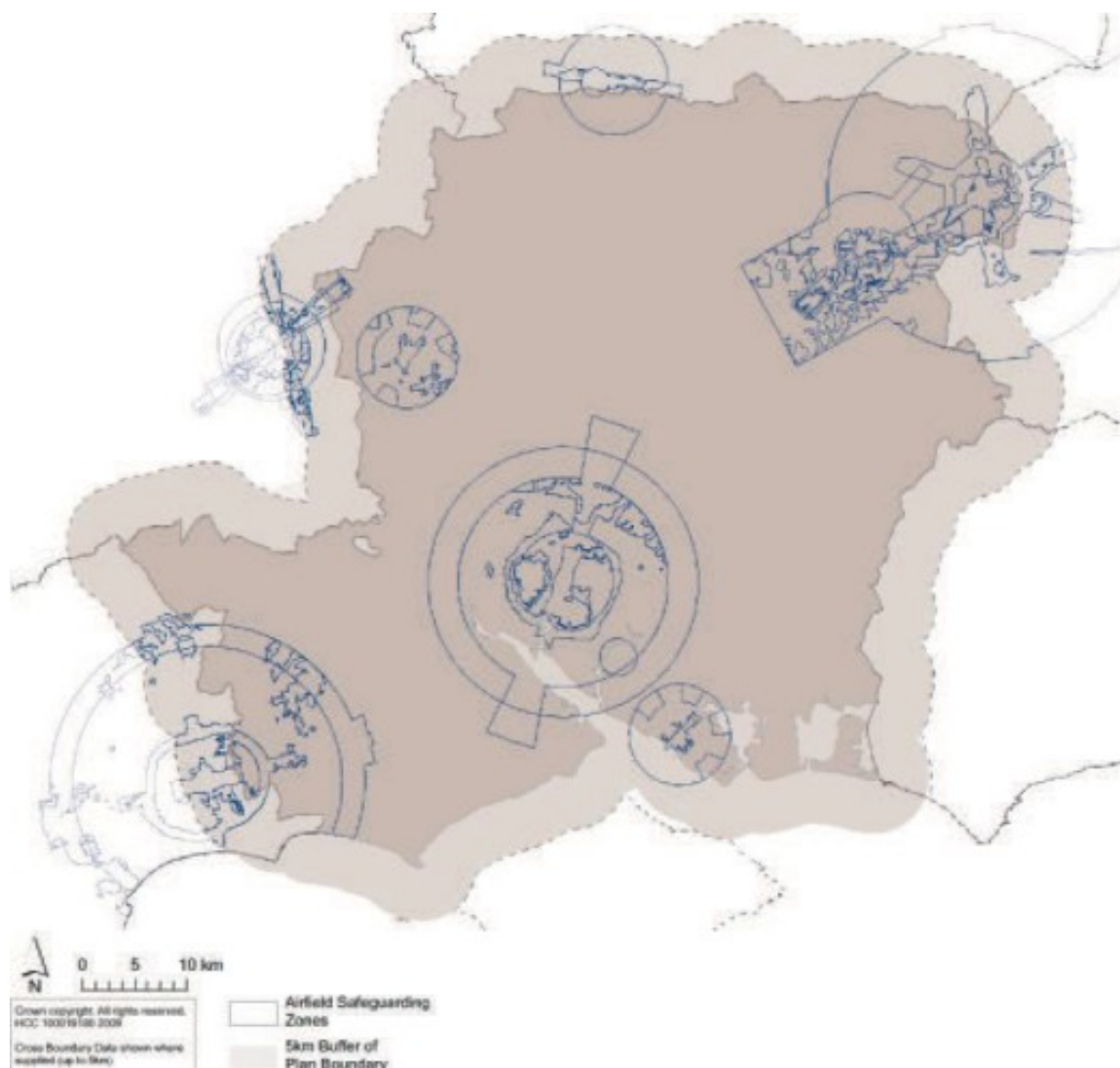
Million tonnes handled by Hampshire's major ports						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Southampton	39.95	40.56	43.82	40.97	37.23	39.37
Portsmouth	4.93	4.20	3.96	3.94	3.95	3.72

Source: Department for Transport (2009)

- 3.2.1.13 Hampshire also has a number of wharves used for the import and processing of aggregate, as well as some waste uses such as recycling and export of glass and the export of scrap metal.
- 3.2.1.14 Southampton International Airport is located just outside the city's boundary within the district of Eastleigh. 1.95 million passengers used Southampton Airport during 2008 and 264 tonnes of freight passed through the airport. 2009 saw reductions in passenger numbers down to 1.8 million. The airport has excellent rail and road links via Southampton (Parkway) and the M27. However, the airport does have impacts on the surrounding area and some areas such as Bitterne Park in Southampton experience problems of aircraft noise. To mitigate this there are restrictions on night time flight movements.
- 3.2.1.15 Bournemouth Airport (located at Hurn within Dorset) is located 48km from Southampton and in 2008 was used by 1,083,446 passengers. In the same year, Bournemouth Airport handled 17 tonnes of freight and 9,701 tonnes of mail¹⁰². Passenger growth at both airports has been driven by the presence of low-cost airlines Flybe at Southampton and Ryanair at Bournemouth.
- 3.2.1.16 Large areas around the airports and around other airfields in the area have 'safeguarding' zones around them. These are relevant to minerals and waste sites since such sites often attract large numbers of birds (either for food or for roosting) which can result in accidents due to bird strikes (i.e. collision with large and flocking birds). The greatest threats come from wetland restoration and wet-working of mineral sites and un-protected landfill and landraise sites, which receive food waste. If a site is proposed within 13 kilometres of an aerodrome or airport it may pose a hazard and consultation with the airport is required¹⁰³. There are a number of other smaller airports in Hampshire (such as Blackbushe Airport and Farnborough Airport).
- 3.2.1.17 The following map highlights the location of airport infrastructure and associated safeguarding zones in Hampshire.

102.[CAA: www.caa.co.uk/default.aspx?catid=80&pagetype=88&pageid=3&sglid=3]

103.[London City Airport Consultative Committee: www.lcacc.org/safeguarding/index.html]

Figure 31: Hampshire Transport - Location of Airport Infrastructure and associated safeguarding zones

(Source: tbc)

3.2.1.18 The vehicle movements associated with different waste facility types can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.11: Typical vehicle movements associated with particular methods for waste treatment

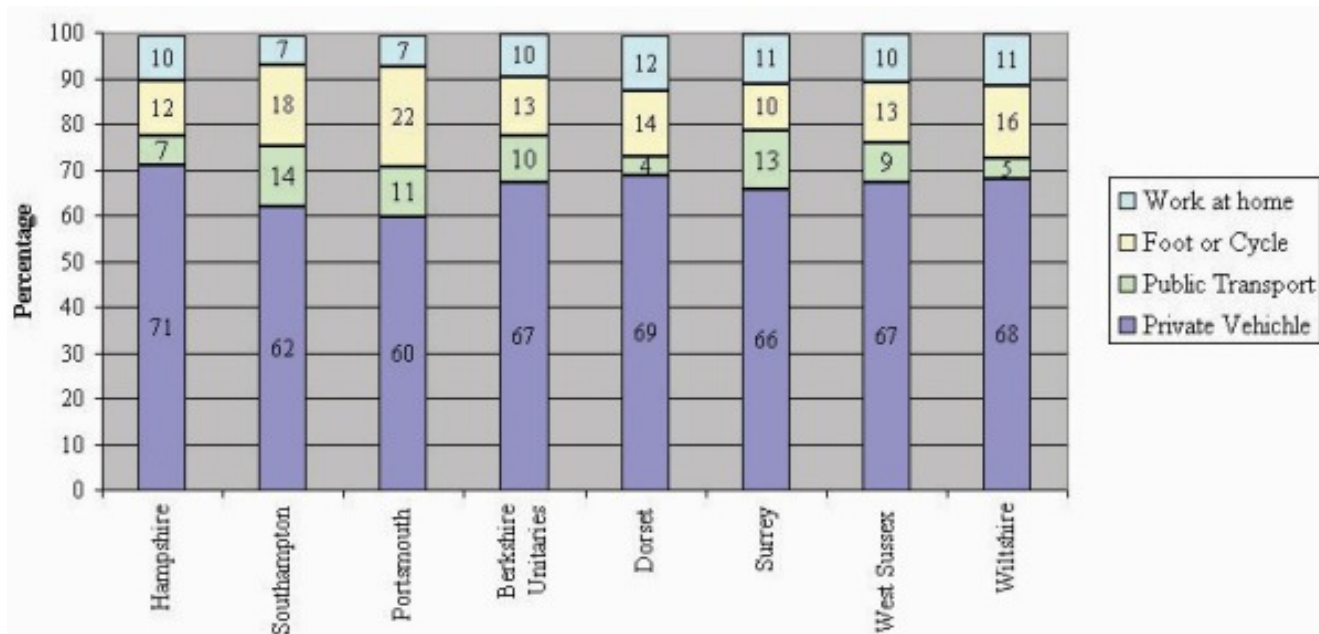
Method for treatment of waste	Waste tonnage processed per annum	Number of vehicle movements per day (approximately)
Composting	25,000	20-40
Small scale Anaerobic Digestion	5,000	4
Large scale Anaerobic Digestion	40,000	20
Materials Recycling Facility	50,000	30-50
Mechanical Biological Treatment	50,000	20-30
Gasification/Pyrolysis	50,000	20

Small scale Thermal Treatment	50,000	20-30
Large scale Thermal Treatment	250,000	50
Landfill	250,000	50
Leachate Treatment Plant	100m ³ daily	Occasional weekly movements
Civic Amenity	10,000 - 50,000	1000 cars, 1 - 2 large vehicles

Source: ODPM¹⁰⁴

3.2.1.19 The following chart highlights the percentage of people that travel to work by private vehicles, foot or cycle, public transport (including those working at home shows that the majority of people working in Hampshire travel to work by private vehicles, and that more people travel by foot or cycle than by using public transport.

Figure 32: The percentage of people that travel to work by private vehicles, foot or cycle, public transport (including those working at home)



(Source: Audit Commission using census data (2009))

Land use Baseline in Hampshire

3.2.1.20 A large proportion of Hampshire consists of major urban areas; comprising the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton and other districts which are predominantly urbanised (such as Rushmoor, Gosport, Fareham and Havant). In 2007 a larger proportion of Hampshire (58%) consisted of farmland, contributing approximately 18% of the South East region’s farmland.

3.2.1.21 The number of agricultural holdings however has been in decline as can be seen in the preceding 2007 and 2010 tables.

104.[Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study, ODPM (2004)]

Table 3.12: Number of agricultural holdings in Hampshire and their size (ha) in 2007

Area	Number of holdings	Size of Holdings (number of farms)				
		Less than 5ha	5 < 20 ha	20 < 50ha	50 < 100ha	100ha or more
England	208,166	92,947	40,134	27,179	21,309	26,579
South East	28,098	12,695	6,254	3,623	2,209	3,317
Hampshire	4,880	2,401	1,039	488	336	556
Basingstoke & Deane	641	276	123	84	46	112
East Hampshire	748	373	154	80	52	89
Eastleigh	130	64	35	14	9	8
Fareham	101	64	12	#	#	7
Gosport	6	#	#	#	0	0
Hart	254	100	62	22	27	32
Havant	45	23	9	#	#	5
New Forest	1,248	718	305	107	64	54
Portsmouth	17	#	#	0	#	#
Rushmoor	15	#	#	#	#	0
Southampton	13	#	5	#	#	0
Test Valley	748	341	148	72	65	122
Winchester	892	426	188	81	60	137

Note: # indicates suppressed to prevent disclosure of information about individual holdings
Source: Defra farm statistics (2007)

Table 3.13: Number of agricultural holdings in Hampshire and their size (ha) in 2010

Area	Number of Holdings	Size of Holdings (number of farms)				
		Less than 5ha	5 < 20 ha	20 < 50ha	50 < 100ha	100ha or more
England	105,449	9,181	28,693	22,244	19,072	26,259
South East	13,589	1,112	4,391	2,974	1,910	3,202
Hampshire	2,176	191	729	423	278	555

Source: Defra farm statistics (2011)

3.2.1.22 There has also been an increase in area covered by agricultural holdings within Hampshire. This is likely to promote changes in Hampshire's landscape as well as encouraging loss of biodiversity along with a loss of unique vegetation communities.

Table 3.14: Area (ha) farmed in Hampshire (excludes Portsmouth and Southampton)

Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Basingstoke & Dean	45,356	45,902	43,621	46,236	No Data	No Data	No Data
East Hampshire	31,730	32,965	34,677	33,004	No Data	No Data	No Data
Eastleigh	2,635	2,723	3,001	2,897	No Data	No Data	No Data
Fareham	2,391	2,403	2,729	2,765	No Data	No Data	No Data
Gosport	106	138	92	#	No Data	No Data	No Data
Hart	10,114	10,600	10,443	10,653	No Data	No Data	No Data
Havant	1,398	1,568	1,889	1,603	No Data	No Data	No Data
New Forest	25	29	55	#	No Data	No Data	No Data
Rushmoor	25,879	24,166	25,524	27,080	No Data	No Data	No Data
Test Valley	48,778	46,890	46,496	47,820	No Data	No Data	No Data
Winchester	46,075	46,068	48,532	47,570	No Data	No Data	No Data
Hampshire	214,487	214,454	217,059	219,698	No Data	210,885	204,964
Note: # indicates suppressed to prevent disclosure of information about individual holdings							
Source: Defra farm statistics (2007 & 2011)							

3.2.1.23 The Forestry Commission¹⁰⁵ has advised that Hampshire has a total Woodland area of 66,939 hectares, meaning that woodlands accounts for 17.7% of the county. Of this, about 20% is considered to be conifer. Other major species are oak (12,000 ha), beech 6,500 ha), Scots pine (6,500 ha), ash (5,000 ha), birch (5,000 ha) and Douglas fir (2,300 ha). Minerals and waste development may impact the county's woodland through development. However there may also be opportunities to increase or enhance the county's woodland through restoration, in particular with regards to mineral and landfill developments. It is considered that Hampshire's woodland may provide opportunities for sustainable management and renewable energy.

Data Limitations

3.2.1.24 Data from [Figure 32](#) ('The percentage of people that travel to work by private vehicles, foot or cycle, public transport (including those working at home)') showing the amount of people travelling to work by a range of methods, is limited due to the fact the data was collected as part of the 2001 census, and may not accurately represent current conditions.

Likely Future Conditions

3.2.1.25 Based on current trends, there is likely to be an increased amount of freight handled by Hampshire's major ports, as well as an increased use of Southampton airport and the expanding business of Farnborough airport for economic and social uses.

3.2.1.26 Department for Transport (DfT) forecasts predict that container throughput at Southampton will increase from 2.6 million Twenty foot Equivalent Units (TEU) in 2010 to 4.9 million TEU by 2030. The Ports of Southampton and Portsmouth have developed Port Master Plans to plan their long term growth and consider issues such as transport impacts of port related growth. These have taken account of relevant

105.[Letter to HCC from the Forestry Commission dated July 2010]

Local Transport Plans and the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan. The Southampton Airport Master Plan shows that passenger numbers using the airport are expected to grow from 1.84 million per year in 2005 to 3.05 million per year by 2015 and by 2030 they are forecast to grow to 6 million passengers per year.

- 3.2.1.27 With a predicted increase in population within Hampshire an increased demand for public transport and increased pressure on transport infrastructure is predicted¹⁰⁶.
- 3.2.1.28 A Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) scheme, branded as 'Eclipse' offers a high quality bus corridor between Gosport and Fareham, using a dedicated busway on a former railway alignment. The Eclipse corridor services have seen significant growth in passenger numbers since opening, and bus frequencies have been enhanced in response to this growth. It is proposed to expand this to serve the planned new community at Welborne, north of the M27 at Fareham. The future development of new BRT services will improve the attractiveness of public transport for journeys in the Gosport/ Fareham area and beyond. This is likely to improve the reliability of journey times at peak times travelling in and out of the Gosport peninsula.
- 3.2.1.29 A report published in 2009 by the Association of Train Operating Companies (ATOC)¹⁰⁷ identified opportunities for re-opening of 14 former or freight only rail lines for passenger use and up to 40 new stations around the country. Potential new rail links were mentioned for the Hampshire towns of Ringwood, Bordon and Hythe. The feasibility of passenger rail links to Bordon and Hythe have been assessed by specialist consultants in consultation with the rail industry and the cost of re-opening these lines and running would outweigh the benefits.
- 3.2.1.30 In the UK, transport is responsible for the release of around 122 millions tonnes of carbon dioxide and agriculture is responsible for the release of around 900,000 tonnes of methane, (although this has decreased over the last decade despite an increase in the amount of agricultural holdings over the last decade).
- 3.2.1.31 Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan**
- 3.2.1.32 Government policies and guidance advocate the reuse of previously developed 'brownfield' land in favour of undeveloped 'greenfield' land. Government targets require around 60% of new housing to be built on previously developed land or through conversion of existing buildings from non residential uses. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan encourages the reuse of previously developed land and the maximisation of redundant agricultural buildings is considered during the appraisal of the sites. Remediation of contaminated sites should also be considered where it is economically viable.
- 3.2.1.33 The reuse of redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages is also encouraged in terms of potential locations for waste management facilities. This reuse can help rural areas diversify and regenerate. New Forest, Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Test Valley and Winchester districts are likely to have the greatest opportunity for reuse of agricultural buildings.

106. [Hampshire Policy Authority: www.hampshirepoliceauthority.org/planning/factsandfigures/population-statistics/long-term-proj.htm]

107. [Association of Train Operating Companies: www.atoc.org/general/ConnectingCommunitiesReport_S10.pdf]

- 3.2.1.34 Opportunities for sustainable forms of transport should be considered when appraising potential minerals and waste sites as well as the potential likely impacts on the surrounding transport network. The likely route of vehicles accessing sites should be carefully considered to avoid problems of congestion, severance, increased costs of maintaining rural roads and safety issues. Routing conditions can be placed on site operators to help ensure use of the most appropriate roads. Opportunities to utilise the use of Hampshire's wharves and rail depots should also be encouraged, where appropriate and sustainable.
- 3.2.1.35 Sites that are likely to generate a high number of opportunities for employment should take the local public transport network into consideration to seek to help reduce issues of congestion and to increase access to employment for those households without access to private transport.
- 3.2.1.36 Proposals for minerals and waste development must take into account the location of airport safeguarding areas and bird strike zones.
- 3.2.1.37 Hampshire's Local Transport Plan (LTP)¹⁰⁸ covering the period 2011-2031, summarises key problems and opportunities regarding transport issues in Hampshire. The LTP mentions problems such as the costs of traffic congestion on the local economy, the need to ensure a well-maintained highway network, increased travel demand due to further development, increased reliance on the private car, and making public transport and active travel modes of walking and cycling a more attractive travel choice. The challenges also include addressing climate change and improving road safety. For the South of Hampshire, a common set of LTP policies has been developed which also cover Portsmouth and Southampton, which forms part of the two cities' LTPs.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

108.[Hampshire Local Transport Plan: www3.hants.gov.uk/transport/local-transport-plan.htm]

- Hampshire Traffic Management Policy (2014)
- Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)
- Hampshire's Local Transport Plan (2011 - 2031) (2011)
- Southampton Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011 (2011)
- Portsmouth Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011 (2011)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)
- Hampshire Freight Strategy (2009)
- All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)
- All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)
- Port of Southampton Master Plan (2010)
- Local Transport Plans
 - Hampshire (2011)
 - Southampton (2011)
 - Portsmouth (2011)
 - South Hampshire (2011)

3.2.2 Human Health

Introduction

3.2.2.1 The World Health Organisation defines human health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity¹⁰⁹. To be in a state of good health one must maintain a fair balance between the physical, mental and social well-being.

3.2.2.2 Human health can be influenced by environmental factors such as air quality, water quality, and the space available for recreation and exercise. These environmental factors can be heavily influenced by human activities, which are to a great extent controlled by our land use planning system.

3.2.2.3 The National Planning Policy Framework contain policy requirements for promoting healthy communities¹¹⁰.

Human Health Baseline in Hampshire

3.2.2.4 The Audit Commission¹¹¹ surveyed residents of Hampshire regarding health and social well-being. The survey found that 75.03% believed that health services have improved or stayed the same over the last three years.

3.2.2.5 The following table highlights life expectancy for males and females in Hampshire between 2004 and 2012 compared with national and regional data.

109. [World Health Organisation: www.who.int/bulletin/bulletin_board/83/ustun11051/en/]

110. [National Planning Policy Framework, section 8 (DCL, 2012) www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2]

111. [Audit Commission: [http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/\(akvzlo4502lk5z45kmezid55\)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=10000064%20-%202003/4](http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(akvzlo4502lk5z45kmezid55)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=10000064%20-%202003/4)]

Table 3.15: Life expectancy for males and females in Hampshire between 2004 and 2012 compared with national and regional data.

Life Expectancy (years)						
	2004 - 2006		2007 - 2009		2010 - 2012	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
UK	76.9	81.3	77.8	82.0	79.0	82.7
South East	78.5	82.4	79.4	83.2	80.3	83.8
Hampshire	79.4	82.8	80.0	83.5	81.0	84.3
Basingstoke & Deane	79.1	82.6	80.0	82.9	80.8	83.0
East Hampshire	79.1	82.2	80.3	83.1	81.2	84.2
Eastleigh	79.6	82.4	80.0	83.6	81.6	84.9
Fareham	80.0	83.4	81.1	84.0	80.9	83.9
Gosport	77.2	81.3	78.8	81.1	79.1	82.3
Hart	80.7	84.1	81.3	85.6	82.9	85.6
Havant	78.7	82.3	79.2	82.9	76.6	83.4
New Forest	80.0	84.1	80.8	84.7	81.9	85.2
Portsmouth	76.3	81.5	77.2	82.3	78.2	82.6
Rushmoor	78.3	82.0	79.0	82.5	79.1	82.9
Southampton	76.6	81.6	78.0	82.1	78.5	82.7
Test Valley	79.2	82.6	79.8	83.9	80.8	84.6
Winchester	80.1	83.0	80.5	83.3	82.0	85.9

Source: Office for National Statistics (2014)

3.2.2.6 The above table shows there is a current trend that human life expectancy in Hampshire is increasing. This is mainly due to improvements in health care facilities and welfare. This trend is likely to continue over the coming years with further ongoing improvements to health and welfare services. Hampshire statistically has a greater rate of life expectancy when compared to both regional and national statistics.

3.2.2.7 Trends also show that in Hampshire there is a general decrease in deaths from cancer and circulatory related diseases. Statistics show that there is a greater decrease in deaths relating to circulatory dysfunctions, this is likely because of increased health care services and medical advances. These trends are likely to continue.

3.2.2.8 The statistical method used to show these rates is known as directly standardised rates, as set out in the following table. The rates are calculated per 100,000 people. This is a common method for expressing public health data and is useful as comparisons can be made with different areas, with different demographic data¹¹². The following table shows average mortality rates in Hampshire.

112.[NHS: www.avon.nhs.uk/phnet/PHinfo/understanding.htm#Direct]

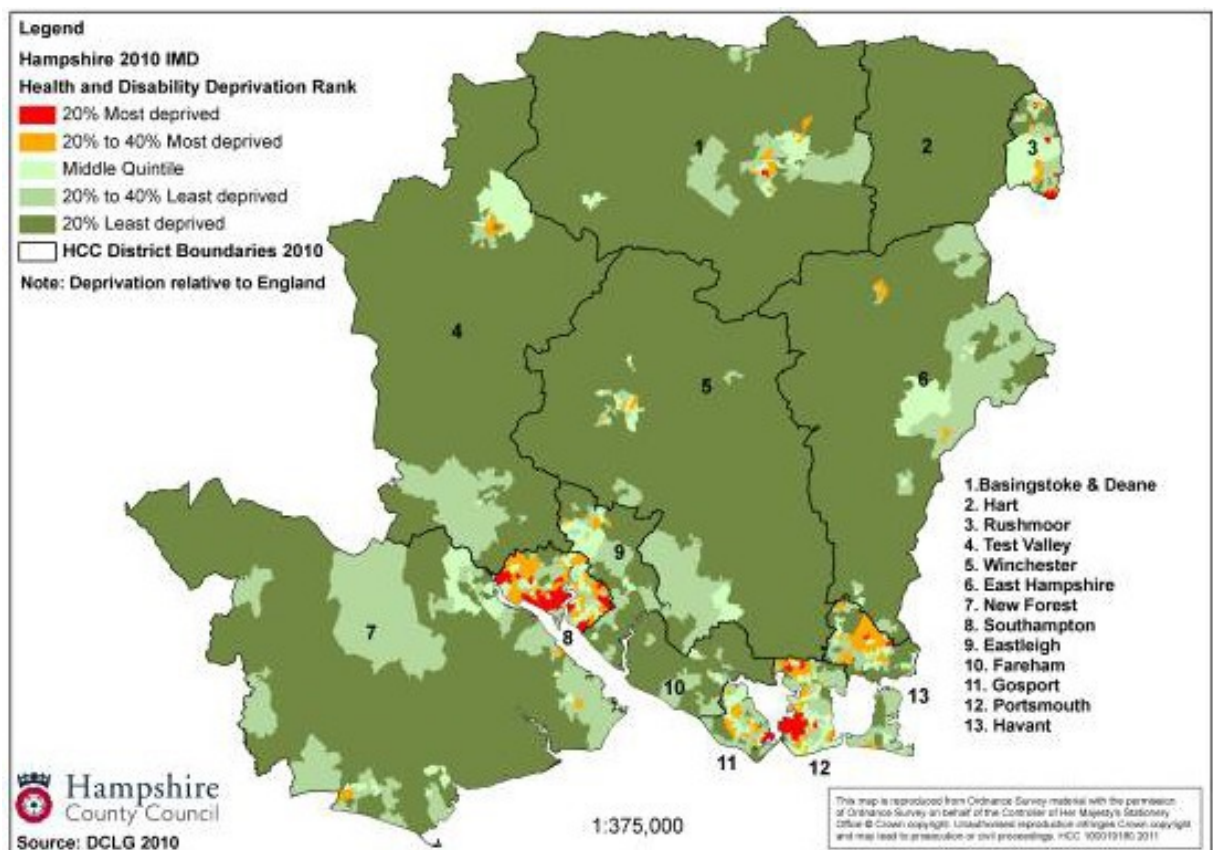
Table 3.16: The average rate of mortality from cancer and circulatory disease in Hampshire between 2004 and 2008

Average Rate of Mortality (Directly Standardised Rates)										
	Cancer					Circulatory Disease				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
England	179.45	177.14	175.60	173.89	172.90	218.29	205.45	191.81	182.49	176.66
South East	170.60	166.56	166.74	162.81	159.77	198.37	188.29	174.14	166.56	159.48
Hampshire	167.21	163.60	158.88	160.19	153.40	192.47	172.42	163.38	163.26	153.08
Portsmouth	171.84	188.05	204.76	178.71	195.86	242.19	215.81	210.36	206.14	168.68
Southampton	180.24	193.10	186.74	180.99	182.34	224.31	204.15	191.62	184.35	185.34

Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (2009)

3.2.2.9 The following map shows the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Health and Disability in Hampshire (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain). IMD measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

Figure 33: Hampshire Human Health - IMD Health and Disability



(Source: 2010 Indices of Deprivation Hampshire)

3.2.2.10 Approximately 3,500 - 4,000 accidents are reported every year on Hampshire's roads. Reports¹¹³ show 713 people were killed or seriously injured on Hampshire's roads (including 57 children) in 2007, compared with 618 (including 41 children) in

113.[Progress Report of Hampshire's Local Transport Plan 2008]

2006. There was an increase in road traffic accidents in 2007 from 2006 figures, although 2008 saw a return to 2006 levels. The following table highlights mortalities associated with land transport accidents in Hampshire, the wider south east and England and Wales.

Table 3.17: Mortalities from land transport accidents in Hampshire, the Districts and Boroughs of Hampshire, the South East and England and Wales

Mortalities from Land Transport Accidents (Directly Standardised Rates)								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
England	9.01	8.81	8.32	8.01	8.01			
South East	8.48	8.50	8.58	8.31	7.49			
Hampshire	10.09	8.50	8.58	8.31	7.49			
Basingstoke & Deane	8.79	4.47	6.74	2.88	8.53			
East Hampshire	3.71	8.06	13.28	7.44	8.00			
Eastleigh	1.98	2.42	0.00	3.62	2.68			
Fareham	6.99	5.38	2.91	6.84	1.89			
Gosport	1.38	2.39	3.07	0.58	3.92			
Hart	6.65	3.75	4.58	6.61	8.72			
Havant	5.39	4.98	5.42	3.66	5.71			
New Forest	11.60	5.28	8.26	7.47	2.75			
Portsmouth	0.56	2.20	1.44	6.31	2.40	2.31	3.69	1.98
Rushmoor	9.00	3.01	3.22	3.43	5.37			
Southampton	6.61	3.16	3.41	2.00	3.16	4.28	2.91	2.00
Test Valley	10.60	5.56	3.75	6.42	2.41			
Winchester	8.01	10.30	4.59	3.61	4.57			

Source: National Centre for Health Outcomes Development (2008)

Data Limitations

3.2.2.11 Although there was an increase in road traffic related deaths and injuries between 2006 and 2007 there was also an increase seen across the South East for which no specific attributing factors have been identified to explain this¹¹⁴.

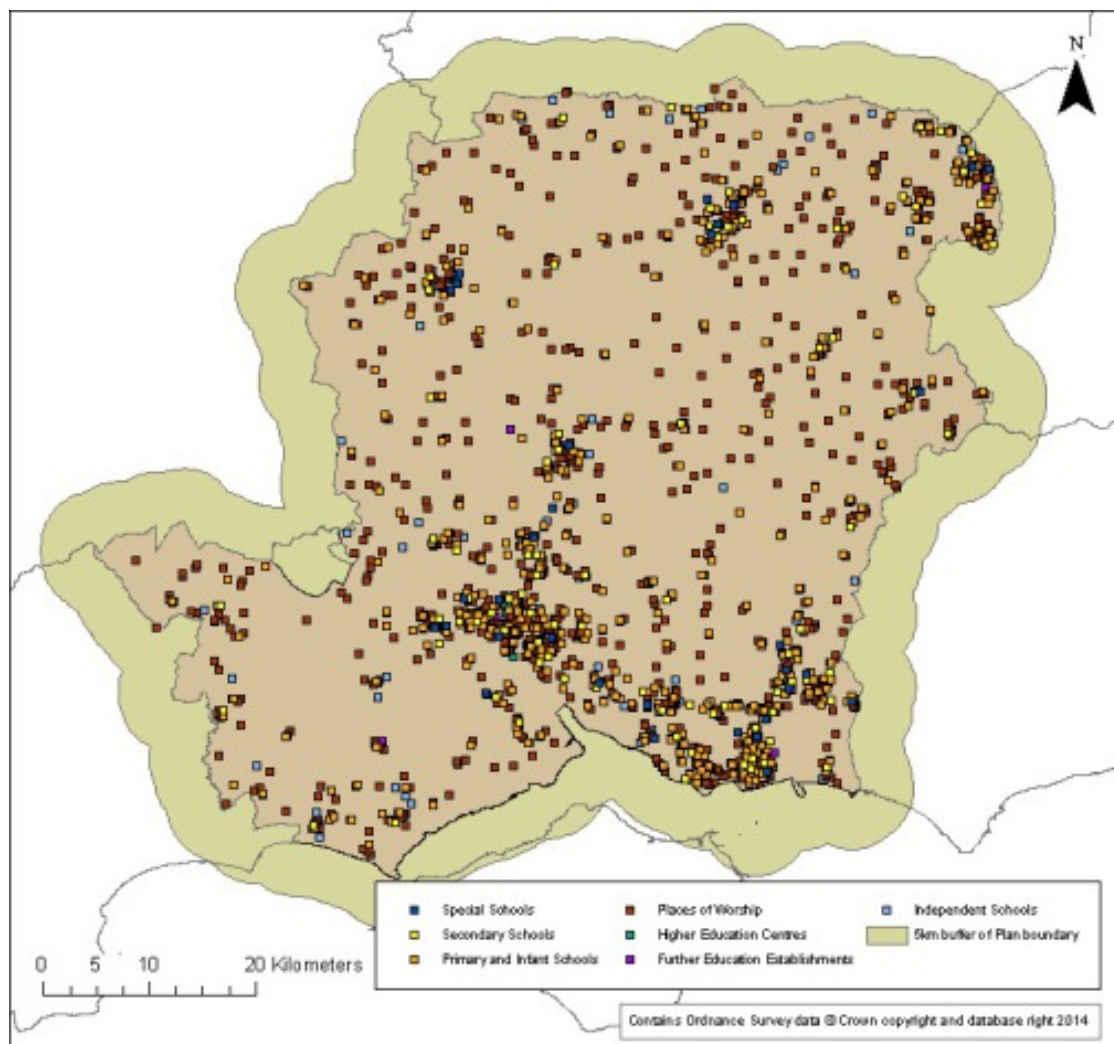
Likely Future Conditions

3.2.2.12 With people living longer and an overall increasing population it is inevitable that the strain on public services and natural resources, as well as waste production will increase. Mortalities from land transport accidents in Hampshire have decreased between 2003 and 2007 according to information provided by the National Centre for Health Outcomes Development. This trend is likely to continue as transport safety is subject to continual improvement.

3.2.2.13 The following map highlights the location of sensitive receptors in Hampshire.

114. [Hampshire Local Transport Plan Progress Report: www.hants.gov.uk/ltp-progress-report-2008.pdf]

Figure 34: Hampshire Human Health - Sensitive Receptors



(Source: tbc)

Existing challenges for development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.2.2.14 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes a policy which considers the protection of human health (Policy 10). This will need to be taken into account when developers propose new oil or gas sites. The SPG will need to provide more guidance on the application of this policy in relation to oil or gas developments.

3.2.2.15 There are public amenity concerns surrounding mineral and waste sites. These may include dust or the emission of odour in relation to (waste). These concerns are reflected in the Environment Agency's 250 metre rule with regard to sensitive receptors and the need for risk assessments and mitigation measures required for bioaerosol production. This is addressed in the supporting text for Policy 10 in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. This issue would have been considered at the planning application stage for safeguarded waste sites.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act (2005)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2010)**
- **The Hampshire Countryside Access Plan (2008-2013)**
- **Environmental Noise (England) Regulations (2006)**
- **All of the Community Strategies relevant to the Hampshire Authorities (dates will vary)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.2.3 Social Considerations

Introduction

3.2.3.1 In population terms Hampshire is the third largest shire county in England, with a 2011 population (produced by the Office for National Statistics) of 1,759,800.

3.2.3.2 The population of Hampshire (including Southampton and Portsmouth) is projected to increase across the county by around 4.6% during the period 2013-2020 from 1,319,000 to 1,380,000. This projection is based on assumptions regarding planned housing figures. The increases in population and households will result in greater demands on resource and infrastructure, and lead to a greater generation of waste requiring management.

Table 3.18: Hampshire's population projections (number of people)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Basingstoke	168,009	169,039	170,031	170,936	172,148	173,431	173,926	174,465
East Hampshire	115,677	116,705	117,643	118,588	119,095	119,644	119,855	120,224
Eastleigh	125,613	126,382	127,150	127,894	128,769	129,265	130,753	132,556
Fareham	111,652	112,109	112,521	112,855	113,059	113,430	113,699	114,008
Gosport	82,447	82,670	83,034	83,547	83,882	84,343	84,749	85,063
Hart	91,418	92,241	93,077	94,450	95,650	96,445	96,731	97,104
Havant	120,172	120,885	121,607	123,171	124,628	125,613	126,307	126,907
New Forest	175,645	176,207	176,360	176,794	177,228	177,503	177,705	178,111
Portsmouth	205,323	206,121	206,944	208,182	209,723	211,021	211,949	212,515
Rushmoor	93,863	94,325	94,697	95,115	95,920	96,152	96,515	97,147
Southampton	238,463	240,054	243,483	246,312	249,556	251,094	252,374	253,429
Test Valley	117,817	118,784	119,901	121,080	122,118	123,086	123,893	124,516
Winchester	116,949	118,026	119,118	120,766	122,953	125,538	127,610	129,709

Source: Hampshire County Council Long Term Population Projections (2013)

Social Considerations Baseline in Hampshire

3.2.3.3 Hampshire is the third largest county in England in terms of population. 87% of its 1.25 million people live in urban areas, although only 15% of the county is classified as urban¹¹⁵.

3.2.3.4 Hampshire County Council prepared dwelling projections up to 2026 in 2009. This estimated that 857,508 dwelling would be required by 2026. This is set out in the following table. No projections are currently available for the period up to 2030.

115.[Quality of Life in Hampshire (Hampshire County Council, 2008)]

Table 3.19: Hampshire's dwelling projections (number of dwellings)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Basingstoke	71,950	72,473	73,061	73,650	74,380	75,092	75,530	75,931
East Hampshire	49,790	50,238	50,839	51,409	51,791	52,128	52,332	52,599
Eastleigh	54,088	54,410	54,788	55,150	55,572	55,837	56,524	57,362
Fareham	48,458	48,679	48,928	49,153	49,297	49,530	49,715	49,914
Gosport	37,121	37,246	37,543	37,856	38,118	38,406	38,694	38,939
Hart	37,049	53,488	37,793	38,446	38,979	39,329	39,537	39,679
Havant	53,231	53,488	53,963	54,766	55,537	56,053	56,486	56,854
New Forest	80,771	81,032	81,292	81,674	82,041	82,319	82,555	82,876
Portsmouth	89,341	89,612	90,003	90,524	91,197	91,955	92,513	92,915
Rushmoor	38,154	38,386	38,649	38,932	39,380	39,647	39,931	40,345
Southampton	102,406	120,971	104,544	105,642	106,534	107,545	108,308	109,077
Test Valley	50,363	50,865	51,532	52,182	52,800	53,339	53,818	54,226
Winchester	49,689	50,145	50,663	51,461	52,452	53,714	54,695	55,713

Source: Hampshire County Council Long Term Population Projections (2013)

3.2.3.5 Hampshire's population is ageing. There is increasing concern nationally, as well as in Hampshire, about the impending growth in the number of pensioners whilst the population of working age declines. The economic and social consequences of these changes will become more acute over the next two decades¹¹⁶.

3.2.3.6 There have been a number of administrative changes to local authorities which make it harder to draw direct comparisons between Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) between 2010 and 2007). There are now 326 local authority Districts and Boroughs in England (including unitary authorities) as opposed to 354 previously reported. Hart is ranked 326th out of 326 in 2010 (using the Rank of Average Rank measure), which makes it the least overall deprived district authority in England. Fareham (315th) and Winchester (309th) were ranked just outside the top ten least deprived authorities. Using this level of analysis, no Hampshire local authority areas are within the 20% most deprived districts in England.

3.2.3.7 The following tables highlights the indices of multiple deprivation in Hampshire.

Table 3.21: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (rank of Hampshire Local Authorities)

	Average Rank	Rank of Average (326 = least deprived)	Extent
Basingstoke	8495.02	227	0.005
East Hampshire	6946.49	302	0.001
Eastleigh	8396.72	281	0.009
Fareham	5752.20	315	0.006
Gosport	14745.42	161	0.098
Hart	2399.12	326	0.000
Havant	17820.45	107	0.255
New Forest	9129.76	264	0.012
Portsmouth	19457.08	76	0.219

116.[Quality of Life in Hampshire (Hampshire County Council, 2008)]

Rushmoor	10038.32	248	0.033
Southampton	19611.90	72	0.233
Test Valley	7952.01	289	0.010
Winchester	6144.35	309	0.002

Source: English Indices of Deprivation, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (2010)

3.2.3.8 Using the Extent¹¹⁷ measure, which is the proportion of a local authority district's population living in the most deprived Lower Super Output Area (LSOAs) in the country, illustrates how widespread deprivation is within the district. Under this measure Havant (0.255) has the most deprivation in Hampshire, followed by the two cities and Gosport. The remaining districts have among the lowest Extent scores in England, which suggests deprivation is restricted to a few pockets. Hart has no Extent score (along with 32 other districts) as these do not have any LSOAs in the 30% most deprived areas in England, and infers that no widespread deprivation exists at LSOA level.

3.2.3.9 The highest unemployment rates are in the urban local authority areas of Gosport, Havant, Southampton and Portsmouth.

3.2.3.10 The Government's vision for communities is of prosperous and cohesive communities, offering a safe, healthy and sustainable environment for all. The vision for Hampshire is that it will be a prosperous and attractive county where economic, social and environmental needs are met in the most sustainable way, and the quality of life and sense of community of present and future generations are improved.

3.2.3.11 Traffic congestion is forecast to be an increasing feature of travelling on both the strategic and local road network in Hampshire. (LTP 3) Traffic flows on roads in Hampshire have been increasing year on year up to 2007, but in 2008 traffic flow dropped by 1%. The most severe congestion is generally experienced on the motorway network, in particular the M27 and M3 in south Hampshire. On the rest of the network, the most congested section is on routes from the Gosport Peninsula. (LTP 2011-2031) April 2013 HCC.

3.2.3.12 A survey of "NIMBYism" (Not In My Back Yard) (2009 UK Saint Index)¹¹⁸ found that NIMBYism is similar across rural, urban and suburban areas. In terms of active opposition to development, 29% of those surveyed had actively opposed applications in their local area in the last year. The survey also found that the South East was the most active region. The same survey also concluded that:

- waste development remains one of the least popular forms of development;
- quarries were found to be the least popular of all types of development; and
- the older the age group, the more against quarries people tend to be.

117. [Extent only includes 30% most deprived LSOAs in England in any district, and uses a sliding population scale 100% of the population in the first decile, 95% of the population for the second decile (11th percentile) and 5% of the third decile (29th percentile)]

118. [NIMBY 2009 UK Saint Index: <http://tscg.co.uk/survey/summary.html%202009%20UK%20Saint%20Index%20-%20Headline%20Results%20NIMBYism>]

Data Limitations

3.2.3.13 Residents' perceptions about where they live are an important yet rather subjective consideration and can be difficult to quantify. It is recognised that the implementation of planning policy may have the potential to lead to resentment between different groups of people perceptions of preferential or differential treatment may also be challenging to quantify.

3.2.3.14 As the population of Hampshire increases:

- waste arisings are projected to increase;
- the demand for aggregates will increase;
- energy consumption will increase.

3.2.3.15 This highlights the importance of safeguarding minerals and waste sites and the potential need for further oil or gas developments.

3.2.3.16 Traffic congestion is an increasing issue in south Hampshire. This is more evident around the Gosport area, as population increases there is likely to be more congestion.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.2.3.17 Areas of high population density in Hampshire also create the issue of greater competition for other land uses for suitable sites. The location of safeguarded minerals and waste sites will vary depending on the type of development. Many waste transfer, materials recover, wharves and rail depots are located in urban areas. This means that there may be encroachment issues. The areas may also be subject to plans for regeneration. This highlights the importance of safeguarding in Hampshire.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Local Transport Plan (2011-2013) (HCC, 2013)**
- **All of the Community Strategies relevant to the Hampshire Authorities (dates will vary)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.2.4 Material Assets (including Noise, Light Pollution and Renewable Energy)

Introduction

3.2.4.1 This section is concerned with the sustainability issues of noise, light pollution and renewable energy.

3.2.4.2 Ambient or environmental noise is unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities such as road, rail and air traffic noise, and noise from sites of industrial activity.

3.2.4.3 Light pollution is considered to cause a variety of ecological, aesthetic and social effects. For example, airborne species such as bats may be affected by light pollution and it may potentially disrupt plant life functions¹¹⁹. Other damaging effects to the environment caused by excessive lighting include energy (fossil fuel) consumption. Excessive amounts of noise and lighting may be considered as a statutory nuisance under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005¹²⁰ which came into force in relation to England on 1 October 2006.

3.2.4.4 Renewable and low-carbon energy supplies include, but not exclusively, those from:

- biomass and energy crops;
- Combined Heat & Power/ Combined Cooling Heat & Power (and micro-CHP);
- energy-from-waste (EFW);
- ground source heating and cooling;
- Hydro generation;
- solar thermal generation;
- photovoltaic generation;
- wind generation; and
- anaerobic digestion (providing energy from the capture and efficient treatment of organic waste).

3.2.4.5 Many of Hampshire's existing waste sites incorporate renewable energy in various forms.

3.2.4.6 The National Planning Policy Framework includes requirements for the promotion of healthy communities¹²¹ which includes references to issues such as noise and pollution.

Noise Baseline in Hampshire

3.2.4.7 Ambient noise in Hampshire is associated with noise generated by vehicle engines or vibration on the road surface. Both of these are worsened by increased speeds and greater traffic volumes which lead to greater levels of noise.

119.[Light Pollution UK: www.lightpollution.org.uk/]

120.[Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/16/pdfs/ukpga_20050016_en.pdf]

121.[National Planning Policy Framework, section 8 (DCLG, 2012): <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>]

3.2.4.8A visitor survey of the New Forest National Park (2013)¹²² found that 90% of visitors come to the New Forest to enjoy the 'tranquil scenic environment' which contribute to the special qualities of the New Forest National Park. There are concerns regarding the impact and intrusion of noise pollution into the National Park¹²³. The New Forest National Park Management Plan also contains an objective to maintain and enhance the tranquillity of the national park. This was also considered important to the South Downs National Park, as one of the ambitions of the Management Plan (produced by the former Joint Committee) was to ensure the 'conservation and enhancement of tranquillity and dark night skies...considered in all future development decisions...; traffic levels and the visual and noise intrusion of roads...are reduced; any increase in noise from aviation is resisted...; and other activities which increase noise and light levels are controlled within the South Downs'.

Light Pollution Baseline in Hampshire

3.2.4.9 There has been a 13% increase in the amount of light pollution in Hampshire between 1993 and 2000. The following table highlights the percentage of the area of each South East county's affected by light pollution bands. This is similar to the regional figure (12%), although Oxfordshire and Berkshire had higher percentages of 20% and 17% respectively. In comparison to the rest of the counties in the South East region Hampshire has a relatively small problem in the context of light pollution¹²⁴. The following table highlights the percentage area of the south east affected by light pollution.

Table 3.25: Percentage of the area of each South East county affected by light pollution bands (1993) and (2000)

Country	Light pollution bands					Light pollution change, 1993-2000	
	0 - 1.70	1.71 - 50	50.1 - 150	150.01 - 240	240.01 - 255	Pixel Median 200 (1993)	% Change 1993 - 2000
Buckinghamshire	0% (0%)	0% (12%)	37% (57%)	26% (25%)	8% (6%)	105 (93)	13%
Berkshire	1% (1%)	9% (18%)	47% (43%)	29% (31%)	13% (7%)	124 (106)	17%
East Sussex	1% (0%)	12% (29%)	72% (57%)	13% (12%)	3% (2%)	66 (58)	14%
West Sussex	3% (0%)	11% (23%)	67% (61%)	18% (15%)	2% (2%)	77 (72)	7%
Greater London	0% (0%)	0% (0%)	1% (1%)	9% (9%)	91% (90%)	255 (255)	0%
Hampshire	3% (1%)	10% (28%)	64% (51%)	15% (14%)	8% (6%)	76 (67)	13%
Isle of Wight	9% (6%)	21% (29%)	55% (53%)	14% (11%)	0% (0%)	71 (64)	11%

122.[New Forest National Park Visitor Survey 2013: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/downloads/file/754/new_forest_national_park_visitor_survey_2013]

123.[New Forest National Park Visitor Survey 2013: www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/downloads/file/754/new_forest_national_park_visitor_survey_2013]

124.[CPRE: www.cpre.org.uk/campaigns/landscape/light-pollution/light-pollution-in-your-area]

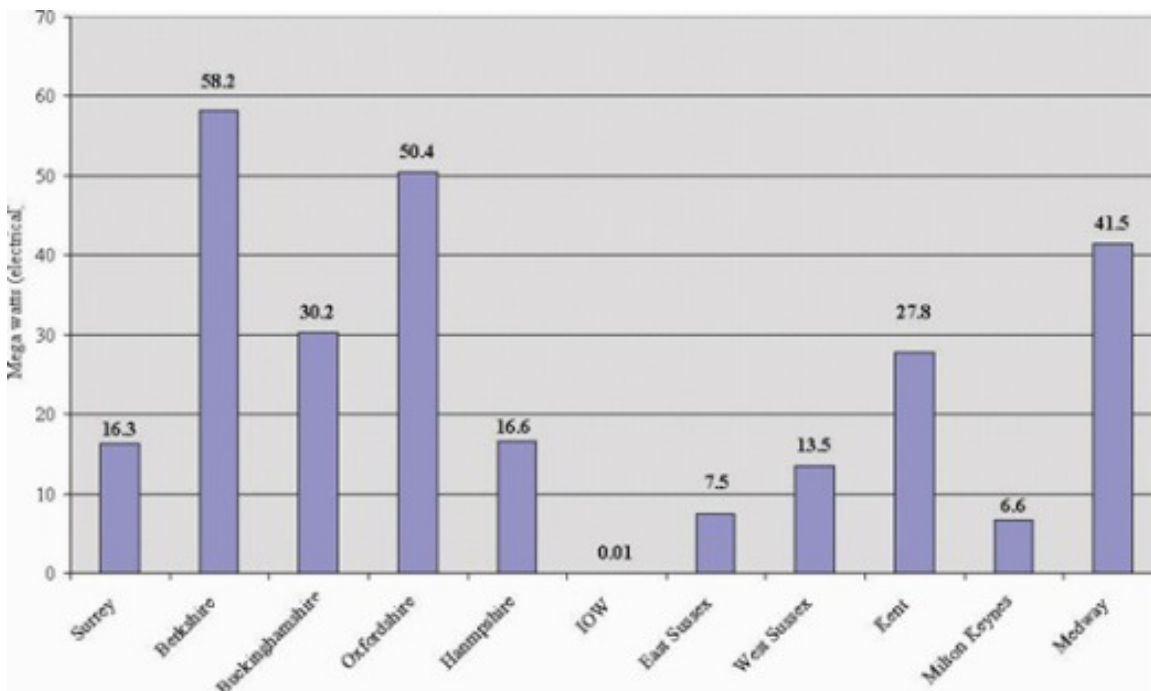
Oxfordshire	0% (1%)	5% (28%)	81% (61%)	13% (10%)	1% (1%)	73 (61)	20%
Surrey	0% (0%)	0% (1%)	45% (51%)	37% (37%)	17% (11%)	166 (146)	14%
Kent	1% (1%)	5% (17%)	68% (61%)	22% (19%)	5% (3%)	93 (80)	16%
SE Total	1% (1%)	7% (19%)	61% (52%)	19% (18%)	12% (11%)	91 (81)	12%
England Total	11% (15%)	16% (29%)	51% (38%)	14% (12%)	7% (6%)	68 (55)	24%

Source: CPRE (Campaign to Protect Rural England) (2003)

Renewable Energy in Hampshire

3.2.4.10 The majority of energy in the Hampshire area is generated by fossil fuels, which contributes to the greenhouse effect. Approximately 80% of energy in South Hampshire for instance is supplied from the processing of fossil fuels, much of which is from outside the UK¹²⁵. The following chart highlights the amount of energy produced by facilities installed using renewable sources in the south east. Oil and gas are both fossil fuels and are both already extracted (and stored in the case of gas) in Hampshire. Further oil or gas development would help to supply demand for this as a fuel. The following table highlights the amount of energy produced from facilities in 2007-08.

Figure 35: Amount of energy produced by facilities installed (2007-08) using renewable sources in the South East (excludes renewable energy produced by offshore wind)



(Source: SEERA (2008))

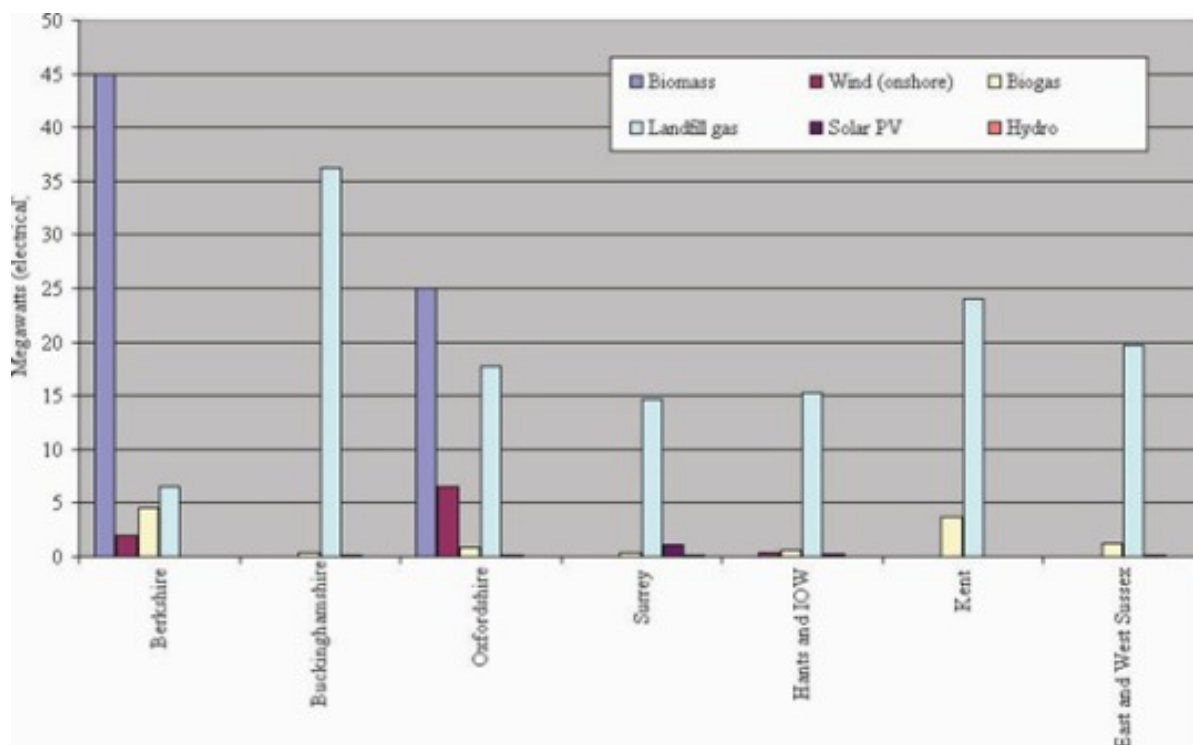
125.[Feasibility of an Energy and Climate Change Strategy for Urban South Hampshire, 2008.]

3.2.4.11 Waste management can also be used to create energy. Hampshire currently has:

- nine landfill sites where gas is being recovered to generate energy; and
- three energy from waste incinerators: Chineham, Marchwood and Portsmouth. The capacity of the three sites combined is 420,000 tonnes of waste per annum which produces 36 Megawatts per annum.

3.2.4.12 The following chart highlights the amount of renewable energy capacity from facilities.

Figure 36: Amount of renewable energy capacity from facilities installed 2008 (megawatts)



(Source: SEERA (2008))

3.2.4.13 In 2007-2008, newly operational installations provided an extra 16.61MWe of renewable energy, compared with 0.8695MWe of renewable energy produced by facilities introduced in 2007¹²⁶.

3.2.4.14 The following map highlights energy from waste facilities in Hampshire.

Figure 37: Hampshire Material Assets - Energy from Waste Facility Locations



(Source: Hampshire County Council) (Please note, Figure 37 'Hampshire Material Assets - Energy from Waste Facility Locations' does not show Pound Bottom Landfill which is located within the Wiltshire part of the New Forest National Park. This site, located just over the Hampshire border, but within the Plan area, also has a landfill gas utilisation system. Please see data limitations)

3.2.4.15 Hampshire is a well wooded county with a long tradition of active woodland management supplying the needs of local people and industries. In recent decades the traditional markets for woodland products have declined and as a result the woods have been less actively managed and their ecological diversity has declined. Hampshire's woodland may provide opportunities for renewable energy. The UK has a target to deliver 15% of the UK's energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020¹²⁷⁸ technologies are capable of delivering more than 90% of renewable energy needed for 2020:

- onshore wind
- off shore wind

127.[UK renewable energy roadmap (DECC, 2011)]

- marine energy
- biomass electricity
- biomass heat
- ground source and air source heat pumps
- renewable transport.

3.2.4.16 In Hampshire¹²⁸ out of the 66,900 hectares of woodland in the county, a potential yield of 298,000 m³ could be achieved. This is considered as follows:

Table 3.26: Potential sustainable yield from woodland in Hampshire - Forestry Commission estimates (2010)

Woodland type	Area (ha)	Estimated growth per ha per year - m ³	Estimated potential growth per year - m ³
Conifer	15,000	8	120,000
Broadleaved	43,900	4	175,000
Coppice	1,500	2	3,000
Permanent open ground (within wood)	6,500	0	0
Total	66,900		298,000

Source: Forestry Commission, 2010¹²⁹

3.2.4.17 There are a small number of sites where woodchips are already being used effectively as a fuel for medium scale heating systems including:

- Rotherfield Park;
- Roundwood Estate;
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust;
- Queen Elizabeth Country Park;
- Brockwood House; and
- Ipley Manor.

3.2.4.18 Systems are in the process of being installed at Broadlands and several other landowners are actively exploring woodfuelled heating including the Whitehill & Bordon Development at the Old Fire Station.

3.2.4.19 As the use of biomass as a fuel develops it is likely that a whole range of fuel sources will be explored. In terms of woody biomass the Forest Commission have suggested the following trends are likely:

- the proportion of the existing woods which are actively managed will increase;
- woody produce derived from management of individual trees (arboricultural arisings) will be significant;
- there may well be opportunities for the establishment of new multipurpose woodlands which deliver a range of public benefits including woodfuel. Opportunities in Hampshire might include:
 - further woodlands as part of the green infrastructure around the PUSH and Whitehill & Bordon Development areas as well as the Basingstoke western extension area and development areas across the county.

128. [Letter to HCC from the Forestry Commission dated July 2010]
 129. [Forestry Commission Woodfuel case studies: www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/infd-7s3fqj]

- further woodland on land which is relatively poor for agricultural crops where the carbon cost of maintaining agricultural production is high.
- river valleys where trees and small woods would help filter sediment and nutrients from run-off and thereby enhance water quality. Dappled shade along water courses will also help prevent high summer water temperatures from affecting fish stocks.
- well wooded protected landscapes have potential for further woodland which could enhance the environmental networks by linking existing woods. Particularly in areas where woodland has been removed;
- interest from landowners in growing woody energy crops either as short rotation coppice (normally willow on a 3 year rotation) or short rotation forestry; and
- the changing climate is likely to affect England's trees and woods in particular through drier conditions during summer months and through more dramatic weather events. Sweet Chestnut is one of the species which our climate change specialists advise as being well adapted to these changes, particularly if managed as coppice.

Data Limitations

3.2.4.20 DEFRA's interactive Noise Mapping for England website currently supports the urban areas of Southampton and Portsmouth but not elsewhere in Hampshire. It is expected that any Local Plan policies on renewable energy requirements would be monitored in future (as part of Monitoring Reports), and therefore improved data on renewable energy installations in Hampshire should become available.

3.2.4.21 Data in Table 3.25 'Percentage of the area of each South East country affected by light pollution (1993) and (2000)' is limited and has not been recently updated.

3.2.4.22 Figure 37 ('Hampshire Material Assets – Energy from Waste Facility Locations') does not show Pound Bottom Landfill which is located within the Wiltshire part of the New Forest National Park. This site, located just over the Hampshire border, but within the Plan area, also has a landfill gas utilisation system.

Likely Future Conditions

3.2.4.23 Noise is recognised as an issue of increasing local concern. Complaints about noise nuisances in England and Wales have risen dramatically in recent years, from just over 55,370 complaints in 1980 to 310,312 in 2001/02¹³⁰.

3.2.4.24 CPRE have highlighted through their light pollution study that light pollution is also worsening, with an increase by 13% of the area of Hampshire effected by excessive lighting in the seven years between 1993 and 2000.

3.2.4.25 There has been a slight increase in technologies introduced to exploit renewable energy as a resource in Hampshire.

3.2.4.26 Under the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006¹³¹, as amended, the Government is required to prepare noise action plans to address priorities and apply to the most important areas as established by strategic noise mapping. Actions plans are

130.[Bell and McGillivray (2006) Environmental Law. 6th ed. Oxford. Oxford University Press.]

131.[Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2006/2238/contents/made]

therefore being prepared for major roads, major railways, major airports and agglomerations.

3.2.4.27 The newly developed 'Noise Maps' from Defra should provide an insight into trends of noise pollution within local areas. Occurrences of noise pollution will inevitably rise in coming years due to an increasing population and further developments.

3.2.4.28 A number of studies have been produced by District and Borough Councils across Hampshire to assess the current situation regarding renewable energy¹³². The South Hampshire study for instance looked at emissions and energy supply in the sub-region as well as setting targets and strategies. This includes a target to securing an increase in the absolute size of combined heat and power (CHP) generation in the energy mix. It is expected that this evidence base will continue to inform policy as Development Plans are prepared.

3.2.4.29 The Government made a commitment to work towards a 'zero waste' economy and to introduce measures to increase energy from waste through anaerobic digestion (AD)¹³³. Anaerobic digestion is natural process in which microorganisms break down organic matter, in the absence of oxygen, into biogas (a mixture of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane) and digestate (a nitrogen-rich fertiliser). The biogas can be used directly in engines for Combined Heat and Power (CHP), burned to produce heat, or can be cleaned and used in the same way as natural gas or as a vehicle fuel. It can also offer other benefits, such as recovering energy and producing valuable biofertilisers. The biogas can be used to generate heat and electricity, converted into biofuels or cleaned and injected into the gas grid. AD 'can play an important role as a means of dealing with organic waste and avoiding, by more efficient capture and treatment, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are associated with its disposal to landfill'.

3.2.4.30 The level of evidence and information currently available is limited at present, due to the relative immaturity of the anaerobic digestion industry in England (other than in the waste water industry where the technology is commonly used to treat sewage sludge). However, due to the Government's commitment to address barriers identified by industry, this is likely to be a future growth area as technology, expertise and best practice develops.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.2.4.31 The adopted Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan includes a policy on climate change mitigation and adaptation (Policy 2). This will need to be taken into account when considering proposals for oil or gas development. The SPG will need to provide further information on the implementation of this policy in relation to oil or gas development.

3.2.4.32 The following waste management facilities (including specialist facilities) have associated activities to which noise issues may be attributed. Examples include safeguarded:

- recyclables facilities and mixed waste processing;

132.[E.g. Ove Arup & Partners Ltd (2008) Feasibility of an Energy and Climate Change Strategy for Urban South Hampshire.]

133.[Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan, Defra 2011]

- construction & Demolition waste processing (noise from conveyor & plant e.g. crushers movement/operation);
- electrical & Electronic equipment recycling (noise from dismantling operation (e.g. from the fragmentiser);
- end of life vehicle Reprocessing (noise from plant movement/ operation of crusher/ shredder/ fragmentiser); and
- glass processing (noise from separation & processing of cullet (e.g. batching plant) & vehicle movement).

3.2.4.33 In a number of circumstances, noise is an issue likely to require detailed consideration within the planning application supporting documentation or Environmental Statement if an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required. Noise is an issue that is controlled under the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations as well as under the planning regime and by Local Authority Environmental Health Departments, under Statutory Nuisance provisions. Noise from normal plant operations (e.g. thermal treatment facilities) should be controlled to acceptable levels by careful building design.

3.2.4.34 Facilities that are likely to generate high levels of noise such as aggregate recycling facilities and recycling facilities should be located at a suitable distance from potential sensitive receptors to not detract from their quality of life. A number of specialist waste management facilities should avoid noise sensitive locations.

3.2.4.35 The potential for light pollution should be considered in remote rural locations, particularly those that are ecologically important and currently unspoilt and tranquil.

3.2.4.36 National planning policy states that development should be planned so it can readily and viably draw its energy supply from decentralised energy supply systems based on renewable and low-carbon forms of energy supply.

3.2.4.37 Where non-hazardous landfill sites are identified, the capture of methane and conversion into energy should be promoted where possible. The potential for energy-from-waste CHP should also be considered. CHP is the simultaneous generation of usable heat and power (usually electricity) in a single process, thereby discarding less wasted heat and putting to use heat that would normally be wasted.

3.2.4.38 According to ODPM (2004)¹³⁴ the following waste management facilities have potential for energy-from-waste generation:

- Anaerobic digestion plants (biogas, converted to heat; electricity);
- Pyrolysis and gasification plants (electricity);
- Small scale and large scale thermal treatment (electricity and heat);
- Landfill gas plant (electricity).

134.[Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study (2004)]

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **EU Directive (2010/75/EU) on Industrial Emissions (EU, 2010)**
- **Control of Pollution Act (1974)**
- **The Environmental Noise (England) Regulations (2006)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Implementation Plan (Defra & DECC 2011)**
- **Our Energy Future - creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)**
- **The Energy Challenge - Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)**
- **Meeting the energy challenge: A White Paper on Energy (2007)**
- **World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.3 Economy

3.3.1 Material Assets (including Minerals and Waste)

Introduction

3.3.1.1 This section considers the material assets of minerals and waste resources.

3.3.1.2 Minerals are an essential component of the built environment in Hampshire, ensuring that economic objectives are capable of being met through development of homes, schools, offices, highways and other major infrastructure that is required.

3.3.1.3 There is a need to move towards sustainable waste management and achieve as much value from resources as possible. This is driven by factors such as increasing volumes of waste, a decreasing landfill capacity, and higher targets for reuse and recycling of waste. Economic growth is currently associated with increasing waste arisings. England produces around 177 million tonnes of waste per annum¹³⁵. It is also a key objective for the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan.

Minerals Baseline in Hampshire

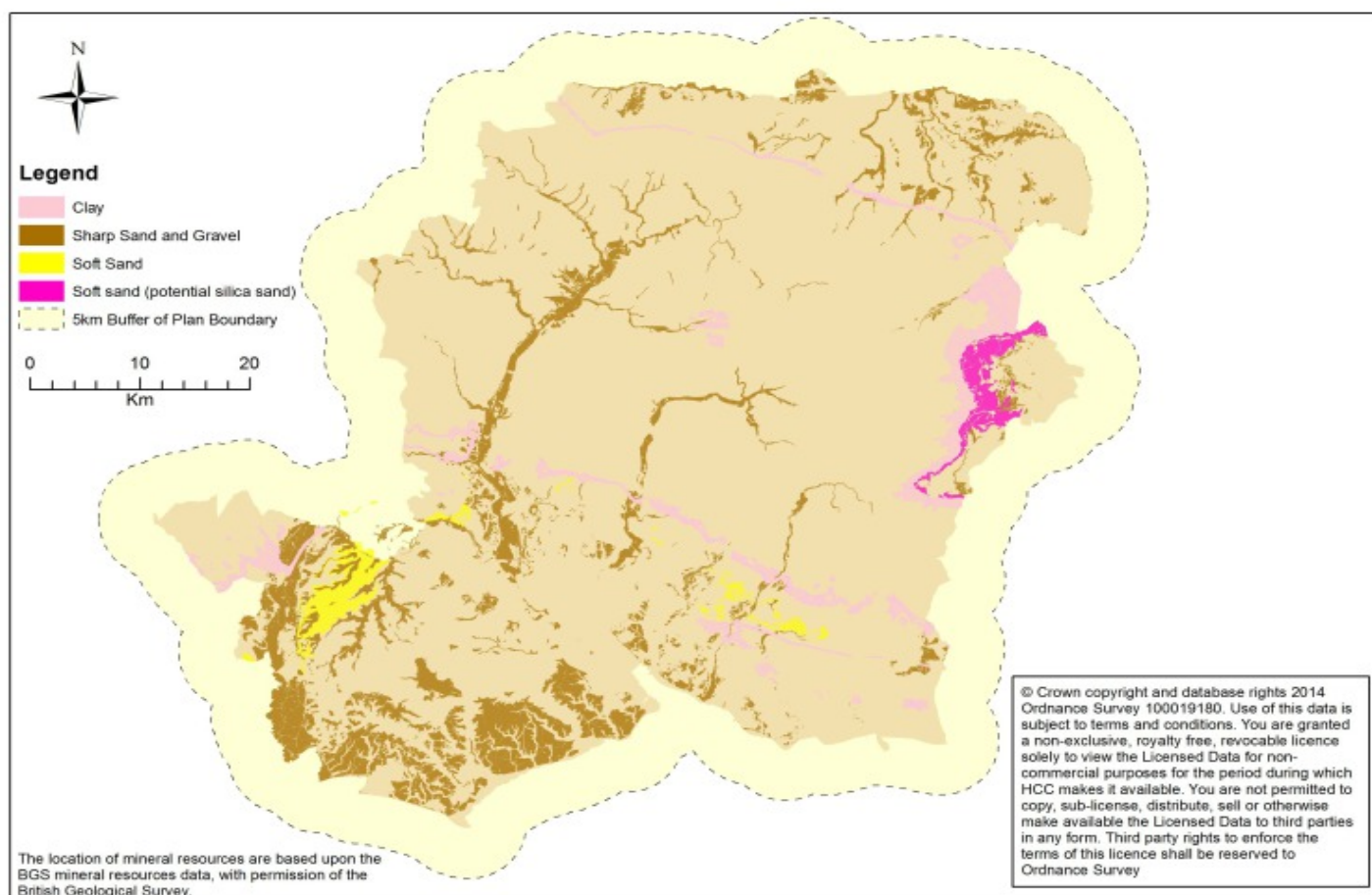
3.3.1.4 Hampshire's most abundant resources are sands, gravels, chalk and clay. Marine dredged sand and gravel is also supplied through a number of wharves.

3.3.1.5 Hampshire's land-won sand and gravel are supplied from across the county. Sand and gravel deposits are primarily located along the south coast and the Avon Valley, north of Ringwood, and some concentration of gravels in the north of the county in the Bramshill area. There are also sands to the east of Bordon. Hampshire also has resources of brick-making clay which are important for local brickworks. Hampshire's viable sand and gravel resources as well as brick-making clay resources are safeguarded through the Mineral Safeguarding Area.

3.3.1.6 The following map shows the location of land-won sand, gravel and clay resources in Hampshire.

135.[DEFRA and Environment Agency – Government Policy 'Reducing and Managing Waste' Updated 2014]

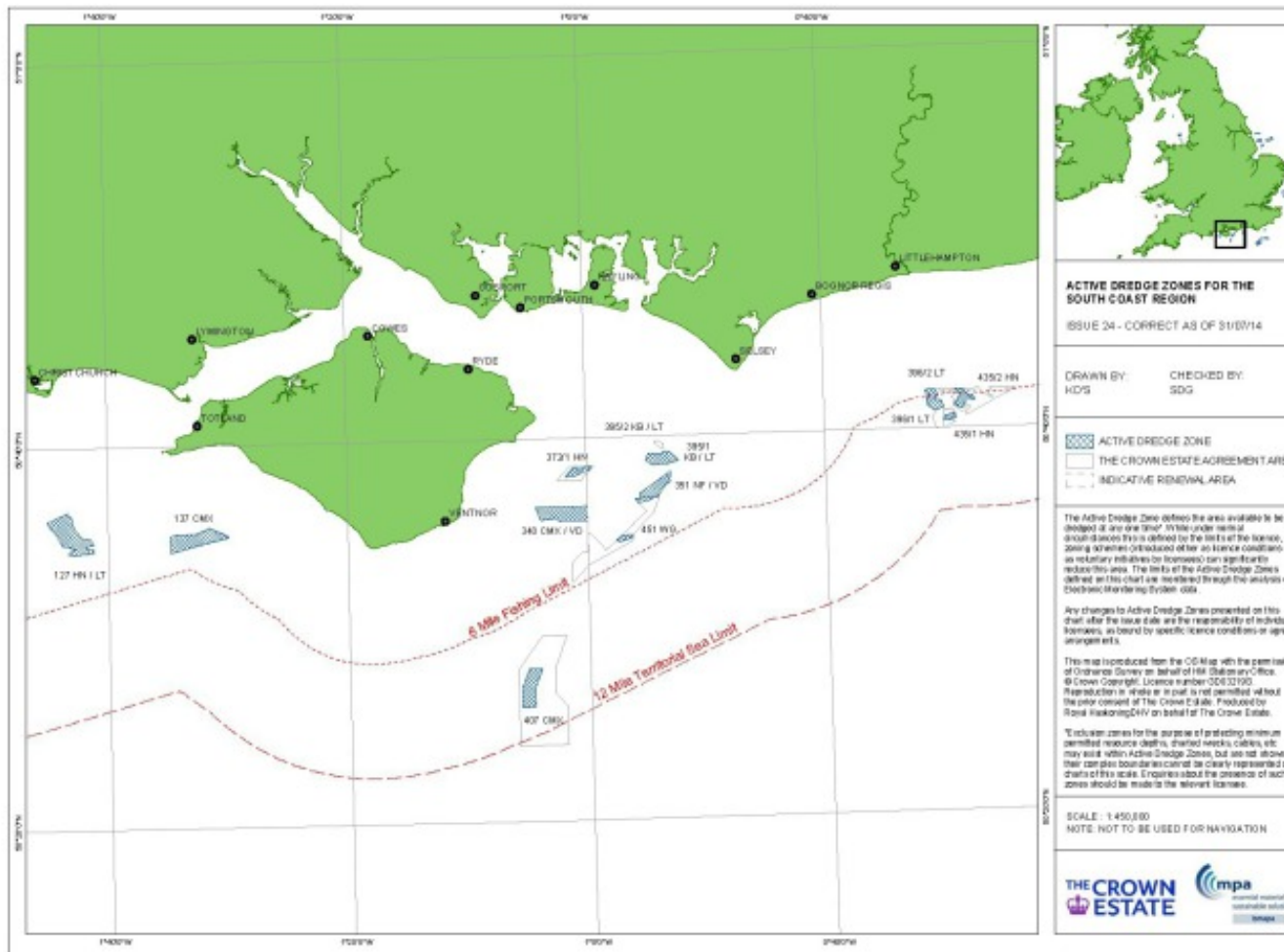
Figure 38: Hampshire Material Assets: Land-Won Mineral Resource



(Data Source: BGS)

3.3.1.7 Marine-dredged sand and gravel is extracted from a number of Crown Estate licensed areas off the south coast. There are highlighted in the following map.

Figure 39: Hampshire Material Assets - Marine Dredged Mineral Resource: South Coast Region



(Source: Crown Estate 2014)

3.3.1.8 These dredged minerals are supplied through nine wharves which are located around Southampton, Portsmouth, including wharves in Fareham and Bedhampton (six were reported as being currently active in 2013). The south coast dredging region was estimated to have 50 million tonnes of primary aggregate (at the end of 2012)¹³⁶. These wharves are safeguarded to maintain capacity to land aggregates. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan does not allocate any further wharf sites.

3.3.1.9 Hampshire does not have its own resources of hard rock and therefore relies on imports into the county to meet the need. These imports arrive at rail depots at Botley, Eastleigh, and Fareham. A limited amount of crushed rock is landed at wharfs at present. Hampshire, Berkshire and the Isle of Wight imported 1,121 thousand tonnes of crushed rock¹³⁷. Hampshire's rail depots are safeguarded to maintain capacity. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan also allocates two further sites at Basingstoke and Micheldever as rail depots. Both of these sites are existing rail sidings.

136.[Crown Estate - Marine Aggregates Capability and Portfolio 2013]

137.[South East England 2013 Aggregate Monitoring Report (South East England 2013)]

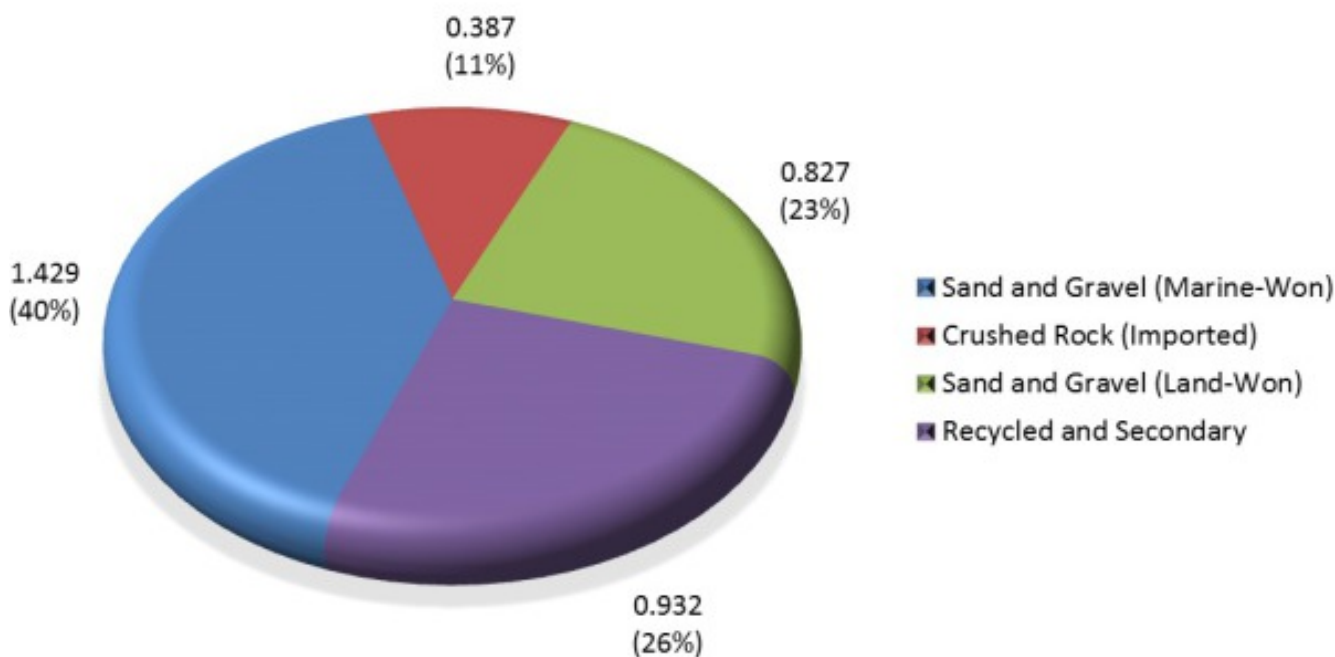
3.3.1.10 Recycled and secondary aggregates also contribute about 26% of total aggregate consumption based upon 2013 figures. Much of the recycled and secondary aggregate produced is produced at safeguarded sites. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan does not allocate any further recycled or secondary aggregate sites although it does encourage the maximisation of this as a resource, to reduce the need to extract primary resources.

3.3.1.11 Primary aggregate production in 2012 in the UK was 161 million tonnes. In 2013, a total of 3.56 million tonnes of aggregates were sold¹³⁸ in Hampshire. This total is an increase on the previous year's total of 2.93 million tonnes.

3.3.1.12 Hampshire's existing sand and gravel sites are safeguarded. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan also allocates further sand and gravel sites, as extensions to existing sites or as new quarries.

3.3.1.13 The following chart highlights aggregate sales in Hampshire in 2012.

Figure 40: Aggregate Sales in Hampshire in 2013 (million tonnes)



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.3.1.14 Other significant minerals in Hampshire include chalk, clay, oil and gas.

3.3.1.15 Chalk extraction is permitted at 11 sites. However excavation has only occurred occasionally over the last few years, with an estimated 25,000 tonnes excavated in

138. [Aggregate Monitoring Surveys 2010-2012. Sales data is used as a proxy for minerals used in Hampshire on the basis that road hauled aggregate in and out of Hampshire are in balance.]

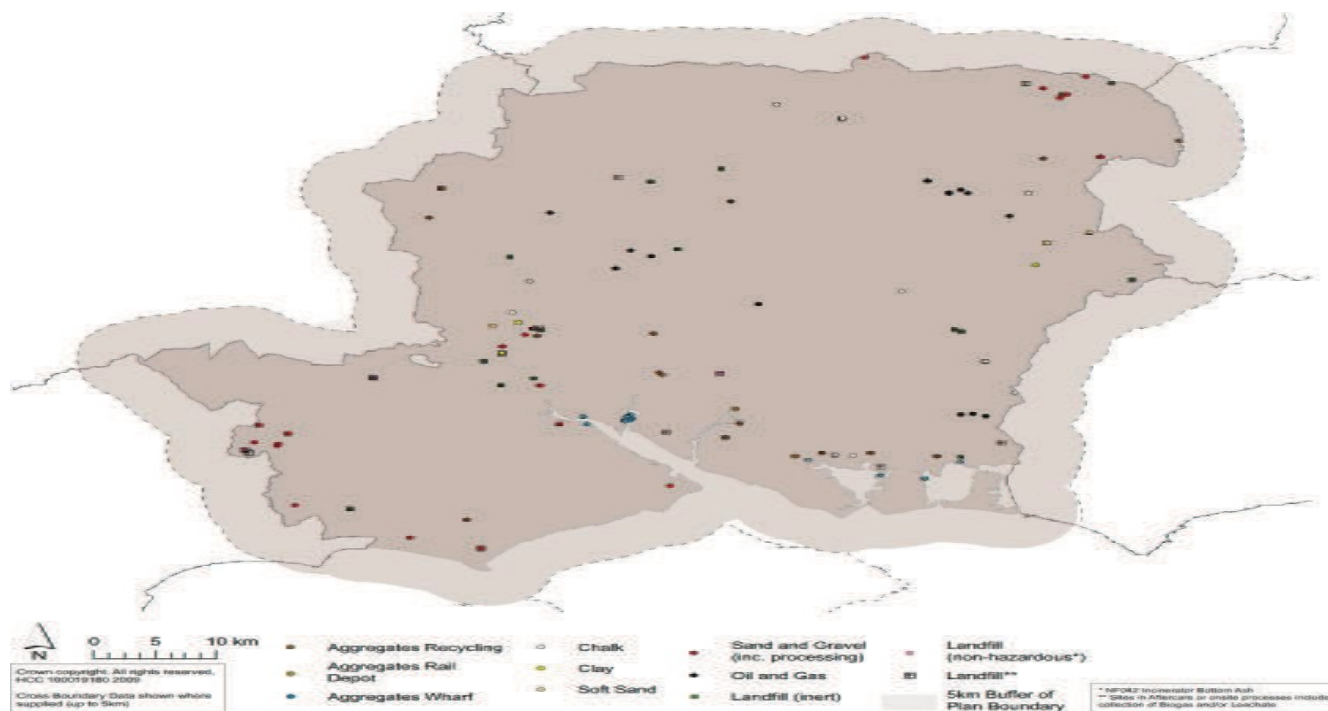
2009. This is due to the fact that it has limited, specialist agricultural uses (approximately 2,500 tonnes was used as an aggregate during that year). Chalk extraction sites are safeguarded to maintain capacity. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan does not allocate any further chalk sites.

3.3.1.16 Clay extraction is permitted at one site of which are linked to craft brickworks. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan allocates an extension to the existing brickworks at Michelmersh (near Romsey) and a further allocated at Selborne.

3.3.1.17 Oil and gas are extracted from three oil fields (Humbly Grove, Horndean and Stockbridge). The Humbly Grove oil is transferred via a pipeline to a rail terminal at Alton, and then to the Fawley refinery by rail. There is also an active oil exploration boreholes at Matterley Farm which falls within the South Downs National Park as well as close to Havant. It is also acknowledged that there may be a resource of oil located close to the Hampshire-Dorset border, linked to Dorset's Wytch Farm oilfield. Existing oil and gas sites are safeguarded to maintain capacity. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan does not allocate any further oil or gas sites.

3.3.1.18 The following map highlights the location of mineral sites in Hampshire.

Figure 41: Hampshire Material Assets - Mineral Site Locations



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.3.1.19 The British Geological Survey (BGS), in association with the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) has undertaken a study (published 23 May 2014) that estimates the amount of shale oil and gas in the Weald Basin in south-east England¹³⁹. The Weald includes parts of east Hampshire. The study has estimated the level of unconventional oil and gas resources in the basin and has concluded that the Weald Basin contains:

139. [BGS assessment of Weald Basin: www.gov.uk/government/publications/bgs-weald-basin-jurassic-shale-reports]

- between 2.20 and 8.57 billion barrels (bbl) or 293 and 1143 million tonnes (but the central estimate for the resource is 4.4 billion bbl or 591 million tonnes) of shale oil; and that
- there is no significant gas resources which have been recognised using the current geological model within the study.

3.3.1.20 The estimates for the amount of shale oil in the Weald Basin reflect the geological uncertainty and represent the estimated total amount of oil present in the rocks. It is not known what percentage of the oil present in the shale within the Weald basin could be commercially extracted. The study has indicated that in order to estimate the shale oil reserve, drilling and testing of new wells will be required to give a better idea of oil production rates.

3.3.1.21 The lack of significant gas resource in the Weald Basin is thought to be largely due to the fact that the shale has not reached the geological maturity required to generate gas to date. However the study notes that:

- this does not preclude the potential presence of shale gas generated at an early stage of maturity in association with oil; or the
- presence of biogenic gas occurring at shallower depths or the presence of gas within deeply-buried pre-Jurassic shales that cannot be imaged or modelled using current geological and geophysical data.

3.3.1.22 Even though the research has shown that there is potential for unconventional resources in parts of Hampshire, this does not mean it can be recovered. Any recovery will depend on whether it is practicable and/or feasible to extract and if planning permission and associated regulatory licences and consents are granted to allow such a development to take place.

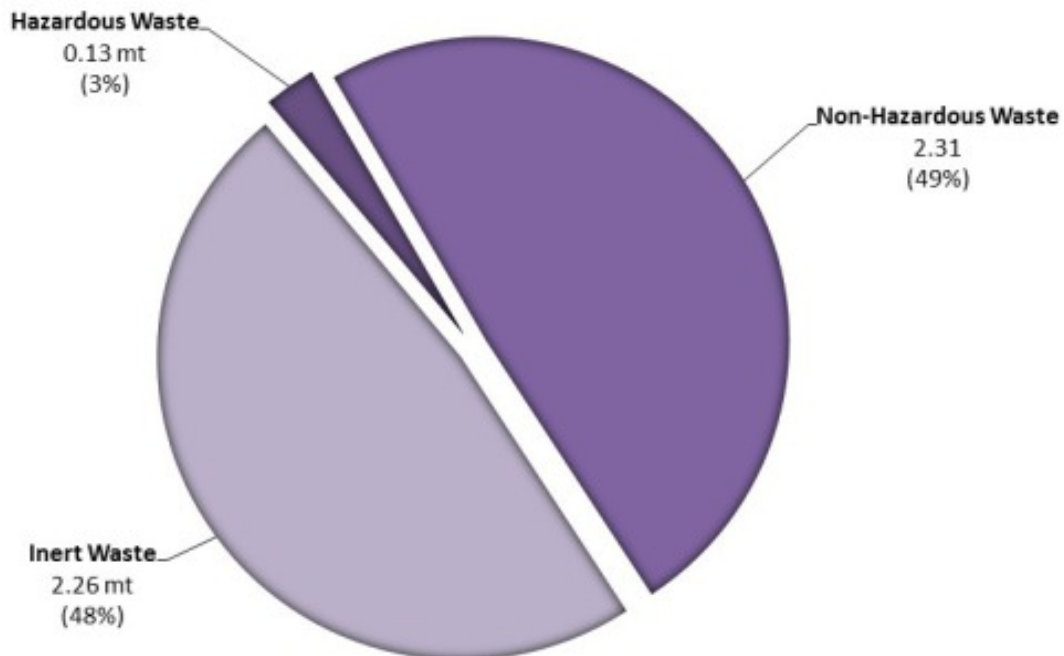
3.3.1.23 There has been no assessment of the potential for unconventional oil or gas in the rest of Hampshire, for example in the Wessex Basin in the south west of Hampshire.

Waste Baseline in Hampshire

3.3.1.24 It is estimated that around 4.81 million tonnes of controlled waste was handled (or deposited) in Hampshire during 2010¹⁴⁰. The majority of waste arises from inert (49%) and non-hazardous (48%) waste streams with a small amount of hazardous waste (3%) set out in the following chart.

140. [As recorded by the Environment Agency (EA) and Hampshire County Council (amount of waste arising in Hampshire in 2010)]

Figure 42: Waste arisings in Hampshire - estimated tonnages and percentage for each main waste stream in 2010

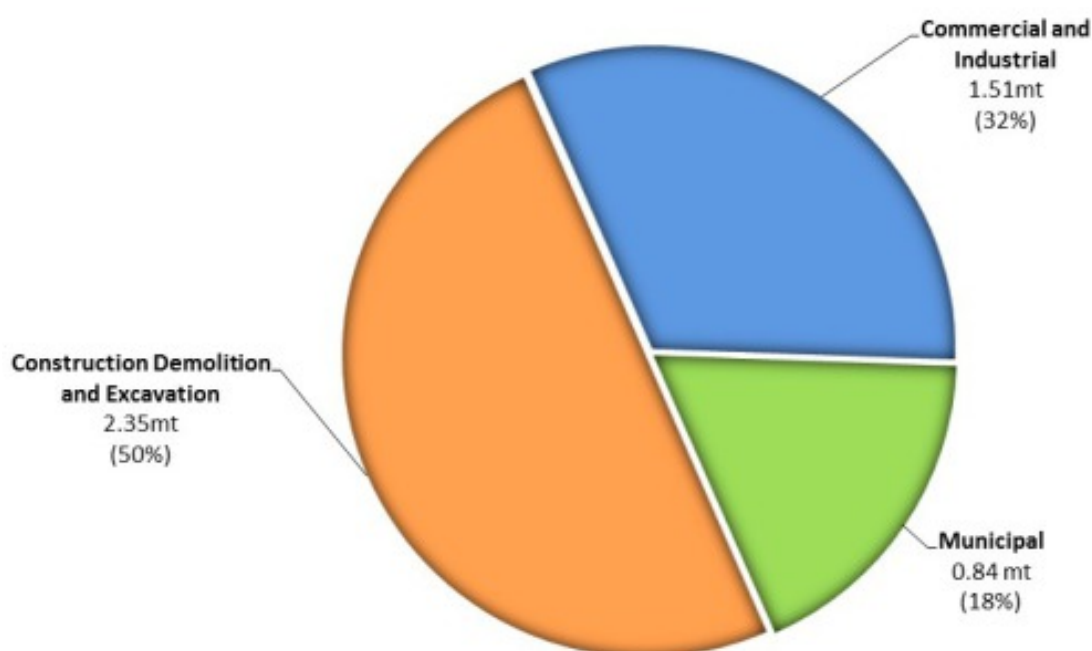


(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.3.1.25 Inert waste is mainly produced from construction, demolition and excavation (CD&E) activities, contributing approximately half of all waste arisings in Hampshire. A significant amount of CD&E waste is re-used or recycled on sites under development. As waste from this source is not recorded (weighed) it is necessary to make an assumption on the amount (tonnage) of waste arising from this source.

3.3.1.26 Hazardous Waste accounts for just 3% of all waste arisings in Hampshire. Although it is a minority amount in the principle sources of waste, the greatest source of hazardous waste is in the Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste stream.

Figure 43: Source of waste - estimated tonnage and percentage of all waste in 2010



(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.3.1.27 The source which provides the largest volume of waste is the CD&E sector, followed by the C&I (businesses) and the municipal (mainly households) waste sectors.

3.3.1.28 The table below shows the headline waste movement data for 2006-2009, including wastes of unknown origin. For further detail on waste data movements please refer to the Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Waste Data Summary Report¹⁴¹.

Table 3.27: Historic waste movements to/ from Hampshire Plan area (tonnes)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average
Imported waste	1,304,671 _s	746,921 _s	1,153,689 _s	913,388 _s	1,029,667
Imported waste excluding unknown origins	528,500	388,697	602,659	365,391	471,387
Exported waste	-560,981	-871,758	-754,165	-634,415	-705,330
Balance (inc. unknown origin waste)	743,690	124,837	399,524	278,973	324,338
Balance (exc. unknown origin waste)	-32,481	-483,061	-151,506	-269,024	-233,943

Source: Hampshire County Council analysis of Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogators (2006-2009)

Notes:

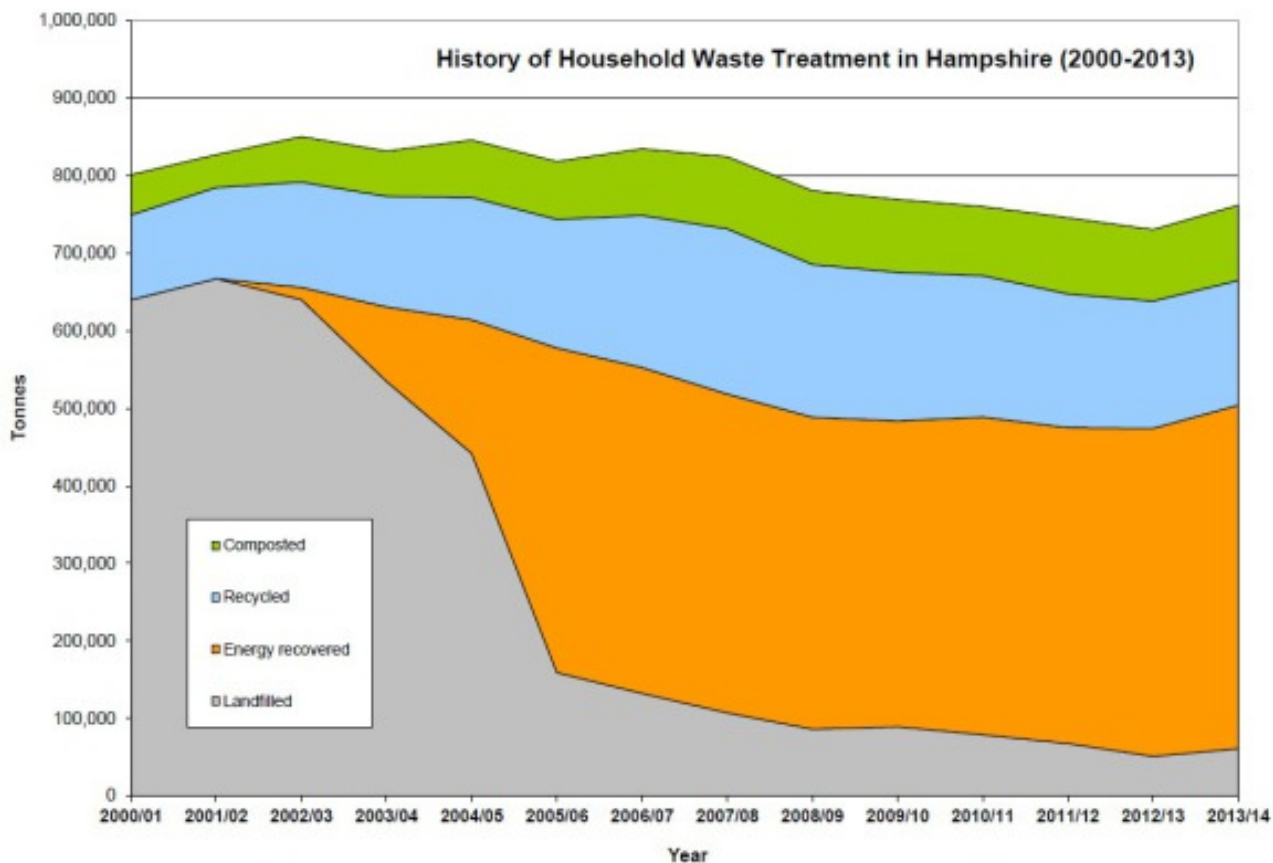
- 1) The 'unknown origin' waste may also have arisen in the Hampshire Plan area.
- 2) A negative value represents waste exported.
- 3) In 2006, Unknown origin wastes accounted for 776,171 tonnes of imported waste (59% of all imported waste) In 2007, Unknown origin wastes accounted for 124,837 tonnes of imported waste (48% of all imported waste) In 2008, Unknown origin wastes accounted for 550,730 tonnes of imported waste (48% of all imported waste) In 2009, Unknown origin wastes accounted for 278,973 tonnes of imported waste (60% of all imported waste)

141. [Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire - Waste Date Summary Report (Hampshire Authorities, 2012)]

3.3.1.29 There is also an amount not accounted for by the more than 1800 waste facilities that were exempt from a waste management license/permit in 2007 (*now Environment Permits.). These facilities are not required to supply any waste figures to the EA and therefore there is no record of the amounts of waste handled by them. It is estimated that inert wastes make up around 50% of the total waste arisings. With all these variables in figures for waste handled in Hampshire, it is difficult to arrive at an accurate figure for waste arisings (generated purely in Hampshire) but it is likely to be higher than 4.24 million tonnes.

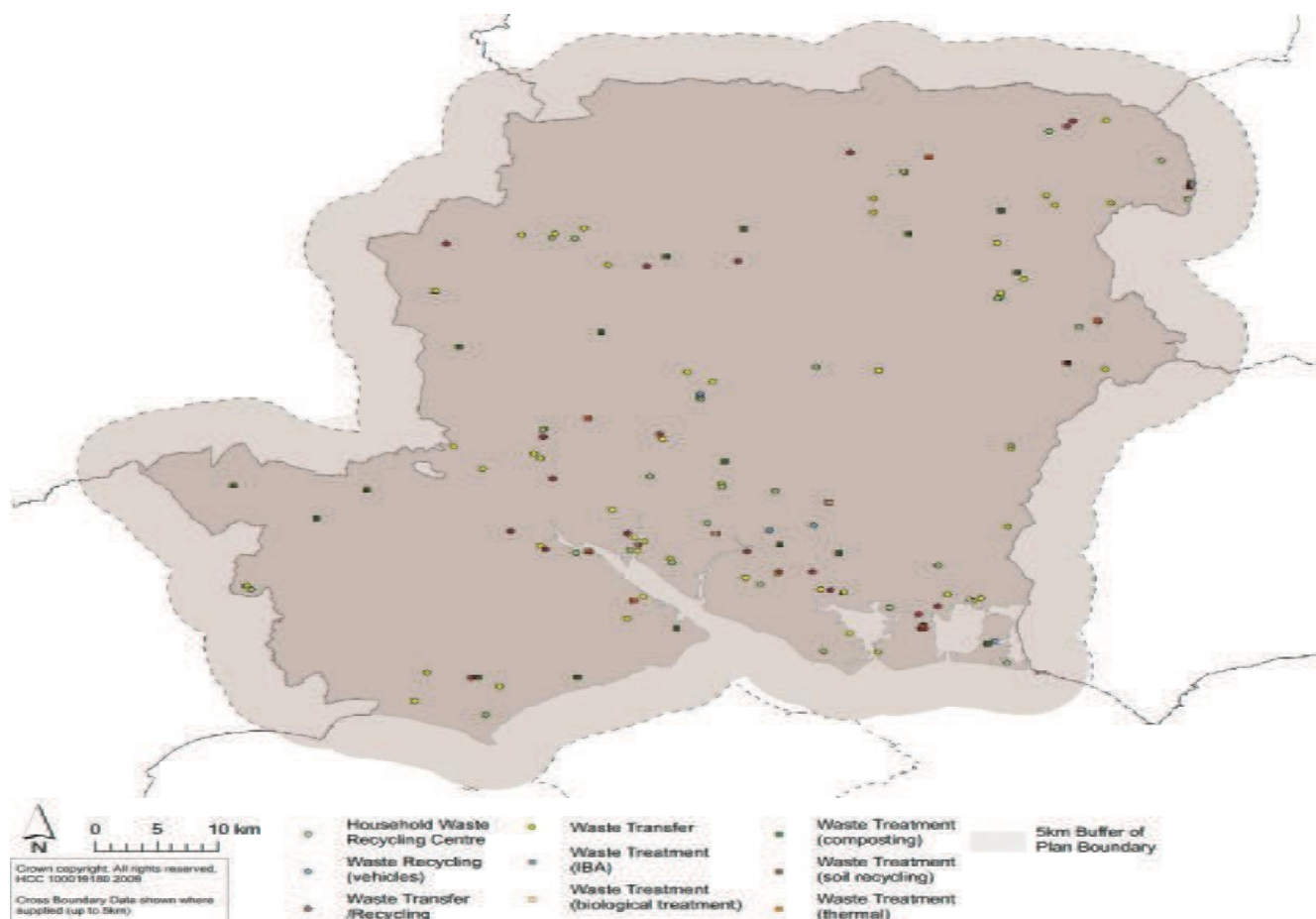
3.3.1.30 The way in which Hampshire's waste has been handled has varied over time and this is shown most significantly by the increasing treatment of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) at Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities and a reduced reliance on landfilling. This is highlighted in the following chart.

Figure 44: History of Household Waste Treatment in Hampshire 2000-2010



(Source: Hampshire County Council (2010))

3.3.1.31 There are a number of operational waste management facilities throughout Hampshire, Southampton and Portsmouth. These are highlighted in the following map.

Figure 45: Hampshire Material Assets - Waste Site Locations

(Source: Hampshire County Council)

Data Limitations

3.3.1.32 There are a number of difficulties associated with gathering complete, reliable, up-to-date data for use on minerals and waste issues.

3.3.1.33 The use of sales data in Hampshire as a proxy for minerals used in Hampshire assumes there is a balance between road hauled aggregate into and out of Hampshire. An example where this does not hold true is in the road import of Limestone and the export of sand out of Hampshire.

3.3.1.34 Figures on the production of recycled aggregate are subject to variation as there are a number of sources of production, and annual survey forms are not always returned by some businesses. Therefore assumptions often have to be made in deriving figures on recycled aggregate.

3.3.1.35 There is also some difficulty in gathering data on the amount of oil or gas produced in Hampshire.

3.3.1.36 In relation to waste, the Environment Agency (EA) collects information on waste deposited at regulated waste facilities in Hampshire (and elsewhere) but this does not include all wastes. For instance, other waste arisings from the CD&E stream, and from

sites exempt from a waste management licence/permit, are excluded from these figures.

3.3.1.37 The EA also has to make assumptions for outstanding waste handling figures from a number of waste operators and there is the likelihood that some waste is double counted as it may pass through a transfer station before arriving at a treatment facility.

3.3.1.38 In addition to the waste covered in this section of the report, there are also other waste materials which are not covered. The 'other' wastes represent a relatively minimal contribution to the overall amount of waste generated¹⁴². These 'other' wastes include those which arise as a result of other commercial activities such as¹⁴³:

- dredging (under 5% of UK total arisings);
- agriculture (under 1% of UK waste arisings); and
- wastewater treatment (sewage sludge - under 1% of UK waste arisings).⁸

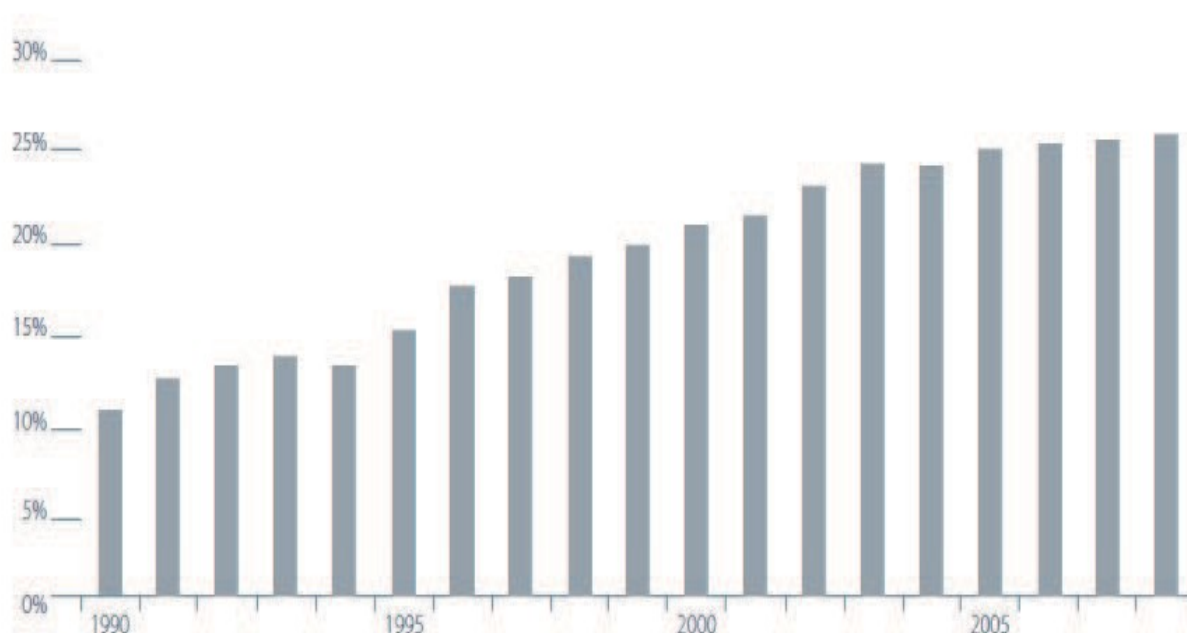
Likely future conditions

3.3.1.39 Industrial trends with regard to minerals have been showing an increase over time in UK aggregates sales. However, the recent economic crisis has reversed this. The use of secondary and recycled aggregates in the British aggregates markets has increased since the late 1980's¹⁴⁴, with a 28% share in the aggregates market. The following chart shows the share of recycled and secondary aggregates within the British aggregates market.

142. [Mining and quarrying waste represents about 29% of UK waste arisings (see 2004 UK Waste Arisings: Estimated total annual waste arisings by sector: <http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bgs-weald-basin-jurassic-shale-reports>). Mining waste is not a relevant waste stream in Hampshire]

143. [Defra: <http://www.defragov.uk/evidence/statistics/environment/waste/kf/wrkf02.htm>.]

144. [The Minerals Product Industry at a glance - key facts 2014 edition (MPA, 2014)]

Figure 46: Share of recycled and secondary materials in Great Britain's aggregates market

(Source: Minerals Product Association Sustainable Development Report (2009))

3.3.1.40 There has been a step change approach in the way waste is handled, with a focus on sustainable development, and the protection of human health and the environment, and to move reduction, reuse, recycling and using waste as a source of energy higher up the waste hierarchy¹⁴⁵. This suggests that there will be a further reduction in landfill and a further increase in the use of cleaner and better technologies. These include technologies such as Anaerobic Digestion (AD) and using Combined Heat and Power (CHP) which are becoming more prevalent with the increasing pressures to reduce carbon emissions¹⁴⁶. This is consistent with the provisions of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan.

Existing challenges for the preparation of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.3.1.41 There are likely to be a number of challenges in the future including population growth, climate change, finding unconstrained mineral resources, landfill capacity, safeguarding aggregates wharves and transport issues. The Plan has been prepared with some flexibility and the monitoring of the Plan will pick up any issues if the Plan is not performing adequately.

3.3.1.42 The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) already includes policies relating to the minerals and waste issues to be considered by the implementation guidance. These include:

- Policy 15 (Safeguarding - Mineral Resources);

145. [Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management]

146. [Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs, Designing Waste Facilities - Key Guide to Modern Design in Waste (2008)]

- Policy 16 (Safeguarding - Minerals Infrastructure);
- Policy 17 (Total Aggregate Supply);
- Policy 18 (Recycled and Secondary Aggregates Development);
- Policy 19 (Aggregate Wharves and Rail Depots);
- Policy 20 (Land-won aggregate);
- Policy 21 (Silica sand development);
- Policy 22 (Brick-Making Clay);
- Policy 24 (Oil and gas development);
- Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure);
- Policy 32 (Non Hazardous waste landfill);
- Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals or waste wharves and rail depots).

3.3.1.43 In relation to minerals and waste safeguarding, Policies 15, 16, 26 and 34 are relevant to the preparation of implementation guidance on minerals and waste safeguarding.

3.3.1.44 Safeguarding mineral resources and minerals and waste infrastructure are important as they help to provide protection to the resources and sites we rely on to meet our needs for aggregate as well as our waste management requirements. Safeguarding is essential as population growth, especially in the planned growth areas of South Hampshire and North East Hampshire will increase pressures on the current waste management facilities. This will also result in an increase in competition for land to build waste management facilities, and the demand to develop land which is underlain with minerals. Aggregate wharves in the county's cities are also coming under pressure due to the desire to regenerate the waterfront.

3.3.1.45 Climate change is a major sustainability consideration. The Plan should seek to reduce the impacts on climate change through the promotion of more sustainable methods of waste management and minerals extraction. Restoration plans for mineral sites are an opportunity to mitigate climate change impacts. Mineral resources are often constrained by environmental designations such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB), Special Protection Areas (SPA), etc.

3.3.1.46 In relation to oil and gas, Policy 24 needs to be considered alongside other policies in the HMWP due to a number of key environmental effects including;

- noise;
- air quality;
- mineral waste;
- dust;
- visual intrusion on the local setting and wider landscape;
- archaeological and heritage features;
- traffic;
- groundwater; surface water;
- landscape character;
- and internationally and nationally designated, protected or sensitive species and plant and wildlife habitats.

3.3.1.47 The preparation of further guidance on oil or gas will help to explain the implementation of plan policies with these regards.

3.3.1.48 There are a number of issues surrounding the handling and treatment of waste in Hampshire:

- There are disparities in the provision of facilities handling commercial and industrial waste;
- Around 4.5 years worth of non-hazardous landfill capacity exists in the Hampshire plan area (March 2009);
- There is a need to increase waste handling capacities throughout the county;
- There is a lack of Household Waste Recycling Centres in Portsmouth and Southampton; There is a shortage of recycling sites for recycling CD&E waste;
- There is a pressure to increase the use of "cleaner" technologies for handling waste, such as AD;
- A number of potential planning issues which may require mitigation such as: air emissions; dust; noise; and visual intrusion etc.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (2008)**
- **Waste Strategy for England (2007)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Local Aggregates Assessment (2013)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan Annual Monitoring Report (2013)**
- **National and regional guidelines for aggregates provision in England 2005-2020 (2009)**
- **Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)**
- **Assessment of Need for Waste Management Facilities in Hampshire- Waste Data Summary Report (2012)**
- **National Policy Statement for Ports (2012)**
- **SEEDA Solent Waterfront Strategy (2008)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All other Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans which may impact minerals and waste issues in Hampshire (date of adoption will vary)**

3.3.2 Economic Considerations

Introduction

3.3.2.1 This section is concerned with Hampshire's economy and covers economic development; employment; and the role of the minerals and waste industry and development in supporting the economy.

3.3.2.2 National Planning Policy sets out the Government's commitment to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country's inherent strengths, and to meeting the twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future¹⁴⁷.

Economic Baseline in Hampshire

3.3.2.3 Hampshire has a diverse and vibrant economy and is strategically well placed, in terms of its proximity to major ports, airports and road networks. The following table shows the key economic indicators for Hampshire compared against the regional background.

Table 3.28: Key Economic Indicators - Hampshire (including Portsmouth and Southampton) compared against the regional benchmark

Indicator	Hampshire	SE Region
Job density (2008) (local jobs to working age population)	0.86	0.86
Median weekly earnings (2009) (£)	417.1	435.7
Productivity GVA per person employed in £ thousands (2008)	41.5	43.1
Economic activity rate (% working age population (2009))	82.9	82.5
<i>Source: University of Portsmouth and Hampshire Economic Partnership (2010)¹⁴⁸</i>		

3.3.2.4 Hampshire has a number of market towns. These are set out in the following map.

147.[National Planning Policy Framework, section 1 (DCLG, 2012): www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf]

148.[Various data sources cited e.g. ONS, NOMIS, Audit Commission, See HEP Hampshire Key Data Sheet (including Portsmouth and Southampton) www.hep.uk.com/files/HAMPSH0001/hampshireonlineversion09.pdf.]

Figure 47: Hampshire Economic Considerations - Market Town Locations

(Source: Hampshire County Council)

3.3.2.5 Market towns form an integral part of the English landscape and are also service centres for the surrounding areas. The term 'market town' can also apply to small towns (less than 20,000 population) where there is a historical centre providing services.

3.3.2.6 Hampshire is home to 1.7 million people (of which, just over one million are of working age). Collectively, the area has well over 60,000 businesses and approaching 780,000 employee job. Overall the annual value of economic output is around £35bn. According to most indicators Hampshire accounts for about 20% of the South East economy. 3/4 of employee jobs are in 3 broad sectors:

- finance and business services
- public administration, education and health; and
- shops, hotel and catering.

3.3.2.7

Distribution is similar to the south east apart from strong incidence of engineering which is particularly evident in south Hampshire (Hampshire Economic Assessment 2011, Exec Summary March 2011).

- 3.3.2.8 The tourism industry contributes greatly to Hampshire's economy. Hampshire is the most visited county in the South East region and in 2006 an estimated £2.27 billion was spent by those visiting Hampshire.
- 3.3.2.9 In 2007, between 50,200 and 61,000 actual jobs (including part-time and seasonal and depending on definition) were supported by tourism in Hampshire, representing between 6.7% and 7.7% of the county's total employment.
- 3.3.2.10 There are currently around 47,000 people employed in the construction industry in Hampshire. This is an industry which relies heavily on minerals supply (90% of aggregates minerals are used in this industry)¹⁴⁹.
- 3.3.2.11 The numbers employed in the minerals and waste industries varies according to the size of the facility. The number of potential employees at waste facilities per square metre is fairly small compared to other types of employment uses. The safeguarding of sites helps to protect the sites, and therefore employment.
- 3.3.2.12 The development of new business space in Hampshire is likely to create considerable demand for construction aggregate (sand and gravel), as well as the need for new waste management facilities to manage waste close to where it arises.
- 3.3.2.13 There has been a decline of aggregate sales in the UK since mid 2008 (see Material Assets (including Minerals and Waste)). This may be a short term decline due to the current economical climate. However, it is anticipated that the demand for minerals will be gradually uncoupled from economic growth. In the longer term, any increase in consumption will be made up through increased use of alternative materials.

Data Limitations

- 3.3.2.14 It would be useful to obtain data on the local, regional and national economic contribution made by minerals operations in Hampshire, although this is likely to be a challenge. Data on numbers of people employed in the minerals and waste industry in Hampshire would be useful if obtainable.

Likely future conditions

- 3.3.2.15 The introduction of Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) to help reduce these 'barriers hindering investment'. Local enterprise partnerships are locally-owned partnerships between local authorities and businesses and play a central role in determining local economic priorities and undertaking activities to drive economic growth and the creation of local jobs. They are also a key vehicle in delivering Government objectives for economic growth and decentralisation, whilst also providing a means for local authorities to work together with business in order to quicken the economic recovery.
- 3.3.2.16 The Government is discussing a number of potential roles for LEPs, including:

149. [MPA - http://www.mineralproducts.org/iss_key01.htm%20June%202009]

- providing a powerful voice for business in the planning system;
- leading the production of strategic plans that identify and align strategic economic priorities and guide infrastructure delivery;
- providing a strong business role facilitating for key infrastructure investment;
- producing evidence and technical assessments to inform decision-making; and
- facilitating decision making on complex applications.

3.3.2.17 This approach provides a framework for local planning authorities and LEPs to work together successfully on sub-national planning issues, including those of major economic significance.

3.3.2.18 LEPs within the Hampshire area are:

- **Enterprise M3** (North Hampshire/West Surrey);
- **Solent** (includes the areas within the Southern sub-region in the South East Plan / PUSH and the Isle of Wight; AND
- Coast to Capital is adjacent the Hampshire boundary (West Sussex area)

3.3.2.19 In Hampshire, new patterns of living, shopping, transport and business all threaten the economic vitality of Market Towns. In response, Hampshire County Council has developed a Rural Delivery Strategy to help meet the needs of rural areas now and in the future.

3.3.2.20 One of Hampshire's key advantages is its location as a main transport gateway. In order to remain competitive it is essential that this advantage is maintained and enhanced.

3.3.2.21 Therefore Hampshire's transport needs must be identified and prioritised. A Freight Strategy has been prepared for Hampshire to try and address the many challenges and pressures facing the freight industry.

3.3.2.22 Businesses and commercial organisations are responsible for arranging proper disposal of their waste under DEFRA's Duty of Care guidance¹⁵⁰.

Existing challenges for the development of SPGs for the Minerals & Waste Plan

3.3.2.23 The maintenance of a healthy regional economy will require an adequate supply of minerals and minerals related products to support a major housing programme, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products that we all use. Minerals make a crucial contribution to wider economic and development activity.

3.3.2.24 Hampshire is a growing economy, and will rely on the supply of minerals and management of waste. Many manufacturing industries are dependent on the supply of raw materials from suppliers that are not locally based. This means that transportation distances for materials can be substantial.

3.3.2.25

150.[Duty of Care Regulations 1991 (the 1991 Regulations)]

There will be a need to ensure new development is accompanied by the appropriate level of waste infrastructure to provide the sufficient capacity to manage waste in planned growth areas.

3.3.2.26 Impacts on the rural economy, both negative and positive should be taken into consideration when locating sites in rural areas.

Key Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Legislation

- **Regional Economic Strategy (2006)**
- **National Planning Policy Framework (2012)**
- **National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)**
- **Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)**
- **Our Energy Future - Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)**
- **Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (2008)**
- **All Hampshire District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining District and Borough Council adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
- **All adjoining Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities adopted Local Plans (date of adoption will vary)**
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4. Glossary and acronyms

Adaptation: In relation to Policy 2 (Climate change - mitigation and adaptation), adaptation relates to ensuring that minerals and waste developments minimise their effect on climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emission, sustainable use of resources, developing energy recovery facilities, utilising low carbon technologies, avoiding areas vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Aftercare: Action necessary to bring restored land up to the required standard for an agreed after-use such as agriculture, forestry or amenity.

Afteruse: The use that land, used for minerals working or waste uses, is put to after restoration.

Aggregate recycling site: Facilities where hard, inert materials are crushed and screened (filtered) to produce recycled/secondary aggregate of various grades. Aggregates may be produced from construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) waste, or incinerator bottom ash (IBA) from energy recovery facilities.

Agricultural Environmental Schemes (AES): Agri-environment schemes provide funding to farmers and land managers to farm in a way that supports biodiversity, enhances the landscape, and improves the quality of water, air and soil.

Air Quality Action Plan: Where an Air Quality Management Area is designated, an Action Plan needs to be formulated, outlining how the Council intends to bring about improvements in air quality so as to meet the standards and objectives for the pollutants of concern.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA): A designation made by a local authority where an assessment of air quality results in the need to devise an action plan to improve quality of air.

Amenity: Something considered necessary to live comfortably.

Anaerobic Digestion (AD): A biological process making it possible to degrade organic matter by producing biogas, which is a renewable energy source and a sludge, used as fertiliser.

Ancient Woodland: A statutory designation for woodland that is believed to have existed from at least medieval times.

Appraisal: An assessment of a proposal for the purposes of determining both its value, viability and deliverability taking into account the positive and negative impacts the development would have.

Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record (AHBR): This is the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Hampshire County Council. It is an index to the known archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings, designed and historic landscapes, parks and gardens and industrial monuments in the county. The unitary authorities of Southampton and Portsmouth maintain their own Historic Environment Records.

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 Countryside Act 1949. Natural England is now responsible for designating AONBs and advising Government and other organisations on their management and upkeep.

Associated British Ports (ABP)

Biodiversity: T

he variety of plant and animal life in the world or in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and sets out a framework for action in two parts: A Strategic Plan – sets out the objectives of the Partnership, describes Hampshire’s biodiversity, and identifies habitats and species of priority concern. It also presents a strategy for information, data and raising awareness of biodiversity; Individual action plans for priority habitats and species and topics that have a considerable influence on the conservation of biodiversity.

Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA): Specific geographical areas with the best opportunity to restore and create habitats of regional importance. They are defined entirely on the basis of identifying those areas where conservation action is likely to have the most benefit for biodiversity based on existing biodiversity interest and opportunities for enhancement. The purpose of BOAs is to guide support for land management as they represent those areas where assistance for land management and habitat restoration would have particular benefit.

Biogas: G

aseous fuel, especially methane, produced by the fermentation of organic matter.

Biomass: A renewable energy source made of biological material from living, or recently living organisms. As an energy source, biomass can either be used directly, or converted into other energy products such as biofuel.

Brick-making clay: Clay which is specifically used for brick or tile making. Brick making clay is associated with Hampshire's brickworks.

British Geological Survey (BGS): The BGS is the world's oldest national geological survey and the United Kingdom's premier centre for earth science information and expertise. The BGS provides expert services and impartial advice in all areas of geoscience. Our client base is drawn from the public and private sectors both in the UK and internationally.

Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE): The Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) is a registered charity with over 60,000 members and supporters. Formed in 1926 to limit urban sprawl and ribbon development, the CPRE (until the 1960s the *Council for the Preservation of Rural England* and from then until 2003 the *Council for the Protection of Rural England*) claims to be one of the longest running environmental groups.

Capacity: In relation to *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)*, capacity is the level of provision at existing sites which enables the delivery of aggregate supply in Policy 17.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂): The most important greenhouse gas produced by human activities.

Chalk: A soft white rock primarily formed from the mineral calcite. One of the uses of this mineral is in agriculture.

Clay: A fine-grained, firm earthy material that is plastic when wet and hardens when heated, consisting primarily of hydrated silicates of aluminium and widely used in making bricks, tiles, and pottery.

Climate change: The significant and lasting change in the distribution of weather patterns over periods ranging from decades to millions of years and the implications on the environment and community.

Coastal flooding: Flooding on the coastline. Coastal flooding can result from a combination of high tides and stormy conditions. If low atmospheric pressure coincides with a high tide, a tidal surge may happen which can cause serious flooding.

Combined heat and power (CHP): Heating technology which generates heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source.

Commercial and industrial waste (C&I): Waste generated by business and industry.

Conservation areas: Designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Construction and Demolition Waste (CDE): Waste generated by the construction, repair, maintenance and demolition of buildings and structures. It mostly comprises brick, concrete, hardcore, subsoil and topsoil but can also include timber, metals and plastics.

Core Strategy: See '*Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy*'.

Countryside: Areas that are not urbanised.

Department of communities and local government (DCLG): The UK Government department for communities and local government in England.

Department of energy and climate change (DECC): The UK Government department which works to make sure the UK has secure, clean, affordable energy supplies and promotes international adaptation and mitigation to climate change. DECC issues licences for oil and gas development in the UK.

Department of food and rural affairs (DEFRA): The UK Government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities.

Department for Transport (DfT): Responsible for *transport* issues (except when devolved), in particular railway franchising and a range of executive agencies.

Department of Trade and Industry (DTI): The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) was a Government department. It was replaced with the creation of the Department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform and the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills on 28 June 2007.

Development Plan Document (DPD): Spatial planning documents which are subject to independent examination.

Eco-town: A government-sponsored programme of new towns to be built in England, which are intended to achieve exemplary standards of sustainability.

Emissions: In the context of the HMWP, 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.

Energy crops: An energy crop is a plant grown as a low-cost and low-maintenance harvest used to make biofuels, such as bioethanol, or combusted for its energy content to generate electricity or heat.

Energy from Waste (EFW): Is the process of creating energy - usually in the form of electricity or heat but also potentially biofuels from the thermal treatment of a waste source via technologies such as incineration, Anaerobic Digestion, Gasification or Pyrolysis.

Energy Recovery Facility (ERF): A facility at which waste material is burned to generate heat and/or electricity.

English Heritage (EH): This is a non-departmental public body which acts to preserve and protect England's historic environment.

Environment Agency (EA): A public organisation with the responsibility for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales. Its functions include the regulation of industrial processes, the maintenance of flood defences and water resources, water quality and the improvement of wildlife habitats.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Systematic investigation and assessment of the likely effects of a proposed development, to be taken into account in the decision-making process under the Town and Country Planning (Environment Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. The process is undertaken for a proposed development that would significantly affect the environment because of its siting, design, size or scale.

Existing mineral site: Site which has planning permission for minerals uses. The majority of existing mineral sites are also safeguarded through 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This list will be updated through the annual monitoring of the Plan.

Existing waste management site: Site which has planning permission for waste uses. The majority of existing waste sites are also safeguarded through 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. This list will be updated through the annual monitoring of the Plan.

Flood risk: Areas which have a flood risk have the potential to flood under certain weather conditions. Flood risk zones are determined by the Environment Agency. Areas at risk of flooding are categorised as follows:

- Flood Risk Zone 1: Low Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 2: Medium Probability;
- Flood Risk Zone 3a: High Probability; and
- Flood Risk Zone 3b: Functional Floodplain.

Fluvial flooding: River or fluvial flooding occurs when a watercourse cannot accommodate the volume of water draining into it from the surrounding land. This can happen, for example, when heavy rain falls on an already waterlogged catchment. Rapid melting of snow also leads to river flooding in some cases.

Fragmentiser: A Fragmentiser crushes up cars and shreds them into metal pieces.

Gasification: A waste-treatment process in which waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.

Gas utilisation system: Landfill gas utilization is a process of gathering, processing, and treating the methane gas emitted from decomposing garbage to produce electricity, heat, fuels, and various chemical compounds.

Geodiversity: Geodiversity is the variety of earth materials, forms and processes that constitute and shape the Earth, either the whole or a specific part of it. Relevant materials include minerals, rocks, sediments, fossils, soils and water.

Green Belt: An area designated in planning documents, providing an area of permanent separation between urban areas. The main aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important quality of Green Belts is their openness. There is one Green Belt located in Hampshire, in the south west of the county.

Greenhouse gas (GHG): Gases resulting from various processes which, when emitted into the atmosphere, trap heat from the sun causing rises in global temperatures – a process often referred to as the greenhouse effect.

Green infrastructure (GI) (green spaces): A network of high quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features. It includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, wetlands, grasslands, river and canal corridors allotments and private gardens. It can provide many social, economic and environmental benefits close to where people live and work including:

- space and habitat for wildlife with access to nature for people;
- places for outdoor relaxation and play;
- climate change adaptation - for example flood alleviation and cooling urban heat islands;
- environmental education;
- local food production - in allotments, gardens and through agriculture; and
- improved health and well-being – lowering stress levels and providing opportunities for exercise

Ground source heating and cooling: A geothermal heat pump or ground source heat pump (GSHP) is a [central heating](#) and/or cooling system that transfers heat to or from the ground.

Groundwater flooding: Groundwater flooding occurs when water levels in the ground rise above the land surface. It is most likely to occur in areas underlain by permeable rocks, called aquifers.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (GPZ): Geographical areas, defined by the Environment Agency, used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA): Statutory requirement for Planning Authorities to assess the potential effects of land-use plans on designated European Sites in Great Britain. The Habitats Regulations Assessment is intended to assess the potential effects of a development plan on one or more European Sites (collectively termed 'Natura 2000' sites). The Natura 2000 sites comprise Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). SPAs are classified under the European Council Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC; Birds Directive) for the protection of wild birds and their habitats (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).

Hampshire Authorities: The Hampshire Authorities comprises Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council, Portsmouth City Council and the New Forest National Park Authority who have worked in partnership to produce the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan and associated SPGs.

Hampshire County Council (HCC): The county council that governs the county of Hampshire in England. The authority was one of the partners who jointly prepared the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan and are preparing the associated SPGs.

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy: The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was adopted in 2007. The strategy included an 'over-arching' strategic approach to development. It was produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest National Park Authority.

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (HMWP): The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan was adopted in 2013. It was produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities.

Hydrogeneration: To treat with hydrogen – is a chemical reaction between molecular hydrogen (H₂) and another compound or element, usually in the presence of a catalyst such as nickel, palladium or platinum. The process is commonly employed to reduce or saturate organic compounds.

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA): An appraisal process, which fulfils the statutory requirements of Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Joint Baseline Report: Outlines the baseline information on the main sustainability issues for Hampshire and supports the Sustainability Appraisal.

Landcover: Land cover is the physical material at the surface of the earth. Land covers include grass, asphalt, trees, bare ground, water, etc.

Landform: Landforms are features that make up the Earth's surface.

Landscape character: A combination of factors such as topography, vegetation pattern, land use and cultural associations that combine to create a distinct, recognisable character.

Landscape Character Assessment: These assessments utilise a variety of techniques to create an analysis of the landscape character. LCAs are carried out by each district or borough within Hampshire and are used to assess the impact that minerals and waste developments will have both in and outside of designated areas.

Land-won aggregates / minerals: Mineral/aggregate excavated from the land.

Landfill: The deposit of waste into voids in the ground.

Listed Buildings and Sites: Buildings and sites protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): In June 2010, the Government invited proposals for new local enterprise partnerships (LEPs) which will be charged with providing strategic leadership for economic renewal, working across the public and private sectors to tackle economic issues such as transport, skills and enterprise. Hampshire has two LEPs (Solent - covering Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Portsmouth, Southampton and Isle of Wight and Enterprise M3 -covering Basingstoke and Deane, East Hampshire, Hart, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley and Winchester, along with Guildford, Surrey Heath, Waverley and Woking in Surrey). The LEPs will address a number of issues at different levels, working through more local partnerships and linkages.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR): A statutory designation made (by principal local authorities) under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. They are places of local, but not necessarily national, wildlife or geological importance and also often have good public access and facilities. Local Nature Reserves are almost always owned by local authorities, who often pass the management of the Local Nature Reserves onto County Wildlife trusts.

Local Plan: Local planning authorities must prepare a local plan which sets planning policies in a local authority area. These are very important when deciding planning applications.

Local Transport Plan (LTP): A statutory plan detailing the future transport approach in a given area.

Marine dredging: Dredging is an excavation activity or operation usually carried out at least partly underwater with the purpose of gathering up bottom sediments and disposing of them at a different location. This technique is often used to keep waterways navigable.

Marine-won aggregates: Sand and gravel that is suction-dredged from the sea bed.

Material considerations: A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision. Material considerations can include (but are not limited to); overlooking/loss of privacy, loss of light or overshadowing, parking, highway safety, etc. Issues such as loss of view, or negative effect on the value of properties are not material considerations.

Materials recovery facility (MRF): A facility where elements of the waste stream are mechanically or manually separated before recycling and/or are bulked, crushed, baled and stored for reprocessing, either on the same site or at a material reprocessing plant.

Mechanical biological treatment (MBT): Various processes used to treat waste further before final disposal. The aim of MBT is to minimise the environmental impact of end disposal by removing as much recyclable, organic and toxic material as possible. This produces a reduced volume of relatively inert, stabilised end product which may be landfilled. It also means further value from the waste can be gained by recovering recyclables and, in some cases, energy.

Micro combined heat and power: Electricity generation as a by-product of heat. When the micro-CHP is generating heat, the unit will also generate electricity to be used in your home (or exported).

Million tonnes (mt)

Million tonnes per annum (mtpa)

Mineral: Limited and finite natural resources which can only be extracted where they are found geologically.

Minerals Consultation Area (MCA): An area identified to ensure consultation between the relevant district or borough planning authority, the minerals industry and the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities before certain non-mineral planning applications made within the area are determined. The Hampshire Mineral Consultation Area covers the same areas as the Mineral Safeguarding Area.

Mineral resources: Mineral aggregates and hydrocarbons, which naturally occur in geological deposits in the earth.

Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA): The MSA is defined by Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities. They include viable resources of aggregates and are defined so that proven resources of aggregates are not sterilised by non-mineral development. The MSA does not provide a presumption for these resources to be worked.

Minerals Planning Authority: See *'Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities'*.

Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities: The local planning authorities (County and Unitary Councils) responsible for minerals and waste planning. In Hampshire, Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, the New Forest National Park Authority and South Downs National Park Authority are Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Solid waste collected by waste collection authorities, predominantly household waste.

National Nature Reserve (NNR): A nationally important biological or geological site declared by Natural England and managed through ownership, leasehold or a nature reserve agreement.

National Park: These are large areas of countryside which have been designated, and therefore protected by law in order to conserve their natural scenic beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage for future generations. There are two national parks in Hampshire. These are the New Forest National Park and the South Downs National Park. Each National Park is managed by its own National Park Authority.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): Published in March 2012, the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): Sits alongside the NPPG and provides guidance on the application on the NPPF.

Natura 2000 sites: Designated land including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites.

Natural England: Public body tasked with the conservation and improvement of the natural environment. Natural England designates Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks, manages National Nature Reserves and notifies Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

Nature Improvement Areas (NIA): Large, discrete area that will deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their residential environment. The partnership will plan and discuss significant improvements for wildlife and people through the sustainable use of natural resources, restoring and creating wildlife habitats, connecting local sites and joining up local action. (www.naturalengland.org.uk/images/nia-criteria_tcm6-26964.pdf)

New Forest National Park: The New Forest National Park was created in March 2005. The National Park lies mainly in south-west Hampshire – from east of the Avon Valley to Southampton Water and from the Solent coast to the edge of the Wiltshire chalk downs.

New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA): The New Forest National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2006. Its purposes are to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the park, to promote opportunity for understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities and to seek to foster the social and economic well-being of local communities within the park. The authority was one of the partners who jointly prepared the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan and are preparing the associated SPGs.

Non-hazardous waste landfill: One of the three classifications of landfills made by the Landfill Directive, taking non-hazardous waste.

Non-hazardous waste: Waste permitted for disposal at a non-hazardous landfill. It is not inert or hazardous and includes the majority of household and commercial wastes.

Planned development: Known areas of non minerals or waste development e.g. major housing developments identified in Hampshire. This includes development identified in adopted or emerging Local Plans.

Planning application: Operators proposing a new minerals or waste development need to apply for permission from the relevant planning authority in order to be allowed carry out their operations.

Planning permission: Once planning applications have been reviewed by the relevant planning authority, permission may be granted - i.e. consent for the proposed development is given. Permissions may have certain conditions per legal agreements attached which allow development as long as the operator adheres to these.

Planning Policy Statements (PPS): Previous planning policy statements issued by the government on planning. The majority of PPSs relevant to the Minerals & Waste Plan have been superseded by the NPPF. However at the time of the Plan preparation and its adoption, Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10) on sustainable waste management still remains in place (see '*Planning Policy Statements 10 (PPS10)*').

Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): PPS 10: 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management' is national policy for waste. The NPPF does not contain specific policies related to waste management so PPS10 is still relevant where as other PPS/ PPGs have been superseded. A consultation on the updated national waste planning policy to replace PPS 10 was carried out between July and September 2013.

Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH): PUSH is a partnership dedicated to delivering sustainable, economic-led growth and regeneration to create a more prosperous, attractive and sustainable South Hampshire offering a better quality of life for everyone who lives, works and spends their leisure time here.

Policies Map: A map on an Ordnance Survey base showing spatial application of appropriate policies from the Development Plan.

Portsmouth City Council (PCC): The city of Portsmouth is administered by Portsmouth City Council, a unitary authority. The authority was one of the partners who jointly prepared the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan and are preparing the associated SPGs.

Potential / candidate European sites: These include potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation and proposed Ramsar sites.

Pyrolysis: Thermal decomposition taking place in the absence of oxygen.

Ramsar Sites (Wetlands of International Importance): Sites of international importance for waterfowl protected under the Ramsar Convention of the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance, ratified by the UK Government in 1976.

Recycling: The series of activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed and converted into raw materials and used in the production of new products. Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations.

Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS): Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), designated by locally developed criteria, are currently the most important sites for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land, such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Prepared by the regional body, the RSS sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the region. The South East Plan was adopted in 2007 but was revoked in 2013. Policy NRM6 in relation to the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area has been saved following the revocation and is relevant to the plan area although this relates to housing developments.

Renewable energy: Energy which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat, which are naturally replenished.

Restoration: The process of returning a site to its former use, or restoring it to a condition that will support an agreed after-use, such as agriculture or forestry.

Reservoir flooding: Some reservoirs hold large volumes of water above ground level, contained by walls, or 'dams'. Although the safety record for reservoirs is excellent, it is still possible that a dam could fail caused by erosion due to seepage, overtopping of the dam or by accidental damage to the structure. This would result in a large volume of water being released very quickly.

Re-use: Any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for either the same purpose for which they were conceived or other uses.

Recovery: Any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy.

Safeguarding: The method of protecting needed facilities or mineral resources and of preventing inappropriate development from affecting it. Usually, where sites are threatened, the course of action would be to object to the proposal or negotiate an acceptable resolution.

Safeguarded site: Safeguarding protects minerals and waste sites from development pressures and inappropriate encroachment from nearby developments, preventing the unnecessary sterilisation of their associated resources and infrastructure.

Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM): Nationally important archaeological sites included in the Schedule of Ancient Monuments maintained by the Secretary of State under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Secretary of State (SoS)

Sensitive Receptors: The aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the development, including in particular population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these factors.

Sewer flooding: Sewer flooding occurs when sewers are overwhelmed by heavy rainfall or when pipes become blocked. In urban areas, surface water flooding and sewer flooding often combine, polluting the floodwater.

Silica sand: Also known as industrial sand, contains a high proportion of silica in the form of quartz. It is produced from unconsolidated sands and crushed sandstones and is used for applications other than as construction aggregates.

Site allocations: Specific sites are identified for minerals and waste activities in the Plan where there are viable opportunities, have the support of landowners and are likely to be acceptable in planning terms.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): A local designation conferred on an area of particular interest in Hampshire for its biodiversity by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre according to criteria agreed with Natural England and the Hampshire Wildlife Trust. These sites may be designated for a range of ecological interests and may be of national importance.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): A national designation for an area of special interest because of its flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features, selected by Natural England and notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Sites of Archaeological Importance: An archaeological site the loss, destruction or damage of which would be regarded as a substantive intellectual loss to the community. In assessing this, reference would be made to the research agenda, the scale of the loss and the impact of the loss on the remaining resource.

Solar thermal generation: Solar thermal energy is a form of energy and a technology for harnessing solar energy to generate thermal energy or electrical energy.

Soft sand: Fine sand suitable for use in such products as mortar, asphalt and plaster.

Source Protection Zone (SPZ): Geographical areas defined by the Environment Agency and used to protect sources of groundwater abstraction.

Southampton City Council (SCC): The city of Southampton is administered by Southampton City Council, a unitary authority. The authority was one of the partners who jointly prepared the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan and are preparing the associated SPGs.

South Downs National Park: The National Park was formally established on 1 April 2011 and includes areas in the Hampshire County Council boundary.

South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA): The South Downs National Park Authority took up its full powers in April 2011 and is responsible for all planning in the South Downs National Park. The authority was one of the partners who jointly prepared the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan. The authority is not one of the partners who are preparing the SPGs.

South East Plan (SEP): See '*Regional Spatial Strategy*'

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA): An area of importance for the habitats of certain rare or vulnerable categories of birds or for regularly occurring migratory bird species, required to be designated for protection by member states under the European Community Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EC).

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): An assessment of the potential flood risk such as from groundwater and fluvial floods, undertaken at the appropriate level (county or district).

Strategic and Local Gap: Strategic gaps and local gaps are defined to maintain the separate identity of settlements.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Additional advice issued by a local planning authority expanding upon its adopted local plan policies.

Sustainable development: Sustainable development refers to a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while ensuring the sustainability of natural systems and the environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for generations to come.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): These are urban design concepts which are adopted to deal with increased surface water in urban areas by mimicking the normal water cycle in natural landscapes. This is opposed to more traditional methods which just involved re-routing surface water to watercourses. Techniques utilised in SUDS include facilitating increased water infiltration into the earth as well as increased evaporation of surface water and transpiration from vegetation (collectively called evapotranspiration) to decrease the amount of surface water run-off.

Surface water flooding: Surface water flooding (also known as fluvial flooding) occurs when heavy rainfall overwhelms the drainage capacity of the local area. The route the water takes and the depth of flooding will depend on local features and it can be difficult to predict and pinpoint, much more so than river or coastal flooding. Surface water flooding may also be the result of blockages in the drainage system or high river levels backing up along drainage pipes.

Thermal treatment: Incineration and other high-temperature waste-treatment systems.

Tonnes per annum (tpa)

Townscape: The appearance of a town or city, an urban scene.

Transport for South Hampshire (TfSH): Transport for South Hampshire and Isle of Wight is a partnership between Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils, and Isle of Wight Council. The partnership aims to improve transport for the South Hampshire and Isle of Wight area.

Treatment: This is a broad term which refers to recovery or disposal operations, including preparation prior to recovery or disposal. This includes the physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes, including sorting (e.g. waste transfer), that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volumes or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling or enhance recovery.

United Kingdom Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): The UKBAP reviews the status of wildlife in Hampshire and defines protocols for preservation of biodiversity. These include a strategic plan, which covers the objectives of the whole partnership, as well as individual plans for priority habitats and major concerns.

Urban areas: An area characterised by higher population density and vast human features in comparison to areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations.

Vision: The vision is an aspirational but realistic summary which sets out the intended character of the Plan area, based on current trends and key issues. The vision is based on work on the portrait of the Plan area and forecasts for future minerals and waste in Hampshire.

Visual impact: Generally the perceived negative effect that the appearance of minerals and waste developments can have on nearby communities.

Waste Hierarchy: The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive introduces a changed hierarchy of options for managing waste. It gives top priority to preventing waste. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for re-use, followed by recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and finally disposal (for example landfill). The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 apply the requirements for the waste hierarchy.

Waste Planning Authority: See '*Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities*'.

Wharf: A landing place or pier where ships may tie up and load or unload.

Wind generation: Wind power is the conversion of wind energy into a useful form of energy, such as using wind turbines to produce electrical power, windmills for mechanical power, windpumps for water pumping or drainage, or sails to propel ships.

Zero waste: A term adopted to describe a culture in which all waste is seen as a resource having a value.

5. Bibliography

The following list tables provide a list of all international, national and local plans, programmes, policies and legislation referenced in this document, with a hyperlink to each document.

International	
Referenced Documents/Reports	Weblink
Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC as amended by Directive 91/156/EEC)	www.adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=19433&id=19435%20%20%20
EU Flood Directive (2007/60/EC)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk/%20
EU Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC)	www.ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/%20%20
Directive (2008/50/EC) on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050
Directive (2010/75/EU) on Industrial Emissions	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri+CELEX:32010L0075%20%20%20%20
The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit (2002)	www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/WSSD_PlanImpl.pdf%20%20%20
Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (1992)	www.unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php%20%20%20%20
Bern Convention of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/default_en.asp%20%20%20
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)	www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1366%20%20%20%20
UN ESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)	http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf%20%20%20%20
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)	www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-texts-convention-on/main/ramsar/1-31-38%5E20671_4000_0_%20%20
The Hazardous Waste Directive (1975 amended 1991)	www.ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/framework_directive.htm
Air Quality Framework Directive (1996)	www.ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm%20%20
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Directive on conservation of Wild Birds (1979)	www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1373%20%20%20%20
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The Water Framework Directive (2000)	www.ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html%20%20%20

National	
Referenced Documents/Reports	Weblink
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) (amended 2011) (PPS10)	www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-for-sustainable-waste-management-planning-policy-statement-10
Waste Strategy for England (2007)	www.archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/documents/waste07-strategy.pdf%20
National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England for the Period 2005 to 2020 (2009)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7763/aggregatesprovision2020.pdf
The Environment Act 1995 (c.25) (1995)	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents
The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) (NPPF)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf%20
National Planning Practice Guidance (2014 (Live))	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6000/2115548.pdf%20%20
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1993)	www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3042/contents/made
Carbon Plan (2011)	www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-carbon-plan-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions--2%20
National Policy Statements for Hazardous Waste (2013)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/205568/pb13927-hazardous-waste-policy-20130606.pdf%20
National Policy Statement for Ports (2012)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/3931/national-policy-statement-ports.pdf%20%20
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Anaerobic Digestion Strategy and Action Plan (2011)	www.gov.uk/government/publications/anaerobic-digestion-strategy-and-action-plan%20%20%20
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2000 addendum 2003)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69336/pb12654-air-quality-strategy-vol1-070712.pdf%20%20%20
Soil Strategy for England (2007)	www.webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20081023133800
Planning for a healthy environment: Good practice for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity (2012)	www.tcpa.org.uk/data/files/TCPA_TWT_GI_Biodiversity_Guide.pdf%20
Environment Agency Policy and Practice for Protection of Groundwater (2007)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297347/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf
Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) (2013)	www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297347/LIT_7660_9a3742.pdf
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