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

Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan: Partial Update

Habitats Regulations Assessment Main Modifications Addendum

Main Modifications Consultation - October 2025

Hampshire County Council

NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK

Portsmouth CITY COUNCIL

South Downs National Park Authority

SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL

Contents

Introduction

1.1 Hampshire County Council, New Forest National Park Authority, Portsmouth City Council, South Downs National Park Authority and Southampton City Council are working in partnership to undertake a partial update of the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (HMWP), which will guide minerals and waste decision-making in the Plan area.

1.2 This addendum document sets out the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of proposed Main Modifications (MMs) to be applied to the Submission version of the HMWP Partial Update (the Plan)[1]. Main Modifications are changes which, either alone or in combination with others, would materially alter the Plan or its policies. Proposed MMs were discussed at the submission Plan Examination Hearings - 4 February to 13 February 2025 and 9 September 2025.

1.3 An additional tranche of MMs for the Purple Haze Allocation, considered at the Hearing of 9 September 2025, was informed by the submission of additional hydrological information[2] submitted to the Hearing for consideration.

1.4 The iterative HRA process helped to inform the preparation of the MMs, the HRA assessment of which is set out in this document.

1.5 Main modifications listed in the tables are taken from the Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications[3], and are presented in the following ways:

- text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.
- text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

1.6 The assessment of the MMs in this HRA document are subject to public consultation. Any responses received will be given to the Inspector for consideration.

1.7 The Authorities have also prepared Additional Modifications (AMs), but these are not required to be assessed and are not subject to consultation.

1.8 This addendum document is part of a suite of HRA documents prepared in support of the submission version of the Plan as it has been prepared. This

[1] SD01 – Submission Plan - https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HMWP-PartialUpdate-Reg22-Submission-July2024.pdf

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

[3] Schedule of Proposed Main Modifications (MD05) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/minerals-waste-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library

report, therefore, compliments and should be read in conjunction with the following reports, which are available here - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library:

- (HA14) HRA Revised Baseline and Methodology Report (September 2021).
- (SD06) HRA Screening Report (Submission) July 2024.
- (SD07) HRA Appropriate Assessment (Submission) July 2024.
- (SD08) HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024).

1.9 Additionally, an HRA Record of Assessment and Determination will be prepared after the Main Modifications consultation and will bring the outcomes of the HRA process together in one document.

1.10 Where relevant, reference has been made in the MMs to updated evidence base documents which are available in the Examination Library[4]. This, however, is for information purposes and any documents referenced are not subject to consultation.

1.11 Natural England have been consulted at all stages of Plan preparation and will have the opportunity to respond to the Main Modifications consultation.

1.12 The legislative and regulatory requirements for HRA, the description of the HRA process, the HRA baseline and the HRA methodology employed to assess the Plan (and the main modifications) are set out in the reports listed in paragraph 1.8, above, and will not be duplicated in this document.

HRA Implications of Main Modifications

1.13 The proposed MMs have been prepared to address issues raised in response to comments made through the Regulation 19 (Proposed Submission) consultation or by the Inspector, or matters arising from representations, through the Examination process.

1.14 The MMs relate to the refinement of policy and supporting text to provide greater clarity or the updating of content where appropriate. These modifications do not influence the location, nature or scale of development, but instead add clarity, justification and additional detail in respect of policies and proposals previously included and subject to assessment.

[4] https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library.

1.15 The additional hydrological information for Purple Haze has resulted in Development Consideration updates. Additionally, each of the other three allocations are subject to Development Consideration modifications as part of this consultation. As such, the HRA assessment tables (Tables 4.2 – 4.5) in the Submission HRA Appropriate Assessment have been updated with this additional information and are presented in this document in Appendix 1 (Tables A1.1 – A1.4). These assessment tables are provided for information only and are not open to consultation.

1.16 For each proposed Main Modification an assessment has been undertaken as to its potential to result in a significant effect on any of the identified International sites or component Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) units in respect of the following potential impacts:

- Direct land take and removal of supporting habitat.
- Noise, vibration and lighting.
- Emission of aerial pollution and particulates (including traffic related).
- Water pollution and changes in surface / groundwater hydrology.
- Impact of built development.
- Recreational related impacts.
- Invasive species, vermin and litter.

1.17 Proposed Main Modifications are set out in the following tables, below:

- Table 1: Introduction, Vision and Spatial Strategy.
- Table 2: Development Management policies.
- Table 3: Mineral policies.
- Table 4: Waste policies.
- Table 5: Implementation, Glossary and Appendices.

Table 1: Introduction, Vision and Spatial Strategy

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

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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Proposed modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM1	Introduction / Para. 1.4	6	[1.4] The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)[1] requires that Plans are reviewed at least every five years. The Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013) was reviewed in 2018 but was found to not require an update at that time. However, a number of issues were kept under review and a further review was undertaken in 2020[2]. The 2020 Review concluded that parts of the Plan needed to be updated to reflect changes in policy and to address issues with mineral and waste management provision. This ~~Proposed Submission~~ Plan **replaces the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan in its entirety, which was adopted in 2013 and** takes into account issues identified **through the Reviews**, with particular regard to: • new planning policy that requires biodiversity net gain from all developments; • a greater focus on planning for climate change; • a stronger application of the waste hierarchy and application of the circular economy; and • enabling a steady and adequate supply of aggregates.	This modification provides clarity on the replacement of the current HMWP with this Partial Update, when adopted, and does not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
MM2	Vision / Para. 2.26	15 & 16	[2.26] **The following Plan Objectives outline how the Vision will be achieved.** ~~Over the next 20 years~~ **By 2040**, ~~the planning of~~ minerals and waste development will help meet Hampshire's present and future needs by protecting the environment, maintaining community quality of life and supporting the economy and will: […] • Enable a circular economy **by prioritising a reduction in waste arisings and hazardous content of waste,** ~~that~~ **to** ensure~~s~~ **that** Hampshire continues to prosper whilst reducing its emissions. […] • Secure **proposals and their** restoration schemes that improve health and well-being**.** • ~~and a~~**A**chieve a net gain in biodiversity ~~(BNG) of at least 10%~~ above the pre-worked baseline**, having regard to strategic ecological networks**.	This modification provides clarity on the timescale of the Plan Vision, the enablement of a circular economy through reduction in waste arisings and hazardous content of waste, and regard that should be given to ecological networks in line with the NPPF 2023. These changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

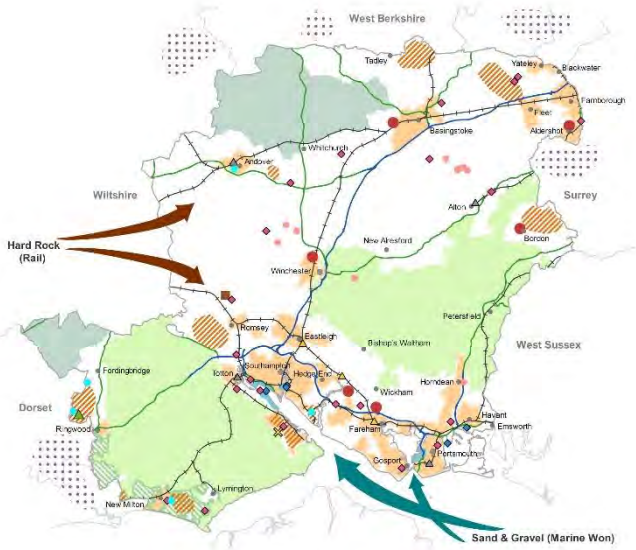
Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Proposed modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM3	Key Diagram / Figure 6	21	Replace key diagram with new diagram: • Add allocated sites to Key Diagram • Delete 'AONBs' and replace with National Landscapes • Add reference to relevant policies e.g. Oil and Gas Sites (Policy 24) etc **Key Diagram**   	This modification provides an improved key diagram for greater clarity and does not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Table 2: Development Management Policies

*Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.*
Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM4	Policy 1 / Para. 3.2, 3.3, 3.6 & 3.14	22, 23 & 25	**Policy 1: Sustainable minerals and waste development** **1.** The Hampshire Authorities will take a positive approach to minerals and waste development that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). **2.** The policies in this Plan are to be regarded as a whole and proposals will be expected to conform to all relevant policies in the Plan. **Conformity will be demonstrated through information submitted with planning applications, including any relevant assessments.** Minerals and waste development that accords with policies in this Plan will be approved ~~without delay~~ unless material considerations indicate otherwise. **3.** Where there are no **development plan** policies relevant to the proposal or the relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision, the Hampshire Authorities will **determine planning applications in line with the presumption in favour of sustainable development in line with the latest NPPF** ~~grant permission~~ unless **other material considerations indicate otherwise.** ~~:~~ • ~~Any adverse impacts of granting planning permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or~~ ~~• Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be refused.~~ [3.2] The Hampshire Authorities will always work proactively with minerals and waste applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the Plan area. [new para] **Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with national and local Validation Guidance which should be used, along with the requirements of the**	These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering sustainable minerals and waste development, including policy delivery through development management processes. The changes also acknowledge the change of name from Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty to National Landscape. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			Plan, to determine what assessments will be required. Relevant assessments will be required to determine the economic, social and environmental impacts and to demonstrate how proposals meet the requirements of the Plan. Any impacts and mitigation measures identified will be considered in the determination of planning applications and will inform any necessary planning conditions or planning obligations. Careful consideration will be given to the issues raised by key stakeholders including local communities to ensure that concerns are suitably addressed in decision-making. [3.3] Development management will be the main, but not the only, means by which the Plan will deliver sustainable minerals and waste development in Hampshire. Planning applications should be submitted in accordance with Validation Guidance[36] **which should be used to determine what assessments will be required**. The approach to development management will be focused on problem solving and seeking quality outcomes. The Plan is largely delivered through the determination of minerals and waste planning applications and through the implementation of policies in this Plan. […] [3.6] *Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)* indicates that, where the Plan is silent or the relevant policies are out of date, the Hampshire Authorities will grant permission, unless material considerations indicate otherwise (including taking into account whether there are specific policies in the NPPF that indicate that development should be restricted). This may include those policies relating to: • sites protected under the Habitats Regulations[38] and/or sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • land designated as National Park, ~~Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)~~ **National Landscapes**, Heritage Coast, Green Belt and/or Local Green Space; […] [3.11] Hampshire County Council is not a Charging Authority and therefore cannot operate CIL itself. However, minerals or waste development dealt with by the County Council (as Minerals and Waste Planning Authority) may still be liable to pay CIL charges according to the rates set by the relevant district**,** ~~or~~ borough**, unitary or national park authority** ~~council~~ where CIL	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			charging schedules have been adopted. The Levelling Up and Infrastructure Act[41] replaces CIL and Section 106 agreements with a new Infrastructure Levy. The ~~HMWP~~ **Plan** will implement any relevant changes should they be brought forward through legislation. […] [3.14] Minerals and waste proposals to extend existing sites will only be supported where past operator performance of the existing operations has been adequately demonstrated at the time the application is submitted. This would include where issues have been raised about the environmental or amenity impacts of a site, particularly where there is evidence to demonstrate these impacts. In such cases, these issues and evidence of impacts would be taken into account in decision-making. There may be circumstances where there are overriding environmental, and amenity impacts which may outweigh the need for further development in an existing location or if cumulative impacts with other **previous,** existing or proposed sites are considered to be excessive. Sections 4. 'Protecting Hampshire's Environment' and 5. 'Maintaining Hampshire's Communities' consider these issues in more detail alongside other policies within the ~~p~~**P**lan.	
MM5	Policy 2 / Para. 4.6 (footnote), 4.8, 4.9 & 4.10	28 & 29	[4.6] [45] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 15~~3~~**8** (DLUHC, 2023) […] **Policy 2: Climate change – mitigation and adaptation** **1.** Minerals and waste development will be supported where it enables the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050 **at the latest** by: a. contributing towards mitigating the causes of climate change by: i. Being located and designed to encourage the sustainable use of resources; and ii. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions~~, where possible~~; and iii. Facilitating low carbon technologies; and	These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering climate change mitigation and adaption, including reference to the role of soils, and reference to coherent ecological networks in line with the NPPF 2023. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			b. reducing vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change through location and design and the incorporation of adaptation measures. **2.** Minerals and waste development proposals must ~~be supported by a Climate Change Assessment which~~ demonstrate~~s~~ **through a Climate Change Assessment** how**:** **a.** they will contribute to the transition to carbon neutrality **having regard to 1a and 1b; and**~~.~~ **b.** ~~This should include how~~ climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and opportunities have been identified, considered, and (where appropriate) incorporated. [4.8] Minerals and waste proposals will need to demonstrate in their Climate Change Assessments how the development will reduce its carbon emissions over time and enable the transition to carbon neutrality by 2050. This will need to be proportional to the scale of carbon emissions the development is likely to cause. Therefore, energy developments such as oil and gas or energy from waste will have to provide a significant justification taking into account the life of the development (see 'Oil and gas development' and 'Energy recovery development' for more detail). Furthermore, in considering the impacts of the proposal, the carbon footprint of the total site and its operations must be taken into account **(including the role of soils – see *Policy 9 (Protection of soils)*)**. Minerals and waste development can also provide opportunities to mitigate and adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. These opportunities should be explored as part of the Climate Change Assessment (see 'Implementation and Monitoring Plan') and may include: […] • ~~the potential for~~ carbon capture, including ensuring facilities are capable of retrofitting carbon capture technology in the future, in particular in terms of available adjacent land; […] • more sustainable use of resources, through **seeking a reduction of resources used (i.e. waste prevention) and** the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in construction and support for a circular economy;	

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			[…] [4.9] ~~Where development has a life span up to 2050, t~~**T**he Climate Change Assessment should demonstrate how the proposal will help meet the Climate Change Act target. The Hampshire Authorities will expect that any proposals will also adhere to any relevant Government guidance issued to support this process. **In doing so, it is recognised that some proposals will go on for a significant period beyond the Plan period.** [4.10] In this context, resilience means capacity for the environment to respond to such changes by resisting damage caused by climate change and, where damage does occur, recovering quickly. This can be achieved by maintaining a robust and varied network of natural environments which will allow natural processes to change and adapt without costly intervention. This will be supported through **strategic scale coherent ecological networks such as those identified in** the Local Nature Recovery Strategy ~~which will include a local habitat map and a statement of biodiversity priorities,~~ **giving consideration to how the development will interact with environmental assets, and create and enhance linkages in and across Hampshire as well as neighbouring Authorities**.	
MM6	Policy 3 / Para. 4.15 (footnote), 4.19, 4.22, 4.23, 4.25, 4.27, 4.28 & 4.30-4.32	30-34	[4.15] [48] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1~~75~~**81** (DLUHC, 2023) […] [4.19] Nationally important designated sites and species in the Plan area include: • Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); • National Nature Reserves (NNRs); • Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) (where they correspond with SSSIs); • Species of animal and plant listed in the schedules of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended), section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)**, International Union for Conservation of Nature Red lists** and the Badger Act 1992; • Ancient Woodland; • ~~Core Statutory ecological network sites and,~~ ~~• Nature Improvement Areas.~~ […]	These modifications provide greater policy clarity in delivering protection for habitats and species, and in particular for those protected under the Habitats Regulations. This also includes factual improvements relating to the NPPF and relevant legislation/Regulation, including improved reference to the LNRS, national Nature Recovery Network, Environmental Improvement Plan, Forest Plans, ecological networks, and BNG. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			[4.22] Hampshire and its **n**~~N~~eighbouring Authorities also include other sites, habitats, and species **of local interest** which are extremely important in maintaining a high level of biodiversity. These include **(within the Plan area)**: • Local wildlife sites, known within the Plan area as either Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) or County Wildlife Sites (CWS) – identified locally and given regard under national policy; • Habitats and species listed **that are legally protected or otherwise notable within Hampshire** ~~and~~ given regard by the Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans **including**; o **Species or habitats with national or county rarity and scarce status;** o **LNRS Priority Species;** • Local Nature Reserves; and • ~~Core non-statutory ecological network sites.~~ [4.23] These sites, habitats, and species form networks that support a robust and healthy natural environment and are recognised by local designations or by national policy. These are often essential in meeting regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives. As a priority, such habitats should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those measures, such as mitigation or compensation are suitable, biodiversity net gain is achieved. Where relevant, consideration should be given to any local strategies or management plans for the area**, such as Forest Plans,** and local targets for biodiversity. […] [4.25] Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development that leaves biodiversity in a measurably better state than beforehand. This means protecting existing habitats and ensuring that lost or degraded habitats are compensated for by enhancing or creating habitats that are of greater value to wildlife and people. **Though the NPPF requires all development to deliver a net gain in biodiversity,** ~~T~~**t**he Environment Act[49] ~~will introduce~~ **introduced** mandatory **10%** biodiversity net gain for most new development, including new infrastructure, in England. This ~~is due to become~~ **became** a requirement in ~~late 2023~~ **spring 2024** for development under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. BNG ~~will~~ require**s** planning applicants to **observe the mitigation hierarchy and, where applicable,** deliver at least 10%	

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			gain in biodiversity above the current baseline ~~and is~~ **which has** to be maintained for a period of at least 30 years. […] [4.27] Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) have also been introduced by the Environment Act. This new mandatory England-wide system of spatial strategies will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and wider environmental benefits. They are designed as tools to drive more coordinated, practical, and focussed action to help nature. LNRS ~~will~~ **contribute** ~~support delivery of mandatory BNG~~ **to establishing a national Nature Recovery Network which will aim to achieve a significant increase in biodiversity (and meet Environmental Improvement Plan targets)** and provide a focus for a strengthened duty on all public authorities to conserve and enhance biodiversity which ~~are also~~ **has been** ~~being~~ introduced by the Act. **The LNRS will also guide decision-making on BNG.** [4.28] Hampshire County Council has been appointed 'responsible authority' for the Hampshire LNRS by Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and therefore **is currently** preparing the Strategy for the Plan area. The County Council **is engaging** with its 'supporting authorities', landowners and managers, communities and other stakeholders **(including agencies/responsible authorities in neighbouring counties)** to develop the strategy which, following publication, will be subject to regular review and republishing. **Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** **1.** Minerals and waste development that ~~will contribute~~ **can demonstrate a high-quality, well-designed contribution** to the conservation, restoration, and enhancement of **Priority Habitats, ecological networks, and the protection and recovery of legally protected and priority or locally notable species** ~~biodiversity~~ **will be supported**. ~~through the securing of at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be permitted~~**.** ~~2. Development which is likely to have a significant adverse impact upon such sites, habitats and species will only be permitted where it is judged, in proportion to their relative importance, that the merits of the development outweigh any likely~~	

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			~~environmental damage. Appropriate mitigation and compensation measures will be required where development would cause harm to biodiversity interests.~~ **2. <u>Development will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated through a Habitats Regulations Assessment that impacts to the integrity of the National Sites Network and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other development, can be avoided or adequately mitigated, other than in all the following exceptional circumstances:</u>** **<u>i. There are no suitable alternatives to the location, scope or scale of the development;</u>** **<u>ii. There are Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest; and</u>** **<u>iii. Adequate compensation measures can be secured which ensure that the overall coherence of the National Sites Network is protected.</u>** ~~**3.** Development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations~~**.** **3. <u>Development must demonstrate through adequate survey and assessment that harmful impacts to species protected under the Habitat Regulations can be avoided, or that legal tests afforded to them can be met. Development should demonstrate that mitigation or compensation required to ensure favourable conservation status can be secured prior to harmful impacts arising.</u>** **<u>4.</u>** The following sites, habitats, and species will be protected in Hampshire and in neighbouring areas, where there is a potential for impact, in accordance with the level of their relative importance: a. nationally designated sites including Sites of Special Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves, nationally protected species;	

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			b. irreplaceable habitats (such as Ancient Woodland and ancient or veteran trees); c. local interest sites including Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves; d. ~~habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006, or as a Hampshire Notable species~~ **species that are legally protected or otherwise notable within Hampshire;** ~~e. Habitats and species identified in Hampshire Authorities' Biodiversity Action Plans or Biodiversity Opportunity Areas;~~ **e**~~f~~. Features of the landscape that are mapped as **within the Local** Nature Recovery **Strategy** Network, ~~or~~ function as 'stepping stones', linear features or form part of a wider network of features by virtue of a coherent ecological structure or function (such as river basins), or importance in the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species**;**~~.~~ **Ecological evidence must demonstrate that harmful impacts to habitats and species 4 a-e can be avoided, or where necessary, provide appropriate mitigation in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy. Any required compensation should be able to be secured prior to harmful impacts arising.** **5. All minerals and waste development should result in a measurable biodiversity net gain and enhancement. Where applicable, at least 10% measurable net gain in biodiversity value will be required, which must be designed to support the delivery of the LNRS and other identified biodiversity networks. Enhancements for wildlife will be sought where appropriate from all scales of development.** [4.29] In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on biodiversity, both directly and indirectly, including through habitat fragmentation, hydrological changes, physical disturbance of important species, and air and water pollution or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, compensatory habitats will need to be ~~guaranteed~~ **secured in advance of harmful impacts arising** to ensure that there is no overall net loss**, extent, quality, connectivity or**	

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			ecological function of habitats **or the species which rely on these habitats**. Where these habitats form part of a wider network, the compensatory habitats that are provided should be ~~the same~~ **high quality** or better habitat of the same type. These should be located ~~either~~ within or close to the proposed development **to ensure maximum local benefit from these protections**. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission will be refused if the need for the development does not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. ~~Compensatory habitats will need to be considered as part of the restoration of a site~~. **Compensation measures with respect to the National Sites Network and Ramsar sites, and decision making with respect to impacts to these sites, must be considered through the Habitat Regulations Assessment process.** Further detail on Habitat Regulation Assessment is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'. [4.30] The Hampshire Authorities will take a consistent approach to its application of the Biodiversity Metric in ensuring **B**~~b~~iodiversity **N**~~n~~et **G**~~g~~ain through minerals and waste development. It is recognised that many quarry restoration developments already achieve a significant exceedance of **statutory** 10% BNG. As such, the Hampshire Authorities will expect operators to engage at an early pre-application stage to determine **if statutory BNG is applicable and** what level of BNG can be achieved, which in appropriate circumstances may provide the opportunity for provision of additional biodiversity units that can be traded as off-site BNG for other developments. ~~Consideration should also be given to t~~ **T**he **early** delivery of biodiversity enhancements prior to development taking place **is encouraged to ensure there is no overall net loss, extent, quality, connectivity or ecological function of habitats**. Relevant guidance should be applied, where available, particularly in relation to minerals development and the application of the Metric. The restoration of quarries and waste developments is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'. [4.31] Impacts can be both positive and negative as well as being short, medium, or long-term, all of which are important in the consideration of the overall impact of a development. For example, minerals development may have a short-term negative impact as the mineral is extracted. On the other hand, it may have a positive impact in the long-term through providing a restoration scheme that makes a positive contribution to overall biodiversity, **and local landscape strategies such as Forest Plans**. Development should be located or~~, where necessary,~~ designed to avoid impacts on protected species, habitats, and sites. In addition, the	

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			design and restoration of sites may give opportunities for ~~the protection of species and~~ the creation or enhancement of habitats **or the species which rely on these habitats**, particularly where these can be linked to climate resilience. Habitats **and species** should be maintained and included within the design of development unless it is deemed those other measures such as mitigation or compensation are suitable. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Design, construction and operation of minerals and waste development'. [4.32] It is important that decisions concerning minerals and waste development should consider all potential impacts (including in combination, impacts with other plans, programmes, or projects) on habitats and species both within and outside Hampshire and measures should be taken to avoid, mitigate, or compensate any impacts identified. Consideration should be given to the resilience of habitat features and protected species to future climate scenarios as well as River Basin Management Plans and relevant policies in the South Marine Plan, where relevant. Reference should also be made to Mitigation Strategies prepared by Local Planning Authorities dealing with recreation**al** displacement**, such as the Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy**.	
MM7	Policy 4 / Para. 4.33 (footnote), 4.34-4.39, 4.40 4.42 & 4.44	35-37	[4.33] [52] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1~~74~~**80** (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [4.34] The term **"**nationally protected landscapes**"** refer**s** collectively to National Parks and **National Landscapes (formerly referred to as** Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)**)**. National planning policy gives great weight 'to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues'[52]. [53] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. ~~176~~ **182** (DLUHC, 2023) [4.35] The New Forest and South Downs National Parks are the most recent National Parks to receive designation in England. The three **National Landscapes** ~~AONBs~~ in the Plan area are **Chichester Harbour, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs and** the North Wessex Downs~~, Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs, and~~ **National Landscapes**~~AONBs~~[53]. Together, these nationally protected landscapes cover nearly 40% of the Plan area. [4.36]~~ As set out in~~ **The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by** Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023, **requires** all relevant authorities (including statutory undertakers, decision makers and other public bodies)	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for protected landscapes, including updates in line with the NPPF 2023. This includes reference to limiting the scale and extent of development in protected landscapes and regard given to protected landscape statutory management plans and requirement for Major Development Assessment. Reference to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty has been updated to National Landscapes. Better clarity on small and localised waste management facilities and reference to Sandford Principle. The proposed

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			~~must~~**to** seek to further the ~~P~~**p**urposes of the National Parks. ~~The~~**If there is a conflict between the two purposes, then the first takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle[54]. In pursuit of these purposes, the** Government **has** also place**d**~~s~~ a corresponding social and economic ~~D~~**d**uty upon National Park Authorities themselves ~~to be considered when delivering the two Purposes~~. The ~~P~~**p**urposes and ~~D~~**d**uty are: · Purpose 1**:** To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area**.**~~; and~~ · Purpose 2**:** To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Parks by the public**.**~~; and~~ · Duty: To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities within the National Park in pursuit of the above purposes. ~~[4.37] If there is a conflict between the above, then Purpose 1 takes precedence as per the Sandford Principle[54].~~ [4.38] The primary purpose of ~~AONB~~ **National Landscape** designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. ~~AONBs~~ **National Landscapes** also have two secondary aims: meeting the need for quiet enjoyment of the countryside and having regard for the interests of those who live and work there. [4.39] The statutory purposes of nationally protected landscapes will be upheld when considering minerals and waste developments. In addition, the findings and proposals of the Glover Review[55] will be ~~to be~~ taken into account when assessing minerals and waste developments and their potential for impact in, and their potential for impact on, National Parks and **National Landscapes** ~~AONBs~~. [55]Landscape Review (**DEFRA**, 2019): https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/833726/landscapes-review-final-report.pdf **Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes** **1. Minerals and waste development within National Parks and National Landscapes should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan, whilst development within their settings should be**	changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or National Landscape. **2.** Major minerals and waste development will not be permitted in the ~~New Forest~~ National Park**s**, ~~South Downs National Park, Chichester Harbour~~ ~~AONB~~ **and National Landscapes**, ~~Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB or North Wessex Downs AONB,~~ other than in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated that the development is in the public interest. In this respect, a~~n~~ **Major Development** Assessment will be required giving consideration to: a. the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations; b. the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; c. the cost of, and scope for, developing outside the National Park or **National Landscape** ~~AONB~~, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and d. any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. **3. If exceptional circumstances and public interest are sufficiently demonstrated, then development must be carried out in accordance with any proposed moderation measures identified in the Major Development Assessment. This must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that the development is able to successfully integrate within the landscape and its surroundings. The landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery.** ~~The scale and extent of minerals and waste proposals within National Parks and AONBs should be limited in scale and extent and must have regard to the relevant Management Plan. Development within their settings should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the National Park or AONB~~. **4.** Minerals and waste development should protect**,** and where appropriate**,** enhance the landscape character and special qualities of the National Parks and **National**	

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			Landscapes ~~AONBs~~. This **may** include~~s~~, but is not limited to, natural beauty, wildlife**,** ~~and~~ cultural heritage, tranquillity, and dark skies. ~~Minerals and waste development should also be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer needed for minerals and waste uses.~~ **5.** In terms of small-scale waste management facilities for local needs[x], these should not be precluded from the National Parks and **National Landscapes** ~~AONBs~~, provided that they can be accommodated without undermining the objectives of the National Park or **National Landscape** ~~AONB~~. [x]**Small and localised waste management facilities are defined as those seeking to meet a localised need over a particular settlement area, whilst larger-scale facilities generally provide benefits to the whole Plan Area. A small and localised waste management facility can complement larger-scale facilities by providing local solutions for collecting, sorting, bulking, transferring, and treating waste**. [4.40] Minerals can only be worked where they are found. In Hampshire**,** some of the most important minerals (such as oil and gas and soft sand) are found in nationally protected landscapes. Accordingly, **major** minerals **and waste** development **(as referenced in Policy 4 (2 and 3))** in these areas will be rigorously examined and should only take place when **it can be sufficiently demonstrated that** there are exceptional circumstances and ~~where it can be demonstrated that~~ the need for the development ~~outweighs~~ is in the public interest. **If sufficiently demonstrated, the scale and extent of development should be limited to what can be successfully integrated within the landscape.** [4.41] All minerals and waste ~~applications are~~ **development is** defined by the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 201**5**~~0~~ as ~~'~~major development~~'~~. **This includes** ~~S~~**s**mall-scale waste management facilities**, although these facilities may** ~~include those that are~~ not **be** considered strategic **for the purpose of** ~~(see~~ *Policy 26 (Safeguarding – waste infrastructure)*~~).~~ [4.42]~~ Notwithstanding the above, and for the purposes of this policy only, development proposals~~ **In nationally protected landscapes – and when implementing Policy 4 (2 and 3) - it** will need to be ~~assessed to~~ determine**d** whether ~~they~~ **development would** constitute "major development" for the purposes of Paragraph **183**~~177~~ **and footnote 64** of the **2023**	

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			NPPF. This will include considerations in relation to the character, nature, scale, and setting of development, and whether development could have a potential significant adverse impact on the purposes for which the National Park or **National Landscape** ~~AONB~~ has been designated or defined. In terms of a National Park, this relates to its natural beauty, wildlife, cultural heritage, and recreational opportunities; and for **a National Landscape** ~~an AONB~~, this relates to its natural beauty, distinctive character, and remote and tranquil nature. The potential for significant impacts on the National Parks and **National Landscapes** ~~AONBs~~ will be dependent on the individual characteristics of each case and should be clearly addressed in the Major Development Assessment – see '**Appendix 3** Implementation and Monitoring Plan. [4.43] The impact of minerals and waste development on the landscape of National Parks and **National Landscapes** ~~AONBs~~ will need to be assessed, and this assessment will need to be undertaken in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)[56] to determine potential landscape and visual effects, and appropriate mitigation. Consideration must be given to relevant National Character Areas (NCAs) and their profiles[57], the Landscape Character Assessments (LCAs) for the nationally protected landscapes, and any local LCAs which have been prepared by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) **and other relevant bodies** in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment[58] which provides a strategic overview. Furthermore, consideration should be given to important views of, from, and within ~~the~~ nationally protected landscapes when assessing any potential impacts and any local designations. [4.44] Development ~~proposals~~ in nationally protected landscapes ~~are~~ **may** also **be** defined as being within the countryside, and so *Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)* will need to be considered in conjunction with *Policy 4***, as appropriate**.	
MM8	Policy 5 & Para. 4.45 & 4.46, 4.53, 4.54 & 4.57	38 & 40	[4.45] The landscape outside the defined settlement boundaries is defined as countryside, and those areas of countryside which are not protected by national landscape designations can also be locally important and highly valued[59], i.e. Areas of Special Landscape Quality. Although "valued landscapes" are not defined by national policy, the value of a landscape can be determined through the considerations of landscape quality (condition), scenic quality, rarity, representativeness, conservation interests, recreational value, role in separating / protecting the identity of individual settlements, and perceptual aspects and associations[60]. ~~Please note,~~ "~~v~~**V**alued landscapes" can also be identified within nationally protected landscapes. **For local**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for the countryside and valued landscapes, including landscape and visual impact assessment, link with Policy 4, NCAs, common land and access land, and reference to the Hampshire Gardens

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			designations, the valued attributes may not be called 'special qualities' and are more likely to be found within landscape studies which form part of the local plan evidence base or within the local plan. [59] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 17~~4~~**80** (a) (DLUHC, 2023) [60] as defined by Box 5.1. page 84 of GLVIA 3rd Ed 2013. **Box 5.1 is not intended to be an exhaustive list of factors that determine valued landscapes. Updated (2021) Landscape Institute guidance clarifies this: tgn-02-21-assessing-landscape-value-outside-national-designations.pdf** [4.46] It is important that development proposals within the countryside respect the distinctive qualities of local landscape character types and areas. **As with *Policy 4 (Nationally Protected Landscapes),* consideration must be given to relevant NCAs and their profiles and any local LCAs which have been prepared by LPAs and other relevant bodies in and adjacent to Hampshire. These have been complemented by the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment which provides a strategic overview.** National policy states that the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognised, alongside the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystems[61]. [61] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 17~~4~~**80** (b) (DLUHC, 2023) […] **Policy 5: Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes** 1. Minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will not be permitted unless: i. it is a time-limited mineral extraction or related development; or ii. the nature of the development is related to countryside activities, meets local needs or requires a countryside or isolated location; or iii. the development provides a suitable reuse of previously developed land, or the reuse of redundant farm or forestry buildings and their curtilages or hard standings.	Trust. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			In the instance that Criterion (1) is met, minerals and waste developments will also need to meet Criteria (2) and (3) below as appropriate and applicable. 2. Where appropriate and applicable, minerals and waste development in the countryside or valued landscapes will be expected**, through a Landscape and Visual Impacts Assessment,** to **demonstrate how the development**: i. respect**s** the qualities of the landscape as set out in National and Local Landscape Character Assessments; ii. ~~demonstrate that they would not result in~~ **will not have** significant adverse impacts on landscape and visual amenity; iii. ~~ensure any public rights of way are~~ **impacts the Public Access network including any important views** and protect**s**~~ed~~ and**,** where possible, enhance**s**~~d~~ **public rights of way** ~~including any important views.; and~~ ~~iv. be subject to a requirement that it is restored in the event it is no longer required for minerals or waste use.~~ 3. Minerals and waste development which is considered to be within a valued landscape shall only be permitted where ~~they~~ **the proposal** meet**s** the above criteria, and where it protects and where possible, enhances the landscape with particular regard to: i. The intrinsic landscape character and quality; ii. The visual setting (including key views); iii. The landscape's role in natural capital and ecological networks; iv. The local character and setting of built development (including ~~historical~~ **heritage** significance); and v. Natural landscape features (including ancient woodland, trees, hedgerows, and water courses etc). **4.** As part of the ~~above~~ **Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment**, development proposals must include a comprehensive landscape mitigation and enhancement scheme to ensure that development is able to successfully integrate with the landscape and its surroundings. The	

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			landscape scheme shall be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and incorporate opportunities for recovery. […] [4.53] Public rights of way**, common land, and access land** can significantly contribute to the well-being of society and provide significant access to nature and to the countryside. Where minerals or waste developments are located close to or would directly impact a statutory public right of way ~~footpath network~~, measures should be put in place to protect ~~or~~ **and** enhance the network. Where diversions are necessary, to ameliorate visual and environmental disbenefits, the route (for a temporary or permanent period, as appropriate) should provide mitigation for potential adverse effects (for example, planted buffer strips). ~~This includes adopted public footpaths, bridleways and cycle routes, common land and access land~~. [4.54] Where minerals and waste sites are located close to, or would directly impact upon, a permissive ~~foot~~path the use of this route for public access should be considered as part of any planning application together with proportionate mitigation measures. Permissive ~~foot~~paths do not carry the same weight as ~~adopted~~ **definitive** public rights of way. […] [4.57] Specific consideration will also be given to accessible and historic landscapes including: · parks and gardens open to the public, country parks, **Hampshire Gardens Trust,** National Trust or English Heritage land and properties, Woodland Trust or Forestry Commission woodland, rights of ways, access land and common land; and · heritage assets and their settings, such as registered parks and gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments.	
MM9	Policy 6 / Para. 4.61, 4.62 & 4.64 (footnotes)	41-42	[4.61] [66] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 15~~0~~**5** (DLUHC, 2023) […] **Policy 6: South West Hampshire Green Belt**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protections for the South West Hampshire Green Belt and for NPPF 2023 compliance. The proposed changes do not affect the

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			1. Within the South West Hampshire Green Belt, minerals and waste developments will be carefully assessed for their effect on the objectives and purposes for which the designation has been made. ~~High priority will be given to preservation of the openness of the Green Belt.~~ Proposals will be ~~approved provided that they are not inappropriate or that very special circumstances exist~~**considered inappropriate unless an exception noted in the NPPF applies**. **2.** As far as possible, minerals and waste developments should enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. ~~The highest standards of development, operation and restoration of minerals or waste development will be required.~~ […] [4.64] [68] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 14~~9~~**54** (g) (DLUHC, 2023) [4.64] [69] National Planning Policy Framework Para. 15~~0~~**5** (DLUHC, 2023)	findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
MM10	Policy 7 / Para. 4.74 (footnote), 4.76 & 4.79	43, 44 & 45	[4.74] [71] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1~~89~~**95** (DLUHC, 2023) **Policy 7: Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets** **1.** Minerals and waste development will be required to protect, conserve and, wherever possible, enhance Hampshire's historic environment, and the character, setting and special interest of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated. **2.** Heritage assets will be protected in a manner appropriate to their significance, including: a. scheduled monuments; b. listed buildings; c. conservation areas; d. registered parks and gardens; e. registered battlefields; f. sites of archaeological importance; and g. other locally recognised assets.	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering protection and conservation of the historic environment and heritage assets, including increased emphasis on non-designated heritage features. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			3. Proposals should be supported by an assessment of the significance of heritage assets that may be affected including their setting, both present and predicted, and the impact of development on them. Where appropriate, this should be informed by the results of technical studies, field evaluation and other evidence. For mineral proposals this should establish the potential for archaeological remains within the overburden and the mineral body itself. **4.** Evidence and results of archaeological excavation, field evaluations, technical studies and other recordings should be made publicly accessible (including depositing the results in a public archive and Historic Environment Record). Designated heritage assets **5.** When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight is given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). **6.** Proposals that would cause substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, will be required to set out a clear and convincing justification as to why that harm is considered acceptable on the basis of achieving substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or where all the specific circumstances in the NPPF apply. Proposals will not be supported where this cannot be demonstrated. **7.** Proposals that cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to weigh the level of harm against the public benefits that may be gained by the proposal including securing its optimum viable use. **8.** When there is clear and convincing justification that the public benefits of development outweigh the harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset and its significance including its setting, mitigation of that harm, should be secured. Non-designated heritage assets	

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			9. Proposals which would affect the significance of a non-designated heritage asset will be required to set out the **significance of the asset and the** scale of the direct and indirect effects upon ~~the~~ **that** significance ~~of the non-designated heritage asset~~, enabling a balanced judgement to be made. **10. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, will be considered subject to policies for designated heritage assets.** […] [4.76] There may be previously unidentified archaeological deposits and features present in proposed minerals and waste sites. Further archaeological investigations will be required in areas of interest prior to development. Heritage issues that need to be considered may require prior investigation (including pre-determination evaluation fieldwork) and mitigation measures **before and during development,** including methods of working and/or the design of the scheme, which take these into account. Minerals or waste developments will be considered on their merits, assessing the suitability of the proposal, taking into account any suggested mitigation measures, including the potential benefits of mineral development for archaeology (such as through the preservation of identified remains). […] [4.79] The restoration of quarries and waste developments can be used to improve accessibility to the historic environment but can also assist in maintaining or improving the setting of heritage ass**e**ts (such as a scheduled monument, listed building or designed landscape). This may include circumstances where the setting requires repairing historic landscape character. Also, restoration schemes may include further work linked with the interpretation of finds from archaeological investigations, improved access to historic sites, and / or publicising the results of archaeological investigations. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments'.	
MM11	Policy 8 / 4.88	47	**Policy 8: Water management**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering water

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			1. Minerals and waste development will be permitted where **it can be demonstrated** proposals do not: a. result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and b. cause ~~significant~~ adverse ~~risk~~ **impact** to the quantity and quality of water resources; and c. cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in ~~unacceptable~~ **adverse** impacts on water quantity and quality on: i. adjoining land; ii. nearby private and licensed abstractions; iii. potential groundwater resources; or iv. the potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows**;** or **v.** natural habitats; and d. fail to comply with nutrient neutrality requirements, where relevant. **2**. A Water Framework Directive screening assessment will be required in all cases where there is the potential for impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. **3.** ~~Where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a~~**A** Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological/Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies ~~unacceptable risk~~ **a hazard**, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation. […] [4.88] Proposals within the Bedhampton Springs to Havant Karstic Zone, as defined by the Source Protection Zone 1 and 1C, will need to undertake specific assessment in relation to	management, with an improved emphasis on nutrient management. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			water quality and infiltration due to the risks associated with karstic features. This should be undertaken in consultation with Portsmouth Water and the Environment Agency. Consideration will also need to be given to achieving nutrient neutrality where relevant minerals and waste development proposals are located within catchments identified by Natural England**, as these may disturb and mobilise nutrients locked within the soil or add to nutrient levels through construction and operational processes. Therefore, development should ensure that impacts of nutrients on designated sites are assessed and avoided/mitigated where appropriate** (see *Policy 3 (Protecting habitats and species*) and section 'Liquid waste and waste-water management').	
MM12	Policy 9 / Para. 4.92 (footnote) & 4.96	48 & 49	[4.92] [75] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1~~74~~**80** (b) (DLUHC, 2023) […] **Policy 9: Protection of soils** **1.** Minerals and waste development should protect, manage, and use soils to achieve improvements to biodiversity, contribute towards adaptation to or mitigation of, climate change and should not result in the net loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. **2.** Minerals and waste development should ~~ensure~~ **determine the risk to soils through the preparation of a Soil Management Plan and, where relevant, an Agricultural Land Assessment which considers the lifespan of the development. ~~t~~T**he protection of soils~~, through~~ **will require** appropriate mitigation measures, from unacceptable risk, prioritising the reuse and, when appropriate, enhancement of existing soils. […] [4.96] Protection and management of soils ~~can~~**will** also have a key role in the restoration of habitats removed or disturbed during development. Mitigation ~~should~~**must** aim to minimise soil disturbance and to retain as many ecosystem services as possible through careful soil management during the construction process and appropriate soil re-use. **Careful consideration of the soil profile (including the substrate), the reuse of existing soils, and the potential use of waste products such as silt or clay, particularly where heathland creation is proposed, is critical to successful delivery of restoration objectives (see**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the protection of soils, including the requirement for a Soil Management Plan and Agricultural Land Assessment, and increased emphasis on soil restoration, particularly for heathland creation. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			***Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments*)).** Further detail is set out in 'Appendix C: Implementation and Monitoring Plan'.	
MM13	Policy 10 / Para. 4.98 (footnote), 4.100 (footnote), 4.101 (footnote), 4.103-5, 4.108-9 & 4.116	50-53	[4.98] [79] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210~~6~~ (h) (DLUHC, 2023) [4.100] [80] Hampshire Restoration ~~Study~~ **Topic Paper** [4.101] [81] Hampshire Restoration ~~Study~~ **Topic Paper** […] **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** ~~Temporary minerals and waste development should be restored to beneficial after-uses consistent with the development plan.~~ **1.** Restoration of minerals and waste developments **will be supported, where a restoration scheme can demonstrate all the following** ~~should be in keeping with~~**:** **a. consideration of** the **ecological,** historic**,** and landscape character and setting of the local area**;** **b.** ~~and should~~ **how the proposal** contribute**s** to the delivery of local ~~objectives~~ and~~,~~ ~~where relevant,~~ strategic priorities for habitats **and species, and** biodiversity **networks**, **including Local Nature Recovery Strategies;** **c. how opportunities to deliver local objectives for** heritage, or community use where these are consistent with the development plan **can be achieved;** **d. climate change adaptation or mitigation;** **e. how sites will be phased through the life of the development, where relevant; and** **f. the appropriate mechanism for securing the implementation of the scheme**. ~~Opportunities for adapting to or mitigating the impacts of climate change through restoration are supported.~~ ~~The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should be phased throughout the life of the development.~~	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the restoration of minerals and waste developments. The policy now requires the delivery of all the sub-clauses in clause 1, which now includes reference / increased reference to ecological character, species, biodiversity networks, the Local Nature Recovery Strategy, climate change mitigation and adaption, phasing, and implementation. In addition, revision of the considerations for biodiversity gains, increased emphasis on heathland creation and management, and increased emphasis on mechanisms to secure restoration and aftercare. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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			[4.103] Restoration, aftercare and after-use will usually seek to assure that the land is restored to a level of quality at least equivalent to that which it was prior to development commencing. Restoration schemes should provide for: • Net environmental gain through the enhancement of the quality**, connectivity,** and character of the landscape, local environment or the setting of historic assets to the benefit of the local or wider community; and • Measures to achieve biodiversity net gain ~~in line with national planning policy~~, **in accordance with relevant legislation, policy, and guidance, and which is for the avoidance of doubt over and above those measures designed to mitigate or compensate for negative effects will be required by a planning application,** whatever the proposed after-use of the site; and • Opportunities for recovery as set out in ~~the~~ **relevant** Local Nature Recovery Strateg~~y~~**ies**. [4.104] The restoration of mineral extraction and landfill sites should, alongside the provision of net gains for biodiversity (considered in more detail under *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)),* include at least one of the following aims subject to its financial viability and the suitability and deliverability of the site to incorporate restoration aims: • improved public access to the natural environment through the creation of enhanced access as well as leisure and amenity opportunities. This may include the creation of green spaces (such as parks, woods, etc), improvements to the Public ~~Rights of Way~~ **Highway** network~~,~~ **including** provision of additional footways and cycle routes, provision of sites for other recreational uses and the provision of environmental education facilities; • creation of habitats for wildlife and enhanced biodiversity to improve the natural environment, improve biodiversity and habitat connectivity and deliver biodiversity gains to degraded habitats, ~~or help reverse the breakdown of habitats~~ **and deliver biodiversity gains to help reverse habitat degradation**, as appropriate, taking into account the need for climate resilience measures. **These may include consideration of:** o **relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategies;** o **the provision of green infrastructure;** o **designated site conservation objectives;**	

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			o **Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);** o **Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites); and** o **any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management;** • contribute to **relevant** local objectives **such as** ~~for~~: o **National Park Management Plans;** o **Forest Plans;** o **Recreation Management Strategies; and** o **Species Conservation Strategies.** ~~o the provision of green infrastructure;~~ ~~o designated site conservation objectives;~~ ~~o Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs);~~ ~~o Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs and Ecological Network sites); and~~ ~~o any other local biodiversity targets linked to ongoing management; […]~~ [4.105] Opportunities for the multiple use of restored sites and cross-cutting benefits will be supported, **where the multiple uses do not conflict or reduce the effectiveness of other uses, especially those required to meet legal obligations (**such as restoring a site to improve biodiversity whilst simultaneously providing recreational use for the public**)**. […] [4.108] In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant impacts on habitats or there may be a loss of habitat which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensatory habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats. These should be located either within or close to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. The creation and long-term management (aftercare) of compensatory habitats developed as a result of minerals or waste developments will need to be considered as part of the restoration and aftercare schemes for minerals and waste developments, as appropriate. Specific consideration is required on the ability to re-create habitats, and this is an important consideration which must be addressed during the formation of restoration and aftercare schemes. For example, ancient woodland cannot be re-created and there is a presumption	

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			against its loss**, and habitats such as heathland which are difficult to create and manage long-term**. Provision of compensatory habitats is also considered in the section on 'Habitats and species'. [4.109] Where minerals or landfill sites are located close to or affect a public right of way ~~network~~, restoration of minerals and waste sites will need to ensure their protection and take opportunities to enhance the network. This is considered in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. Consideration should also be given to providing alternative space for recreation~~al~~ **and** where displacement may impact designated sites (see *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)* and *4 (~~Protection of the designated landscape~~**~~Nationally protected landscapes~~**)*). […] [4.116] It is necessary to manage restored sites for a period of 'aftercare'. This is to maintain and improve the structure and stability of the soil and to provide for vegetation, helping to ensure a beneficial after use. The length of the aftercare period will normally be at least five years and will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis, depending on the restoration and after uses agreed for a site. A longer aftercare period may need to be negotiated depending on the nature of the development. In some instances, restored sites require long-term management to maintain them and to ensure that restoration gains such as nature conservation and amenity are maximised. Long-term management is expected to be a minimum of 30 years to align with BNG requirements and will usually commence post aftercare. Long-term management plans will usually be managed by other environmental organisations such as the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust. There are already examples of former minerals sites which have been restored and managed through long term management plans in Hampshire. It is important that long-term funding and management schemes are secured and established, as required, to ensure that the aftercare of sites is achieved and sustainable in the longer term. **Appropriate mechanisms will be required to secure restoration and aftercare. Funding of restoration schemes should principally be addressed by planning conditions, where necessary. Financial guarantees should only be required in exceptional circumstances especially where an operator pays into an established mutual funding scheme, such as the Mineral Products Association Restoration Guarantee Fund or the British Aggregates Association Restoration Guarantee Fund.**	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM14	Policy 11 / Para. 5.13 (footnote), 5.14, 5.15, 5.16 & 5.18	57 & 59	[5.13] [85] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 18~~5~~**91** (DLUHC, 2023) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** **1.** Minerals and waste development **will be supported where it can be demonstrated, through a proportionate Health Impact Assessment, that the proposal does** ~~should~~ not cause significant adverse impacts on public health, safety**,** amenity and well-being~~.~~ **taking into consideration:** ~~Minerals and waste development should not:~~ a. release **of** emissions to the atmosphere, land**,** or water (above appropriate standards); ~~b. have an significant adverse impact on human health or well-being~~; ~~c.~~**b.** ~~cause significant adverse~~ noise, dust, lighting, vibration or odour; ~~d.~~ **c.** ~~have a significant adverse~~ impact on air quality; ~~e.~~**d.** ~~have a significant adverse~~ visual impact; ~~f.~~**e.** potential~~ly~~ **to** endanger aircraft from bird strike and structures; ~~g.~~**f.** ~~cause a significant adverse~~ impact on public safety safeguarding zones; ~~h.~~**g.** ~~cause a significant adverse~~ impact on: i. tip and quarry slope stability; or ii. differential settlement of quarry backfill and landfill; or iii. subsidence and migration of contaminants; ~~i.~~**h.** ~~cause a significant adverse~~ impact on coastal, surface**,** ~~or~~ **and** groundwaters; ~~j.~~**i.** ~~cause a significant adverse~~ impact on public strategic infrastructure; ~~k.~~**j.** ~~cause a significant adverse~~ impact on the ~~public highway~~ **Public Access network**, ~~including the public rights of way network~~; ~~l.~~**k.** ~~cause an significant adverse~~ cumulative impact arising from the interactions between minerals and waste developments, and between mineral, waste and other existing forms of development~~.~~**;** ~~m.~~**l. opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being including multi-functional benefits.** ~~All mineral proposals and, where relevant, waste proposals will need a Health Impact Assessment.~~	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in protecting public health, safety, amenity and wellbeing in relation to minerals and waste development, including the requirement for a Health Impact Assessment to demonstrate that the proposal does should not cause significant adverse impacts on public health, safety**,** amenity and well-being. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			~~Opportunities for enhancing health, safety, amenity and well-being are encouraged including multi-functional benefits.~~ [5.14] Many of the criteria under *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)* will be fulfilled by minerals and waste operators adopting appropriate management systems such as International Standards Organisation controls and other operational controls. **Environmental assessments will identify where adverse impacts may occur and how these should be minimised.** Appropriate standards for the control of emissions and protecting water resources are also set by other agencies such as the Environment Agency as part of their responsibility for protecting and improving the environment and as the regulatory body for issuing Environmental Permits, as well as local environment health officers at district and borough councils. Often these standards are based on national legislation, policy and guidance, and minerals and waste development should meet these standards. There may be circumstances where public health, safety and amenity matters are covered by the site's Environmental Permit. Water quality is considered in more detail under *Policy 8 (Water resources).* [5.15] The Environment Act 2021 seeks to improve local air quality and guidance on Local Air Quality Management is being updated[86]. Transport related air quality issues are addressed under *Policy 13 (Managing Traffic).* However, non-transport related emissions can also reduce air quality which can impact human health and ecosystems. This can include mobile machinery and generators but also processes such as anaerobic digestion (AD). Ammonia emissions can be released from the process and digestate of AD and these should be controlled. **Transport related noise issues are also addressed under *Policy 13 (Managing Traffic).*** [5.16] The screening of sites and other mitigation measures are often required to ensure an acceptable degree of potential impact of minerals and waste developments on the habitats, landscape, townscape and local communities **and the views therefrom**. Judgement on the severity of impact will be taken by the planning officer and will be informed by the relevant Environmental Assessment. **In the case of landscape and visual impact, these will require an assessment in line with the Landscape Institute's GLVIA (3rd edition and recent updates).** […]	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[5.18] All mineral proposals will need to be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment (HIA). Waste proposals that need to include a HIA will be determined on a case-by-case basis, but it is expected that all developments handling bio-wastes **(including landfill and composting)** and generating energy from waste will require a HIA. The Assessment should **be proportional to the proposal, its scale and likely impacts, and** consider both potential and perceived **health** risks (such as silicosis).	
MM15	Policy 12 / Para. 5.30 (footnote)	61	[5.30] [94] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 162~~8~~ **8** (DLUHC, 2023) […] **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** **1.** Minerals and waste development **will be supported where it can be demonstrated that** ~~should~~: a. **it has** appl~~y~~**ied** the Sequential Test, and where necessary, the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; b. **it has** appl~~y~~**ied** the sequential approach to specific proposals directing development to the area at the lowest probability of flooding; and **c. through the preparation of a Flood Risk Assessment that:** **i.** ~~c.~~ **no increase in flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reduces flood risk overall** ~~not result in an increased flood risk overall~~; **ii.** ~~d. ensure~~ **the** development is safe from flooding for its lifetime**,** including an assessment of climate change impacts; **iii.** ~~e.~~ **the** incorporati**on**~~e~~ **of** flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate**, suitable** to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; **iv.** ~~f. include~~ **the** site drainage systems **are** designed to manage storm events up to and including the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (1:100 year) storm with an appropriate allowance for climate change; ~~and~~	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in delivering flood risk management, including the requirement for a Flood Risk Assessment, and the requirement to take into account catchment management plans by determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, applying the recommended standards. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			v. ~~g. if appropriate, incorporate~~ **the** Sustainable Drainage Systems ~~to~~ manage surface water drainage, with whole-life management and maintenance arrangements. **d. taken into account the catchment management plans by determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, applied the recommended standards.** ~~Catchment Management Plans should be referred to in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards.~~	
MM16	Policy 13 / Para. 5.41 (footnote), 5.42, 5.43, 5.45 & 5.46	63-65	[5.41] [97] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 11~~0~~**4** (DLUHC, 2023) [5.42] Safety of all road and public rights ~~to~~**of** way users including pedestrians, cyclists, and horse-riders is an issue of paramount importance. National Highways is responsible for considering assessments of the transport impacts of minerals or waste development on its Strategic Road Network. Potential and perceived impact of transportation on amenity may also include vibration, visual intrusion and air quality. These issues are also covered in the section on 'Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being'. **Policy 13: Managing traffic** **1**. Minerals and waste development should have a safe and suitable access to the highway network and where possible minimise the impact of its generated traffic on communities and the environment through the use of alternative methods of transportation such as sea, rail, inland waterways, conveyors, pipelines and the use of reverse logistics. Use of low emission/more sustainable fuels should be used as suitable options become available. A Transport Assessment or Statement will be required (as appropriate) to **demonstrate** ~~consider~~: i. the acceptability of routeing to the site – showing which routes have been considered and evidencing which have been selected/rejected and why; and the impact(s) on the surrounding highway network in relation to capacity, demand and safety, with consideration of committed developments and cumulative impact;	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to the management of traffic and traffic related impacts from minerals and waste development, and in relation to the requirement for Transport Assessments or Statements. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			ii. ~~road and~~ **the safety of all users of the Public Highway network** ~~public rights of way safety and use of the highway network for all users,~~ following relevant national guidance and standards, and technical guidance notes**;** ~~and~~ **iii.** seek~~ing~~ opportunities to enhance the existing network for sustainable modes by **having regard to relevant local plans and strategies** ~~considering transport plans such as Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans~~; ~~iii~~**iv.** any increase in traffic through an Air Quality Management Area, or similar; ~~iv~~**v.** sustainable accessibility; ~~v~~**vi.** appropriate hours of working **including assessing the impact at different times of the day, in different seasons, taking account level of daylight**; ~~vi~~**vii.** mitigation as appropriate including consideration of safety for all road users, highway capacity and amenity**.**~~; and~~ **2.** If required by the **P**lanning **A**uthority, applications would also be expected to be accompanied by an Environmental Statement which would ~~include details of~~ **demonstrate** the site's impact on noise, air quality, and severance **and appropriate mitigation**. [5.43] Where the source of waste for a facility may arise from a range of geographic locations, the impact of developing a network of smaller facilities, rather than one larger central facility, should be assessed with respect to the likely transport impacts of both options on congestion, emissions, communities, and sites of historic or ecological and landscape importance. It is also important that potential cross-boundary impacts and cumulative impacts of minerals and waste development with other local developments are considered. Mitigation should be reviewed through a Transport Assessment or Statement. **The decision as to whether a Transport Assessment or Statement is required will be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the size and nature of the application and its anticipated impact on the highway. Relevant Local Plans and strategies that should be considered, may include (but are not limited to):** • **Local Transport Plans.** • **Bus Service Improvement Plans.** • **Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plans.** • **Local area strategies and plans.** • **School Travel Plans.**	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[…] [5.45] All minerals and waste development should give the greatest consideration to potential highway and transportation impacts that may be associated with their development. Planning conditions and legal agreements can be used to control and/or manage highway impacts. This may include conditions on hours of working and restrictions on the number of lorry movements or legal agreements for highway improvement works. For example, where the traffic impacts of the development itself or in combination with other local developments are severe but can be made acceptable through traffic management measures, or highway or other improvements undertaken or funded by the developer. Other measures may include improving the existing sustainable transport infrastructure e.g. through providing ~~a field edge~~ walking and cycling route**s** through the site during or after its use. The funding for such improvements may be secured by section 106 agreement[97]. This is explained in more detail in Section 3. 'Sustainable minerals and waste development'. Alternatively, the improvements may be secured through planning condition or obligation and carried out by the developer under a section 278 agreement[98]. [5.46] Minerals and waste development and associated traffic movements can give rise to air pollutants that adversely impact human health and sensitive environmental receptors. This can include sulphur oxides (SOx), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon particulates (e.g. PM10). HGV traffic can extend ~~these~~ air quality impacts significantly beyond development sites and into adjacent local authority areas. Local authorities review and assess air quality on a regular basis[99], against a set of Air Quality Objectives (AQOs)[100]. Local authorities are required to declare as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)[101] where AQOs are exceeded. Hampshire and adjacent authorities have AQMAs delineated for parts of their areas for which Air Quality Action Plans (AQAP) have been prepared. AQAPs are often integrated with Local Transport Plans (LTP). AQMAs will need to be considered when making any decisions on routeing agreements. **It is expected that Environmental Assessments would include details on air quality and noise, where relevant (including the presence of Noise Important Areas).** Non-transport related air quality **and noise** impacts are addressed under *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being).*	
MM17	Policy 14 / Para. 5.49 &	66 & 67	[5.49] National planning policy states that the 'creation of high-quality**, sustainable** buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve' and that 'good design is a key aspect of sustainable[104]. All minerals and waste developments in	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity to ensure high quality design of

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
	Para. 5.53-5.56		Hampshire should be of the highest quality design, be inclusive and be appropriate to the type and scale of the development. [105] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 1~~26~~**31** (DLUHC, 2023) **Policy 14: High-quality design of minerals and waste development** **1.** Minerals and waste development should be designed to not cause a significant adverse visual impact and should maintain and enhance the distinctive character of the landscape and townscape. **2.** The design of appropriate built facilities for minerals and waste development should be of a high-quality, contribute to achieving sustainable development and provide climate change mitigation and adaption **measures**. […] [5.53] In order to demonstrate that the key design and operation principles are met, all minerals and waste developments should: • be appropriate in **design,** scale**,** and character in relation to its location, the surrounding area (including features of special interest such as designated heritage assets) and any stated objectives for the future of the area. This should include any planned new development or regeneration and take account of any relevant design codes and existing site constraints such as utilities; • **seek to ensure proposals respect local landscape character and minimise potential impacts on visual amenity. This is considered in more detail in Section 4 'Protecting Hampshire's Landscape and Countryside';** […] • seek to minimise ~~the disposal of~~ **waste arisings** and maximise recovery and recycling of waste where appropriate as well as reducing the need for transport. Failing this, construction, demolition and excavation waste should be managed sustainably and in line with current and appropriate building codes;	minerals and waste development, including the requirement to seek to ensure proposals respect local landscape character and minimise potential impacts on visual amenity, and improved reference to recreational displacement and the LNRS. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[…] [5.54] ~~Where minerals and waste development results in recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered to be an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative green space may be required.~~ **Proposals may need to minimise the area being developed as part of the design due to risk of potential impact in that location or because the development results in recreational displacement, which may require areas of alternative green space to be identified. Recreational displacement is a consideration of the Habitats Regulations Assessment which is addressed in more detail in *Policy 3 (Protection of Habitats and Species)*.** [5.55] The aims and objectives of ~~location~~ **Local Nature Recovery Strategies and** Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) should, where appropriate, be progressed through the whole-life design of minerals and waste development. Opportunities for delivering ecological networks and public access and enlarging or enhancing existing wildlife sites should be considered within these areas. [5.56] Opportunities for **generating renewable energy,** recycling the heat, energy**,** and water consumed as part of the operation of the development and the use of recycled materials to construct minerals and waste development should also be maximised, where appropriate, in the design of new minerals and waste facilities. If excess heat is produced, this should, if possible, be used within a local heating scheme, within industrial manufacturing or by agricultural processes nearby.	

Table 3: Mineral Policies

*Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.*
Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM18	Policy 15 / Para. 6.14 (footnotes) / Para. 6.15, Para. 6.18 and Para 6.21	71-73	[6.14] [106] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213~~9~~ (DLUHC, 2023) [107] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210~~6~~ (c) (DLUHC, 2023) **Policy 15: Safeguarding - mineral resources** Hampshire's sand and gravel (sharp sand and gravel and soft sand), silica sand, and brick-making clay resources are safeguarded against needless sterilisation by non-minerals development, unless 'prior extraction' takes place. Safeguarded mineral resources are defined by a Mineral Safeguarding Area illustrated on the Policies Map. Development without the prior extraction of mineral resources in the Mineral Safeguarding Area may be permitted if **it can be demonstrated in a Mineral Resource Assessment that the following has been considered and met where relevant**: a. ~~it can be demonstrated~~ that the sterilisation of mineral resources will not occur **or has been minimised as much as possible**; ~~or~~ b. it would be inappropriate to extract mineral resources at that location, with regards to the other policies in the Plan; ~~or~~ c. the development would not pose a serious hindrance to mineral development in the vicinity; ~~or~~ d. **alternatives have been considered in order to avoid sterilisation;** **e.** the merits of the development outweigh the safeguarding of the mineral. [6.15] The key safeguarded mineral resources in Hampshire are sharp sand and gravel, soft sand and silica sand. Hampshire also has resources of clay, some of which plays an important	These modifications include additional wording to provide greater policy clarity in relation to the safeguarding of mineral resources, including the requirement for a Mineral Resource Assessment for non-minerals development, which demonstrates that clauses a - e have been addressed, and the consideration of alternatives to avoid resource sterilisation. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			role in supplying the local brickworks at Michelmersh. Therefore, these resources are also safeguarded. The MSA covering these resources is based on local knowledge and information published by the British Geological Survey (BGS)108 and other data and information available to the Hampshire Authorities. The identification of the MSA includes all existing sand and gravel and brick-making clay workings in Hampshire. More detailed guidance on what minerals and how to implement the policy is contained within the Minerals & Waste Safeguarding in Hampshire SPD (2016)[109]. It aims to improve how Hampshire Authorities work with other local authorities, developers and other interested parties on this issue. **Non-mineral development proposed within the MSA will require a Mineral Resource Assessment which has regard to the SPD and that demonstrates that points a to e outlined in Policy 15 have been addressed. The Mineral Planning Authority will make a judgement as to whether non-minerals development can be supported without prior extraction subject to the information provided.** […] [6.18] [110] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21~~0~~**6** (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [6.21] Soft sand resources in east Hampshire have been extracted for a number of years. These resources may have the potential for silica sand. There are known viable resources of soft sand (with the potential for silica sand) which have not previously been extracted, located in the Whitehill & Bordon ~~Green Town~~[113]. The resources in this location are therefore subject to known development pressure and will be protected from permanent sterilisation unless any non-minerals development proposal can satisfy **the relevant** criteria ~~(a) to (d)~~ in *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*.	
MM19	Policy 16 / Para. 6.22 (footnote), 6.26 (footnote) & Para. 6.25-6.27	74 & 76	[6.22] [114] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21~~0~~**6** (e) (DLUHC, 2023) **Policy 16: Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure** Infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals is safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice ~~or~~ its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity.	These modifications include additional wording to provide greater policy clarity in relation to the safeguarding of minerals infrastructure. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-mineral use will only be supported **where it can be demonstrated**: a. the infrastructure is no longer needed **(as confirmed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority)**; or b. the ~~capacity of the~~ infrastructure ~~can~~ **is** relocated or **re**provided **within the Plan area** ~~elsewhere~~. In such instances, alternative capacity **must** ~~should~~: ~~i. meet the provision of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable; and~~ **i. be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and** ~~should~~ **must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing site; and** ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or c. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced capacity for minerals supply. Where a non-mineral development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measure**s** to **ensure there are no significant adverse effects on** ~~minimise the effects of the mineral sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', there still remains some risk of constraint to~~ the **current or future** mineral operation**s at the safeguarded site**, ~~the development will only be supported if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect on the safeguarded site.~~ **This mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose.** Minerals sites with temporary permissions for minerals supply activities are safeguarded for the life of the permission. The infrastructure safeguarded by this policy is illustrated on the Policies Map and identified in 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'.	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[…] [6.25] Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan, as set out in the Section 7. 'Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review' and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' **and the latest version will be available online**[X]. [X] **Current safeguarded site list - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire** [6.26] [117] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21~~0~~**6** (e) (DLUHC, 2023) [6.27] [118] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21~~0~~**6** (e) (DLUHC, 2023)	
MM20	Policy 17 / Para. 6.31 (footnote) / Table 6.1 / Para. 6.33 & 6.38 / Table 6.2 / Para. 6.40 & 6.43	77-81	[6.31] [121] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21~~3~~**9** (DLUHC, 2023) […] Table 6.1 Correction of Land-won: Soft sand – 2019 figure: ~~0.23~~**0.32** Amended Asterisks next to 'Land-won: Soft sand'***** Additional Asterisk next to 'Land won: Sub-total'****** Additional Asterisk next to 'Rail & Sea: Imports: Crushed rock'******* Addition of footnote: *** The soft sand figures include reserves recorded for Kingsley and Frith End which include a proportion considered to be silica sand.** **** Figures may contain rounding**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to aggregate supply – capacity and source, including the updating of figures and referencing for the purposes of accuracy. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			***** Figures exclude imports of hard rock by road.** **Source: AM2022 Survey (SEEAWP, 2023)** […] When the Plan was prepared, the 'apportionment' figure of 1.56mtpa was based on an average figure of 10-years land-won aggregate sales. Sales during this period (2001-2010) peaked in 2001 at 2.29mtpa of land-won aggregate but then showed a steady decline. During 2013-2022, land-won aggregates sales peaked in 2018 at 1.18mtpa and have declined since. **This period included the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on sales, when many sites temporarily paused operations.** […] **Policy 17: Aggregate supply – capacity and source** A steady and adequate supply of aggregates will be provided for Hampshire and surrounding areas from local sand and gravel sites at a rate of **at least** 0.90mtpa, of which **at least** 0.16mtpa will be soft sand until 2040. […] [6.38] *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* could help to ensure a minimum supply of aggregates of 5.7mtpa. This accounts for approximately 36% above average sales, production and landings of 3.65mtpa over the last 10 years[127]. The extra provision gives Hampshire's aggregate supply significant resilience in the event of failure from any one aggregate source or from any unexpected ~~increase~~ **change** in aggregate demand. It also enables a diversity of supply, which is essential to meeting the national planning policy requirements of a steady and adequate supply[128] and includes a realistic level of land-won sand and gravel provision, accounting for approximately 16% of total aggregate supply. It is judged that supply from all aggregate sources is robust. The matter of delivery is addressed in the sections on 'Recycled and secondary aggregates', 'Aggregate wharves and rail depots' and 'Local land-won extraction (sand & gravel)'.	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[128] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213~~9~~ **9** (DLUHC, 2023) […] Table 6.2 Imports (tonnes) – Total: 1,062,000~~,000~~ Export (tonnes) – Total: 396,000~~,000~~ Net balance (tonnes) – Total: +666,000~~,000~~ […] [6.40] Although unlikely, it is possible that demand for local land-won aggregate could increase above the requirement set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* of ~~1.15~~ **0.90**mtpa. […] [6.43] Hampshire has historically received the majority of its limestone imports by rail from Somerset. This trend is expected to continue throughout the Plan period as there is no evidence currently that there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset[138] as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves ~~that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period~~ and currently capacity well exceeds current throughput. **However, it is recognised that within the Plan period the current permissions of one crushed rock site in Somerset with rail access will expire. Whatley Quarry has a permission end date of 31 December 2030 and Torr Works permission expires 31 December 2040**[139].	
MM21	Policy 18 / Para. 6.47 & 6.49 (footnote)	83-84	[6.47] Recycled and secondary aggregates play an important role in ensuring a balanced supply of aggregate for Hampshire. Recycled and secondary aggregate can be produced when construction, demolition and excavation wastes, spent railway ballast or Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) are recycled. They can also be mixed with other minerals and wastes, usually after some form of processing such as screening, washing or blending to form new products. Recycled and secondary aggregates provide an opportunity to recycle and recover inert wastes as well as providing a viable alternative to the extraction and use of land-won or marine-won	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to recycled and secondary aggregate development, including the minimisation of CDE waste, maximisation of waste recovery and production of high

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			aggregates, sometimes avoiding some of the potential impacts of land-won extraction on the local environment and communities. However, it is acknowledged that recycled and secondary aggregates cannot fully remove the need for marine and land-won aggregates ~~and cannot be used as a substitute for soft sand~~. **It is expected that waste produced by construction, demolition, and excavation will have been minimised at every step of the process; and that then there is maximisation of the recovery of waste and the production of high-quality recycled and secondary aggregates.** […] [6.49] [141] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 21~~0~~**6** (b) (DLUHC, 2023) **Policy 18: Recycled and secondary aggregates development** Recycled and secondary aggregate production will be supported by encouraging investment and further infrastructure to maximise the availability of alternatives to marine-won and local land-won sand and gravel extraction. Development capacity will be supported **to deliver the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source) and*** to maximise the recovery of construction, demolition and excavation waste and to encourage production of high-quality recycled/secondary aggregates. A minimum capacity will be maintained of at least 1.8Mtpa to support production.	quality recycled and secondary aggregates, and link to Policy 17. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
MM22	Policy 19 / Para. 6.57, 6.58, 6.66, 6.70 (footnotes) & Para. 6.73 (footnote)	88-90	**Policy 19: Aggregate wharves and rail depots** The capacity at existing aggregate wharves and rail depots will where possible and appropriate be maximised and investment in infrastructure and /or the extension of suitable wharf and rail depot sites will be supported to ensure that there is sufficient capacity for the importation of marine-won sand and gravel and other aggregates **to deliver the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)***. 1. Existing wharf and rail depot aggregate capacity is located at the following sites: i. Leamouth Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) ii. Kendalls Wharf, Portsmouth (Aggregates wharf)	These minor modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to aggregate wharves and depots, including better linkage to Policy 17, and change of wording from “pose unacceptable harm to” to “have a significant adverse impact on …”. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			iii. Marchwood Wharf, Marchwood (Aggregates wharf) iv. Bedhampton Wharf, Havant (Aggregates wharf) v. Burnley Wharf, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vi. King George V Dock, Southampton (Aggregates wharf) vii. Be~~a~~vois Valley Rail Depot, Southampton (Aggregate rail depot) viii. Botley Rail Depot, Botley (Aggregates rail depot) ix. Eastleigh Rail Depots, Eastleigh (Aggregates rail depot) x. Fareham Rail Depot, Fareham (Aggregates rail depot) xi. Holybourne Rail Depot, Holybourne (Aggregates rail depot) 2. The following site is proposed for **use as an** ~~rail~~ aggregate **rail** depot~~s~~ provided the proposal~~s~~ address**es** the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations' ~~at~~: i. Andover rail depot, Andover (Rail depot) (Inset Map 1) – **300,000 tonnes** The rail depot proposal is illustrated on the 'Policies Map'. 3. New wharf and rail depot proposals will be supported ~~if the proposal represents sustainable development. New developments will be expected to~~ **where it can be demonstrated**: a. ~~have~~ **there is** a connection to the road network; and b. ~~have~~ **there is** a connection to the rail network or access to water of sufficient depth to accommodate the vessels likely to be used in the trades to be served; and c. ~~demonstrate~~**the development**, in line with the other policies in this Plan, ~~that they do~~ **being undertaken will** not ~~pose unacceptable harm~~ **have a significant adverse impact on** ~~to~~ the environment and local communities. [6.57] The rail depot site allocation identified within the Plan includes development considerations. These are set out in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'. The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. The site identified for could be developed at any time within the Plan period, depending on market conditions. Applicants will be required to submit planning applications to the relevant Hampshire Authority for consideration before any development	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			takes place **unless the development is permitted under the General Permitted Development Order.** In the event that a planning application is submitted for the development of the rail depot site identified within the Plan, the site will be subject to further assessment of cumulative impacts as well as other environmental and amenity criteria. The depot at Holybourne and the allocation at Andover are multi-functional and therefore, it is proposed that the site will operate as a rail depot for aggregate but also other forms of freight. Their function as a rail depot may also be time limited to support a specific development proposal. [6.58] The delivery requirements for supply, as set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)* will be met by Hampshire's existing wharf and rail depot capacity, as identified in *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)*. **The sites covered by this policy are identified in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites.'** […] [6.66] As already indicated in the section on 'Aggregate supply', there is currently no evidence that over the Plan period there will be a shortage of limestone resources from Somerset[150] as the main rail-linked Somerset quarries have permitted reserves ~~that are expected to last beyond the end of the Plan period~~ and capacity well exceeds current throughput.	
MM23	Policy 20 / Para 6.75-6.77, 6.82 and 6.83	91-92	[6.70] [151] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 213**9** (DLUHC, 2023) [6.70] [152] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 210**6** (DLUHC, 2023) […] [6.73] [156] **2022** Local Aggregate Assessment ~~(2021)~~ **(2023)** ~~Table 9~~ **Table 3** […] **Policy 20: Local land-won aggregates** ~~An adequate and~~ **A** steady **and adequate** supply of locally extracted sand and gravel will be provided **to deliver the requirements of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and***	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to local land-won aggregates, including, improved factual accuracy and referencing to the NPPF 2023, linkage to Policy 17, the introduction of preferred areas for soft sand production, revised development commencement dates, and clarification on potential yield from Purple Haze. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			source) ~~by~~ **and** maintain~~ing~~ a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves sufficient for at least seven years from: 1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted sites: i. Bramshill Quarry, Bramshill (sharp sand and gravel) ii. Mortimer Quarry, Mortimer West End (sharp sand and gravel) iii. Badminston Farm (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley (sharp sand and gravel) iv. Bleak Hill Quarry (Hamer Warren), Harbridge (sharp sand and gravel) v. Downton Manor Farm Quarry, Milford on Sea (sharp sand and gravel) vi. Blashford Quarry (including Plumley Wood / Nea Farm), near Ringwood (sharp sand and gravel / soft sand) vii. Roke Manor Quarry, Shootash (sharp sand and gravel) viii. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford (soft sand) ix. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley (soft sand) x. Roeshot, Christchurch (sharp sand and gravel) xi. Forest Lodge Home Farm, Hythe (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) 2. **the extraction of identified reserves at the following allocated** ~~new sand and gravel extraction~~ sites, provided the proposals address the development considerations outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations': i. Ashley Manor, New Milton (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 2) - 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes ii. Hamble Airfield, Hamble-le-Rice (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 3) – 1.**7**~~50~~ million tonnes	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			iii. Midgham Farm, Alderholt (sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 4) – ~~4.2~~ **3.6** million tonnes iv. Purple Haze, Ringwood Forest (soft sand / sharp sand and gravel) (Inset Map 5) – 4.**4**~~0~~ million tonnes **3. opportunities for new soft sand extraction sites in the Preferred Areas, where it can be demonstrated that the development, in line with other policies in this Plan, will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities.** ~~3.~~**4.** ~~Proposals~~ **opportunities** for new **extraction** sites ~~outside~~ **in addition to** the **sites and** areas identified **above** ~~in Policy 20 (including extension of sites identified in Policy 20 (1) will be supported~~ where **it can be demonstrated that the site contains viable mineral resources and development, in line with the other policies in this Plan will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment and local communities; and**: ~~a. the development, is in line with the other policies in this Plan, the development would will not pose unacceptable harm to the environment and local communities; and~~ ~~b~~a. **the development**~~, monitoring indicates that the sites identified in Policy 20 (1) or (2) are unlikely to be delivered to meet Hampshire's aggregate supply requirements or the proposal~~ maximises the use of existing plant and infrastructure and available mineral resources at an existing associated quarry; or ~~c~~b. the development is for the extraction of mineral~~s prior to a planned development~~ **resources prior to a planned development**; or ~~d~~c. ~~that~~ **the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need.** ~~the development is part of a proposal for another beneficial use, or~~ ~~e. the development is for a specific local requirement.~~ The ~~extension and new~~ **permitted** sites**, allocated sites, and Preferred Areas** identified above are shown on the 'Policies Map'. [6.75] Any development at the sites identified in Policy 20 (**2**~~Local land won aggregate~~) ~~would~~ **will** be subject to the 'development considerations' outlined in 'Appendix A - Site allocations'.	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			The development considerations along with the other relevant policies of the Plan should be addressed at the planning application stage. ~~If and when a planning application is submitted for development at one of the sites identified in the Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregate),~~ **as well as a** more detailed appraisal of impacts against the policies in this Plan will take place. [6.76] In 2022, Hampshire's existing sand and gravel quarries had permitted reserves of 10.588 million tonnes (mt) of sharp sand and gravel ~~and~~ **of which** 1.167mt ~~of~~ **was** soft sand. **However, it is acknowledged that this reserve figure is a point in time (31st December 2022) and reserves will deplete unless new sites are permitted.** ~~The Hampshire Authorities acknowledge that s~~**S**ilica sand is also extracted at **Badminston (Fawley) Quarry,** Kingsley **Quarry,** and Frith End **Quarry** ~~quarries alongside soft sand~~, and this is considered in the section on 'Silica Sand'. The new **site allocations** ~~locations and extensions~~ identified ~~in the Plan~~ **Policy 20 (2)** are expected to provide a**n additional** ~~total~~ reserve of **up to** 11.**4**~~2~~mt which is expected to last until 2035. The yield figures contained in the policy are only a guide to the likely mineral resources which may be extracted. [6.77] It is anticipated that the ~~additional sand and gravel reserves identified within the Plan~~ **new site allocations** will be developed at varying timescales within the Plan period~~. Reserves from the extension sites are expected to be required as the existing permitted reserves become exhausted. It is anticipated that the sites are likely to be delivered at the following points within the Plan period~~, subject to planning permission being granted for development: • **Ashley Manor - from 2025+;** • Hamble Airfield - from 202**5**~~4~~+; • **Midgham Farm - from 2026+;** • Purple Haze - from 202**8**~~4~~+;**.** • ~~Ashley Manor - from 2024~~; and, • ~~Midgham Farm - from 2026.~~ [6.78] The exact timings of **new** site~~s~~ **allocations** ~~coming on stream~~ **being developed** will depend on the market conditions, extraction at other sites in the nearby area and planning permission being granted for the development. **The Purple Haze allocation has a potential total yield of 4.4 million tonnes. However, further investigations are required to determine whether the north of the site can be extracted without hydrological impact on**	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			the nearby Ebblake bog. These investigations may identify that extraction may need to be limited or possibly excluded in some areas. Therefore, the yield is specified as 'up to 4.4 million' but it is acknowledged that is could be less depending on the outcome of the investigations. […] [6.82] As already set out under the supporting text for *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*, Hampshire's aggregate sales will be monitored throughout the Plan period to ensure resource security and 'Appendix C - Implementation and Monitoring Plan' contains aggregate supply triggers on this issue. Monitoring through the Local Aggregate Assessment ~~would~~**will** highlight if the sites identified in *Policy 20 (2) ~~and (3)~~ (Local land-won aggregates)* have not come forward and if there is a requirement for further **opportunities for new** sand and gravel ~~development~~**extraction sites are required** to meet demand. [6.83] Further opportunities for the extraction of local land-won aggregate have not been identified within the Plan as the Hampshire Authorities considered that there were no other deliverable options suitable for allocation at the time of plan preparation~~x~~. However, *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)* allows for extraction from other sites outside the sites identified ~~within the policy~~ **in Policy 20 (1) and (2)** to **deliver the Annual Provision Rates (APRs) set out in *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)* and to maintain the landbanks for both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand as long as development aligns with all relevant policies in the Plan.** ~~meet additional demand, if required~~. **Delivery of the APRs and landbanks are monitored and reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment. In instances where the minimum requirements of the landbanks are being met, consideration will be given to the spatial distribution of existing and permitted sites and any risk of competition stifling supply when determining whether new sites are required to maintain the landbank.** [New para.] Evidence shows that over the last 10 years, a total of 2.552mt[157] of local land-won aggregate came from un-planned unallocated opportunities, meaning historically these opportunities have played an important role in meeting Hampshire's demand for local land-won aggregate and can help to address any shortfall in supply. They can also offer some contingency if there is an increased demand for aggregate. It is expected that this will account for at least 2.75mt[158] over the Plan period, which equates to 0.25mt per year ~~of the Plan~~.	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[New para.] **Opportunities for new soft sand extraction sites are expected to be in the Soft Sand Preferred Areas. Soft Sand is present in limited locations in the Plan area. As only one allocation has been identified as suitable for allocation in the Plan, Soft Sand Preferred Areas have been collated and identified on the Policies Map. These Areas are based on British Geological Survey data for soft sand resources and as identified in the NPPF, exclude the following constraints: National Parks, National Landscapes, International nature conservation designations, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and conversation areas. Built up areas are also excluded as well as historic landfills. Any remaining area that is less than 3ha has been removed as these would not be considered viable.** [New para.] **Opportunities for new extraction sites in addition to those identified in Policy 20 (1-3) will need to demonstrate a viable resource through the provision of supporting information such as borehole data as well as accordance with other policies in this Plan.** [New para.] ~~Unplanned~~**New unallocated** opportunities **such as new sand and gravel sites,** may include: • extensions to permitted local and active mineral extraction sites ~~which are not allocated in Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates) but~~ located in the MSA. ~~This may include the extension of sites where the original permitted workings have not been implemented at the time of Plan preparation~~; or • sustainable maximisation of suitable existing plant and / or infrastructure either at or associated with an existing quarry ~~to meet Hampshire's landbank requirements:~~**;** or • ~~sites where there is a proven local need for aggregates to meet local demand. This may include when allocated sites have not come forward and there is a need for aggregate in that area, where the mineral would otherwise be sterilised and where development is associated with another beneficial use; or~~ • sites where prior extraction of minerals is required before other development takes place which may sterilise the resource**, for example**~~. This may include~~ planned development identified in other Local Plans and sites with planning permission for other non-minerals development; or • sites not allocated in the Plan but located in the MSA**, for example**~~. This includes~~ Whitehill & Bordon where mineral resources are specifically safeguarded through as *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*~~; and~~	

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[New para.] <u>Great weight will be given to new opportunities that support a local economic market, or specific end-use. The need for a new sites may be justified by outlining:</u>

o <u>the specific local demand that is not being met by existing or allocated sites; and/or</u>
o ~~mineral extraction is required~~ ~~for other~~ <u>the</u> beneficial uses <u>of the development</u> where the primary purpose ~~for its extraction~~ is not for ~~the~~ ~~mineral extraction, but~~ ~~and it takes place~~ to support other non-mineral developments in a given location e.g. creation of agriculture reservoirs, recreational lakes or borrow pits ~~for a specific localised need~~.

[New para.] <u>The setting of designations is an important consideration but cannot always be mapped. In instances where a development proposal is within the setting of a designation, the policy for that designation will also be considered – for example, Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes) in terms of the setting of the National Parks and National Landscapes.</u>

<u>[x] See Minerals & Waste Site Proposal Study HMWP Partial Update - Minerals and Waste Site Proposal Study - October 2023</u>

[6.84] ~~Further extraction opportunities will need to demonstrate that they can meet the criteria set out in Policy 20 (3) (Local land-won aggregates) as well the objectives and policies in this Plan.~~

Table 6.3 – Local land-won requirement up to 2040
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Sharp sand and gravel (mt)</th><th>Soft sand (mt)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hampshire Provision Rate</td><td>0.74 pa</td><td>0.16 pa</td></tr>
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Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			Requirement to 2040 (Provision Rate x Plan period of 19 yrs - based on plan period of 2023-2040) 14.06 3.04 17.1 Existing reserves 9.42 1.167 10.59 Sites in ~~Draft~~ Plan (yield) 7.**0**~~.2~~ 4.**4**~~.0~~ 11.**4**~~.2~~ Unallocated (minimum) - - 2.75 (0.25 pa) **Total (excluding rates)** **16.42**~~62~~ **5.567**~~167~~ **24.74**~~54~~ Please note - Numbers in table may not sum due to rounding. Yields stated within plan period only *Source: AM2022 Survey*	
MM24	Policy 21 / Para. 6.91, Para. 6.92 (footnote), Para. 6.93-6.96	95-97	[6.91] Silica sand, with potential for industrial uses, is geologically and geographically sparsely distributed within the United Kingdom. Silica sand has been extracted historically in surrounding mineral planning areas such as Surrey, Kent and Dorset for use in glass making and other non-aggregate uses[160]. Soft sand resources in east Hampshire which lie on the edge of the Folkestone bed formation have been shown to include the properties and specifications of silica sand. Silica sand resources are safeguarded through *Policy 15 (Safeguarding – mineral resources)*. The resource located in east Hampshire is considered to be coarser than silica sand used for glass making, making it suitable for use in the recreation and horticultural sectors. The existing Kingsley and Frith End quarries are located in this part of Hampshire and have therefore been shown to extract silica sand as well as soft sand. **Recent data received shows industrial sand is also being extracted at Badminston (Fawley) Quarry located in the New Forest National Park from within the Folkstone bed formation and is primarily used for agricultural purposes.** These sites are safeguarded *through Policy 16 (Safeguarding - mineral infrastructure)* and 'Appendix B - List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. [6.92] [161] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2~~14~~**20** (DLUHC, 2023)	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to silica sand development, including reference to extraction and reserves at Badminston (Fawley) Quarry, additional consideration of the impact of development on local communities, justified need, that great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use, and that new proposals will be considered against criteria in Policy 21 (2). The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[162] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2~~14~~**20** (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [6.93] To meet national planning policy requirements[x], the Hampshire Authorities will aim to ensure that permitted reserves of at least 10 years is maintained at existing quarries where silica sand is considered to be extracted in the Folkestone bed formation~~ in east Hampshire~~. Reserves information from 2022[x] ~~for the~~ **shows that** Kingsley and **Fawley quarries have a permitted reserves above 10 years, with** Frith End **quarry having less than 10 years of reserves.** ~~quarries indicated that the collective reserves for silica sand are sufficient for approximately 19 years based on 3-year average sales[163] and 48 years based on 2022 sales[164].~~ The properties of material extracted in these locations is not considered to be suitable for high value industrial uses such as for glass making. **[x] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 220 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)** **[x] Local Aggregate Assessment (2022)** [6.94] The majority of resources which have silica sand properties in Hampshire are found either within or in very close proximity to the **New Forest National Park or** South Downs National Park. Mineral development should only take place in designated areas, such as Hampshire's National Parks, in exceptional circumstances and any development should not compromise the reasons for the National Park designation. This is considered in more detail in the section on 'Landscape and countryside'. **Policy 21: Silica sand development** 1. A steady and adequate supply of silica sand will be provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 10 years from: i. Frith End Sand Quarry, Sleaford ~~(silica sand)~~ ii. Kingsley Quarry, Kingsley ~~(silica sand)~~ **iii. Badminston (Fawley) Quarry, Fawley** 2. Proposals for silica sand extraction within the Folkestone bed formation and outside the permitted silica sand site~~s~~ identified above will be supported where **it can be demonstrated**:	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			a. the resource is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; b. the availability of deposits ~~with~~ **have** properties consistent with silica sand uses ~~is demonstrated~~; and c. **that the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need** ~~monitoring indicates that there is a need to maintain at least a 10-year supply~~; and d. the proposal~~s~~ **development** do**es** not have a~~n~~ significant adverse **impact on the** environment~~al or amenity impact~~ **and local communities** ~~either alone or in combination with other plans or projects~~; or e. ~~prior extraction is necessary in order to avoid sterilisation of the deposits due to planned development.~~ **the development is for the prior extraction of mineral resources prior to a planned development resources.** [6.95] ~~Kingsley Quarry extension was permitted in March 2020 and Frith End Quarry extension was permitted in April 2022. It is acknowledged despite these extensions the sites would struggle to achieve the 10-year permitted reserve requirement of at least 10 years[165] based on 3-year collective sales[166]. Therefore, if further deliverable opportunities come forward these will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) (Silica sand development).~~ ~~[165] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 214 (c) (DLUHC, 2023)~~ ~~[166]Local Aggregate Assessment (2021)~~ [6.96] It is expected that production of silica sand will ~~primarily~~ be from existing quarries ~~but could require new sites~~ or extensions to existing sites ~~when the need arises~~ **to maintain 10 years permitted reserves**. **Permitted reserves at individual sites are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report[x]**. Any **new** proposals **will be considered against the criteria set out in Policy 21 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals. Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market, or specific end-use. Sites proposed** within the **New Forest**	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			National Park or South Downs National Park would also have to meet the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* including the consideration of alternatives, as well as other relevant policies in the Plan. **[x] Prior to 2025, permitted reserves were reported in an Appendix of the Local Aggregate Assessment.**	
MM25	Policy 22 / Para. 6.99 (footnote)	97-98	[6.99] [167] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2~~14~~**20** (c) (DLUHC, 2023) [...] **Policy 22: Brick-making clay** 1. A ~~supply of locally extracted~~ **steady and adequate supply of** brick-making clay for use in Hampshire's remaining brickworks ~~that will enable the maintenance of a landbank of at least 25 years of brick-making clay~~, will be **provided by maintaining permitted reserves sufficient for at least 25 years** from **the Michelmersh Brickworks as shown on the 'Policies Map'.** ~~1. the extraction of remaining reserves at the following permitted site:~~ ~~i. Michelmersh Brickworks~~ ~~The site identified above is shown on the 'Policies Map'.~~ ~~Extracted brick-making clay from Michelmersh should only be used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and related products in the respective brickworks.~~ 2. Clay extraction outside **of the area above** ~~the sites identified could take place~~ **will be supported** where **it can be demonstrated**: a. the development**,** ~~is~~ in line with the other policies in this Plan, ~~the development would~~**will** not ~~pose~~ **have a** significant adverse **impact on** ~~harm to~~ the environment and local communities; and b. **the benefits of extracting the mineral, including to the economy, provide a justified need**~~there is a demonstrated need for the development~~; and/or	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to brick making clay, including that great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use such as the production of traditional bricks. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			c. the extraction of brick-making clay is incidental to the extraction of local land-won aggregate at an existing sand and gravel quarry~~.~~**; or** **d. the development is for the prior extraction of mineral resources.** **3. Clay extraction for other uses will be supported where it can be demonstrated:** **a. clay cannot be found from other sources; and** **b. there is a need for additional clay for other uses; and / or** **c. the resource is within an existing sand and gravel quarry, and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel.** [6.103] **It is expected that production of brick-making clay will be from extensions to Michelmersh Brickworks to maintain 25 years permitted reserves**. **Permitted reserves are monitored and reported in the annual Monitoring Report.** ~~There may opportunities for the extraction of local brick-making clay in Hampshire. Support will be given for the~~ **Any new proposals will be considered against the criteria in Policy 22 (2) and will have to demonstrate the benefits of extracting the minerals which could include** development of new manufacturing capacity if this would replace older plants or reduce net imports to the region. **Great weight should be given where the extraction supports a local economic market or specific end-use such as the production of traditional bricks.** ~~Support will also be given to local extraction to supply local brickworks over and above the sites identified in the Plan where proposals meet all other relevant policies within the Plan. This may include further extension to the site identified in Policy 22 (Brick-making clay) or opportunities for the extraction of brick-making clay in other locations to support the brickworks. Favourable consideration will be given to further proposals which will maintain a supply of material to meet the demand for traditional Michelmersh bricks subject to any proposal meeting other appropriate policies in the Plan.~~ [6.106] Hampshire also has other resources of clay which are not suitable for brick-making. There may be some circumstances where clay may be extracted for specific needs and uses. This may include its use for civil engineering, landfill engineering or where extraction is incidental to other forms of mineral extraction, such as sand and gravel extraction in areas of suitable geology. ~~Clay extraction for other uses could be supported when:~~ ~~• clay cannot be found from other sources; and~~	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			~~• there is a demonstrated need for additional clay for other uses; and / or~~ ~~• the resource is within an existing sand and gravel quarry and the extraction of clay would be incidental to the extraction of sand and gravel.~~	
MM26	Policy 24 / Para 6.114, Para. 6.116, 6.117-118, Para. 119 (footnote) & Para 6.121	101-102	[6.114] Oil is exported directly by road to Hamble Oil Terminal, which also receives oil, by pipeline from the Wytch Farm oilfield in Dorset. Onshore oil and gas production is relatively small compared to offshore production~~, but it makes an important contribution to supply. It also has the added advantage of proximity to demand and markets.~~ […] 6.116 Oil and gas activity has several different stages including the exploration of oil and gas prospects, appraisal of any oil and gas reserves found, and production and distribution. The production and distribution of oil and gas usually involves the location of gathering stations which are used to process the oil and gas extracted. All stages require planning permission and **will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan. However,** the development of gathering stations requires more rigorous examination of the potential impacts than exploration or appraisal so a policy framework that allows applications to be considered is therefore still necessary. **Due to the specific nature of oil and gas developments, particular reference may need to also be made to *Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation)* and *Policy 8 (Water management)*.** **Policy 24: Oil and gas development** ~~Oil and gas development will only be permitted subject to environmental and amenity considerations~~. 1. Exploration and appraisal of oil and gas will only be permitted, ~~provided~~ **where it can be demonstrated that** the site and equipment: a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; and b. is sited at a location ~~where it can be demonstrated~~ that it will not have a significant adverse environmental **or amenity** impact; and	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to oil and gas development, including that such development will be considered in line with all the policies in the Plan, that particular reference may need to be made to Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaptation) and Policy 8 (Water management), that gas storage development will not be permitted where it can not be demonstrated that it would not have significant adverse amenity impact, and that some issues will be handled by other relevant government agencies, for example through the need to obtain environmental permits from the Environment Agency regarding any potential for pollution or to adhere to guidance on flaring from the North Sea Transition Authority. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			c. the proposal provides for the restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found; and d. is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ) (including confined Zone 1 (SPZ1C)). Outside Source Protection Zone 1, developments will only be ~~supported~~**permitted** where there are no **hazards** ~~unacceptable risks~~ to groundwater. 2. The commercial production of oil and gas will only be permitted, ~~provided~~ **where it can be demonstrated that** the site and equipment: a. is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; and b. a full appraisal programme for the oil and gas field has been completed; and c. the proposed location is the most suitable, taking into account environmental, geological and technical factors; and d. is not located within a Source Protection Zone 1 (SPZ) (including confined Zone 1 (SPZ1C)). Outside Source Protection Zone 1, developments will only be ~~supported~~**permitted** where there are no **hazards** ~~unacceptable risks~~ to groundwater. 3. Gas storage will only be permitted ~~provided~~ **where it can be demonstrated that**: a. the site is not located within the New Forest National Park or South Downs National Park unless the requirements of *Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)* are met; b. the capacity and integrity of the geological structure has been proven to be suitable; and c. **the development** ~~proposals demonstrate that there would be no~~ **will not have** significant adverse ~~impacts on the~~ environment**al or amenity impact** as a consequence, particularly, of the: i. proposed location of the wellhead and facilities;	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			ii. location and scale of associated surface development, which should be the minimum required; and iii. pipelines for gas transfer and their routeing. 6.117 A key environmental consideration that applies to oil and gas development will be the contribution that fossil fuels make to climate change and the impacts of climate change. Hydrocarbons are used in a number of applications and carbon emissions that arise from any one of these uses would differ greatly~~, dependent upon the efficiency of that user and the carbon capture solutions employed~~. It is expected that these potential downstream environmental impacts of the development are fully assessed, either separately or as part of an Environmental Assessment. 6.118 The existing oil and gas sites and infrastructure may offer opportunities in the future to help deliver and contribute to **the transition to** a net zero carbon future. Existing operators and the trade association are working with downstream companies to see how existing sites and infrastructure may be used to meet this target – whilst at the current time assisting in delivering hydrocarbons required as part of a dependable energy mix during this transition period. How minerals and waste development can contribute to the vision of being carbon neutral and resilient**, and what proposals need to demonstrate,** is further considered in the section on 'Climate change'. [6.119] [173] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 2~~15~~**21** (b) (DLUHC, 2023) […] 6.121 […] Other issues to consider for oil and gas production are the timing and method of gas flaring, vehicular access, the direction of vehicles leaving the site, noise emissions, pollution prevention of spillages, the disposal of unwanted gas and the transportation of the end product from the well site or gathering station. **Some of these issues will be handled by other relevant government agencies, for example through the need to obtain environmental permits from the Environment Agency regarding any potential for pollution or to adhere to guidance on flaring from the North Sea Transition Authority[x].**	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[x] **North Sea Transition Authority, Consolidate Guidance, 2018 - https://www.nstauthority.co.uk/regulatory-information/exploration-and-production/onshore/**	

Table 4: Waste Policies

*Text to be inserted is shown **bold and underlined**.*
Text to be deleted is shown ~~struck through~~.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM27	Policy 26 / Para. 151 (footnote), 6.154-155, 6.156 (footnote) & 6.157	114-115	[6.151] [193] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 18~~7~~**93** (DLUHC, 2023) […] **Policy 26: Safeguarding – waste infrastructure** **1.** Waste management infrastructure that provides strategic capacity is safeguarded against non-waste redevelopment that would unnecessarily sterilise the infrastructure or prejudice its current or future use, throughput and/or capacity. **2.** A redevelopment of all or part of a safeguarded site to non-waste use will only be supported ~~if~~ **where it can be demonstrated**: a. the waste management infrastructure is no longer needed **(as conformed by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority)**; or b. the waste management capacity ~~can be~~ **is** relocated or **re**provided elsewhere and delivered; In such instances, alternative capacity ~~should~~: i. ~~meet the provisions of the Plan, that this alternative capacity is deliverable~~ **must be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing**; and ii. be appropriately and sustainably located; and iii. conform to the relevant environmental and community protection policies in this Plan; or ~~a~~**c**. the proposed development is part of a wider programme of reinvestment in the delivery of enhanced waste management facilities. ~~b~~ **3.** ~~-~~Where a non-waste development is within proximity to a safeguarded site, it will provide appropriate mitigation measures to minimise the effects of the waste sites on its occupiers. If, after applying the 'agent of change principle', there still remain some risk of constraint to the **current or future** waste operation, the development will only be supported ~~if the merits of the development clearly outweigh the effect~~ **where suitable mitigation can be provided to**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to safeguarding waste infrastructure, including that the relocation or re-provision of waste management capacity must be at least equal to the proposed loss, unless a decrease has been supported by the relevant Mineral Planning Authority (as per criterion a), and must be delivered in advance of redevelopment of all or part of the existing capacity, and that in relation to the mitigation of constraints/impacts on safeguarded sites from other development, mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose. In addition, that waste-water treatment works would not have to demonstrate replacement provision as they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different regime. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			ensure there are no significant adverse effects on the safeguarded site. **This mitigation must be completed prior to occupation of the site for any purpose.** […] [6.154] Strategic capacity comprises those sites critical to the delivery of the Plan and are set out in 'Appendix B – List of safeguarded minerals and waste sites'. Following the adoption of the Plan, the safeguarded list will be updated through the monitoring of the Plan~~.~~ **and the latest version will be available online**[x]. [x] **Current live safeguarded sites list - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/sites-in-hampshire** [6.155] New waste management developments will be automatically safeguarded if they **fulfil certain conditions. This will not include waste operations that are permitted through a CLU, as this will not have allowed for any potential impacts to be appropriately considered and mitigated. The conditions to safeguard sites are:** • provide individual capacity of at least 50,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) or are part of a network of similar facilities[194]; or • provide water/rail transport of waste materials; or • provide a specialist waste management function (including waste-water treatment**, where appropriate**); or • are of regional or national waste management significance. […] [6.156] [195] National Planning Policy Framework, Para. 219**6** (c) (DLUHC, 2023) […] [6.157] If there are strong overriding reasons to justify the loss of waste facilities, including through change of use, it is important that appropriate replacement provision is made elsewhere where needed. **This will need to be demonstrated in most cases. However, waste-water treatment sites would not because they are managed by statutory sewerage undertakers who have a responsibility to maintain appropriate capacity under a different**	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			regime. This may include locations where there are strong regeneration needs for the redevelopment of waste management sites.	
MM28	Policy 27 / Table 6.5, Para 6.177 & Para 6.182	114, 117, 119 & 120	Table 6.5 Estimated arisings in 2021(mpta) – Total: ~~5.81~~**5.38** Estimated capacity in 2021(mpta) – Total: ~~5.29~~**4.94** Estimated arisings in 2040 (mpta) – Total: ~~7.4~~**5.87** [...] **Policy 27: Capacity for waste management development** **1.** In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of: ~~•~~**a.** 3.0mtpa of non-hazardous waste; ~~•~~**b.** 2.6mtpa of inert waste; ~~•~~**c.** 0.28mtpa of hazardous waste. **2.** The following amounts of additional waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required: ~~•~~**a.** At least 0.11mtpa of non-hazardous recycling capacity; and ~~•~~**b.** Up to 0.37mtpa of non-hazardous recovery capacity; and ~~•~~**c.** Up to 2.3mt of non-hazardous landfill void; **and** **d. At least 0.4mtpa inert recycling capacity; and** **e. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa); and** **f. 0.157mtpa of hazardous waste capacity.** **3.** Where it is demonstrated by monitoring**, through a Plan Review,** that the capacity gap estimate needs to be revised, provision will be judged against the capacity gap established in the Monitoring Report until the Plan is updated. **4.** Proposals will be supported where they maintain and provide additional capacity for non-hazardous recycling and recovery through:	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to capacity for waste management development, including updating of figures for arisings and capacity. As this does not specify sites, the proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			~~-~~**~~a.~~** the use of existing waste management sites; or **b.** extensions to suitable sites: ~~o~~ **i.** that are ancillary to the operation of the existing site and improve current operating standards, where applicable, or provide for the co-location of compatible waste activities; and ~~o~~ **ii.** which do not result in inappropriate permanent development of a temporary facility and proposals for ancillary plant, buildings and additional developments that do not extend the timescale for completion of the development; or ~~•~~**c.** extension**s** of time to current temporary planning permissions where it would ~~not~~ result in ~~in~~appropriate development; or ~~•~~**d.** ~~appropriate~~ new sites to provide additional capacity ~~(see~~ **in line with *Policy 28* (***Locations and sites for waste management)*. [6.177] **Appropriate developments would be those that accord with the relevant policies in the Plan.** Where new waste management development is proposed on an existing waste management site or adjacent to an existing site, it will be necessary to take into account the cumulative impacts of the development itself and the effects of several developments in the same locality. Applicants will also be required to indicate how proposals will enhance operating standards or reduce the amount of waste sent for landfill. [6.178] Proposals to extend existing waste sites will only be supported where there is a good past performance of the existing operations. Where **substantiated** issues have been raised about the operation of an existing or previous development site, how the operator or applicant has responded, particularly where there is evidence of any significant adverse effects, will need to be taken into consideration in decision-making on minerals or waste applications submitted by the same applicant or operator. This information may be used to request additional information, apply an appropriate condition to address issues or to tip the balance in determining an application. […]	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			[6.182] The capacity of the waste management infrastructure will be monitored against waste arisings over the Plan period to review progress. If the growth in waste arisings is higher and more sustained than estimated in the Plan, or capacity is lost, provision of additional capacity in line with the principle of net self-sufficiency will be supported. This is considered in '~~Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan~~ **Section '7 Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review**'.	
MM29	Policy 28 / Para 6.185	121	*Policy 28 and all associated supporting text to be swapped with Policy 29.* […] **Policy 29~~8~~: Energy recovery development** Energy recovery development should be used to divert residual waste from landfill and will only be permitted **to deliver the requirements of *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development),*** where: a. **it has been demonstrated that** other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible; and b. the development provides for uses of both heat and power; and c. the development maximises the use of and provides sustainable management arrangements for waste treatment residues arising from the facility. […] [New Para.] **Energy recovery development sits beneath recycling in the Waste Hierarchy and is now a key driver of GHG emission in the waste sector. It will be essential to demonstrate that any energy recovery development will only be dealing with materials where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible. Therefore, it is likely that all proposed energy recovery development will need to be accompanied by a comprehensive Waste Hierarchy Assessment, as considered in more detail in *Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management).***	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to energy recovery development, including linkage to requirements of Policy 27, and requirement for a Waste Hierarchy Assessment to demonstrate that any energy recovery development will only be dealing with materials where other waste treatment options further up the waste hierarchy are not feasible. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM30	Policy 29 Para 6.195, Para 6.197 and Para. 6.206	123 - 125	*Policy 28 and all associated supporting text to be swapped with Policy 29.* **Policy 2~~8~~9: Locations and sites for waste management** **In order to deliver the requirements of *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)*** 1. Development to provide recycling, recovery**, transfer** and/or treatment of waste will be supported on suitable sites in the following locations: i. Urban areas or areas of major new or planned development; and/or ii. Other areas in compliance with the other relevant policies in the Plan, with good transport connections to urban areas. 2. Any site in these locations will be considered suitable and supported~~, particularly if it is demonstrably accessible to rail or sea freight~~, where it: […] [6.195] The Plan expects market led delivery and therefore it is not appropriate to identify and allocate all the individual sites identified for recycling and recovery facilities. To provide more flexibility to the market, this Plan ~~identifies broad locations within Hampshire where there are a number of sites that would be suitable for waste management in principle. These locations are illustrated on the 'Key Diagram'. This approach recognises the 'spatial' needs of different types of waste facilities, including the demand for certain sites, and the constraints that limit the location of some facility types.~~ **adopts a criteria-led approach, which has been shown to deliver sufficient waste capacity in the past.** […] [6.197] All waste management has transport implications and transport/amenity impacts, and these should be minimised by prioritising sites with good transport connections (i.e. sites which can connect to primary routes without passing through quiet residential areas), The development of waste facilities in areas with access to roads most suitable to accommodate large vehicles may provide opportunities to maximise the transport of waste, minimising potential impacts on local roads and the distance to the market. Opportunities should also be sought where possible to transport materials by rail or water **and efforts for developments to**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to locations and sites for waste management, including the need for a criteria-led approach to the identification of sites for recycling and recovery facilities, The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			be demonstrably accessible to rail or sea freight will be considered will be supported. Transport impacts are addressed under *Policy 13 (Managing traffic)*. […] [6.206] Some activities will be more 'hybrid' in nature, requiring sites with buildings and open storage areas. These may include outdoor MRF**, ATF,** or WTS, wharves and rail sidings for waste transhipment and/or storage. In most cases, the co-location of waste management facilities or processes to increase the recycling and recovery of waste is supported, particularly when the feedstock or outputs are well related.	
MM31	Policy 30 / Para. 6.212 & 6.223	127-129	[6.212] The objective in Hampshire is to **reduce,** reuse, recycle and recover as much as possible of the estimated 2.6 million tonnes (mt) of construction, demolition**,** and excavation (CDE) waste that will be generated in Hampshire each year. CDE waste is mostly made up of inert material such as concrete, rubble or soils. Approximately 4% of CDE arisings are non-inert wastes such as wood and plastics that can be separated out and then dealt with in non-hazardous waste management facilities[218]. **Policy 30: Construction, demolition, and excavation waste development** 1. ~~In order to reach the objectives of the Plan and to deal with arisings by 2040 of:~~ ~~- 2.6mtpa of inert waste;~~ ~~The following amounts of inert waste infrastructure capacity are estimated to be required:~~ ~~i. Additional inert recycling capacity of 0.4mtpa; and~~ ~~ii. Maintenance of current inert recovery capacity levels (up to 1.1mtpa).~~ **Developments to deliver the inert waste requirements of *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)* will be supported.** 2. The use of inert construction, demolition**,** and excavation waste in developments will be supported where, as far as reasonably practicable, all materials capable of producing high quality recycled aggregates have been removed for recycling and there is a beneficial outcome such as:	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to CDE waste, including that developments to deliver the inert waste requirements of Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development) will be supported. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			a. Restoration of mineral workings; b. Landfill engineering, civil engineering and other infrastructure projects; c. Provision of environmental benefits, particularly through the restoration of priority habitat, flood alleviation or climate change adaptation / mitigation. [6.223] It is to be expected that Local Plans in Hampshire will include policies which promote the use of sustainable construction practises **and waste prevention measures** and encourage the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in development projects. This will support the Hampshire Authorities long-term aspiration of reducing the growth in the annual consumption of primary aggregates.	
MM32	Policy 32 Para 6.245	135	[6.245] The existing landfill site identified in *Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)* is shown on the 'Policies Map'. **This is the Blue Haze landfill site which, as of the end of 2020, had an estimated remaining capacity of 5 years, though this has been extended by a later planning application for a reprofiling scheme [xxx].** **[xxx] Waste Background Study**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to Policy 32, including the remaining capacity for Blue Haze and the potential for extension. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan, as this was factored in.
MM33	Policy 33	138	**Policy 33: Hazardous and Low Level Radioactive Waste development** Developments to ~~provide sufficient capacity necessary to deal with~~ **deliver the** hazardous **waste (including** ~~and~~ Low Level Radioactive Waste**) requirements of *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)*** will be supported~~, aiming to provide an additional 157,000 tpa capacity,~~ subject to: a. no acceptable alternative form of waste management further up the waste hierarchy can be made available, or is being planned closer to the source of the residues; or b. in the case of landfill, it will be for material that is a proven unavoidable residue from a waste management activity further up the waste hierarchy; and c. it will contribute to the management of hazardous or radioactive waste that arises in Hampshire (accepting cross-boundary flows).	These modifications provide additional wording for greater policy clarity in relation to hazardous and low level radioactive waste, including reference to the requirements of Policy 27. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Table 5: Implementation, Glossary and Appendices

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

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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
MM34	Section 7. Implementation, Monitoring and Plan Review / New Paragraph 7.8	143	[New Para.] **Monitoring has a key role to play in making the Plan more responsive to changing circumstances in minerals and waste provision. A Local Aggregate Assessment and Monitoring Report are produced annually and are used to report both changes in mineral requirements and waste arisings, as well as assess Plan progress against the monitoring indicators (as detailed in *Appendix C – Implementation and Monitoring Plan*). The monitoring indicators include monitoring triggers to indicate when a Policy may need a review. A review of the Plan (including all policies) will be conducted at least every 5 years, in line with national policy and the resulting Plan Review will be made available online[xxx]. When a review is triggered, it may not be necessary to update the Plan. However, the Plan Review will include a re-assessment of minerals and waste data and requirements. Any Plan Review will be able to identify whether the rates of provision for aggregates or waste infrastructure need to be revised and whether:** • **The rate of aggregate provision needs to revert to the LAA (in line with the provisions of *Policy 17 (Aggregate supply – capacity and source)*); and/or** • **The waste capacity gap needs to revert to the Monitoring Report (in line with *Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)*) until such time the Plan is updated.** **[xxx] Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan web pages - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan**	These modifications provide additional wording for greater clarity in relation to Plan monitoring, including reference to the Local Aggregate Assessment and Monitoring Report. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
MM35	Glossary and Acronyms	144	Amenity: ~~Something considered necessary to live comfortably~~ **The quality and/or character of a specific property or area and the elements that contribute to its overall enjoyment**.	Modified wording in the glossary to provide greater clarity in defining terminology used in the Plan. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
		160	**Significant adverse impact: In relation to *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*, adverse impacts would be identified through environmental assessment and liaison with relevant consultees. Mitigation would be required to ensure development does not result in significant adverse impacts. For the avoidance of doubt, all proposals should minimise adverse impacts on public health, safety, amenity and well-being.**	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
		164	**Unacceptable harm: In relation to *Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)* and *Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)*, harm to the environment and local communities would be determined through environmental assessment, liaison with relevant consultees and application of *Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)*.**	As for the assessment of the modification on page 144, above.
MM36	Appendix A	166 / Para. 5	Development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of ~~European~~ **Internationally** protected sites **(*see Policy 3 (Protection of Habitats and Species)*)**. The development requirements for maintaining this integrity are identified with an asterisk (*) in the text and must be addressed **to ensure compliance with the Plan's Habitat Regulations Assessment and evidence should be submitted to demonstrate how developments at project level have interacted with the Habitats Regulation Assessment process**.	These modifications provide additional wording for greater clarity in relation to the protection of the integrity of internationally protected sites and compliance with the HRA process. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
MM37	Appendix A: Andover Sidings	168	**Proposed land use:** Considered to be suitable for use as an aggregate rail depot **(from 2025 onwards).** **Total capacity:** ~~Unknown~~ **Up to 300,000 tonnes during the life of the permission** **Development considerations:** **1.** Retention of mature tree line, with adequate protection and enhancement of connectivity to wider ecological networks. **2.** Sensitive lighting strategy and dust management required for protected species. **3.** Existing vegetation along the northern and eastern boundary should be retained and enhanced.	These modifications provide updating of factual information and improvements to the Development Considerations for Andover Sidings, which was not subject to Appropriate Assessment. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

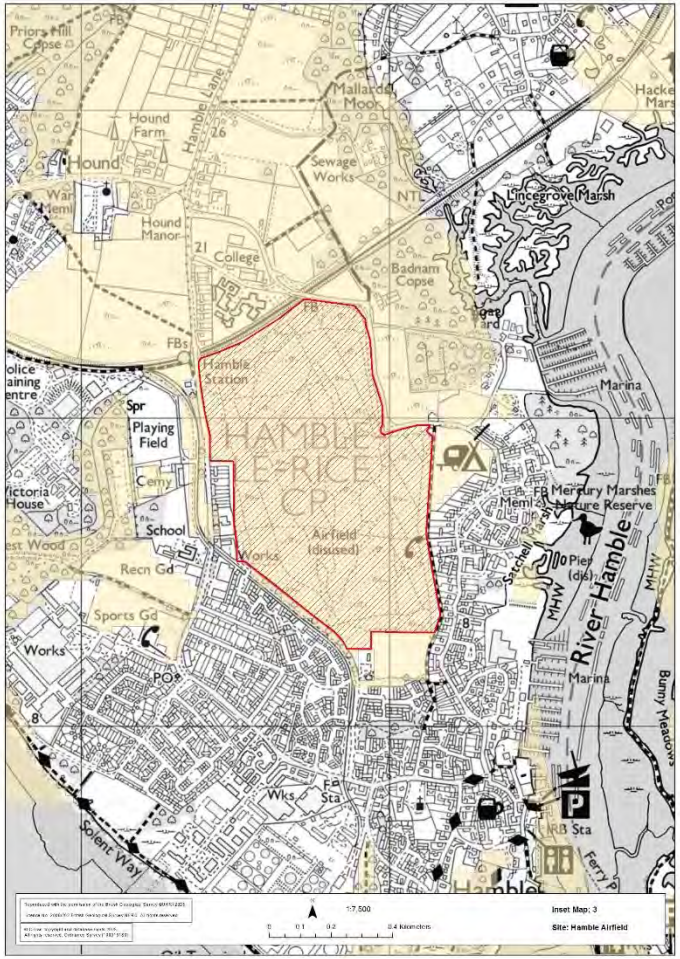
Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			4. Street scene improvements should be made along Mylen Road to offset the HGV movements. **5.** Site design should take into account the prominence of the location to the town and regeneration ambitions. **6.** Proposals will need to include mitigation measures to protect the setting of the Grade II Listed Andover Station and minimise harm to its significance. **7.** Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The** ~~S~~**s**ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. **8.** The impact on local business**es** and amenity and well-being of residential properties**, taking into account their proximity and density in a town centre location**. **9.** A Transport Assessment is required**, taking into account HGV movements**. **10.** A Routeing Agreement is likely to be needed. The site will use the existing access to the Mylen Road/Millway Road corridor, and the suggested routeing is along this corridor to join the A303 at the Hundred Acre roundabout.	
MM38	Appendix A: Ashley Manor Farm	170 & 171	**Ashley Manor Farm** **Proposed land use:** Excavation of sharp sand and gravel **within the Plan period** **Total mineral resource:** 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel **Restoration:** Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes of inert material. **Development considerations:** **1.** ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar and the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*. **2.** **An e**cological and hydrological assessment of all watercourses, ditches and aquatic habitats will be required **to determine the risk** including an understanding of the hydrological regime and interaction between and importance of any functional connection to offsite habitats and features**,** including the nearby SINCs, SSSIs, SPAs and Ramsar **and their appropriate protection***.	These modifications provide updating of factual information and improvements to the Development Considerations for Ashley Manor Farm. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			3. ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. **4.** Mitigation should comply with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy[263]. **5.** Early establishment of replacement and enhanced hedgerows bounding the site with an ecological receptor for reptiles and other species is required. **6.** Long term management of species-rich meadows, ponds and other habitats is required. **7.** Dust, noise and lighting management plan and monitoring is required. **8.** Restoration should be to existing ground levels and should include Crooked Lane replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Restoration should provide a suitable setting for the Listed Buildings and respect their significance. **9.** The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 2 and 3). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. **10.** The new planting around the site should be managed to allow it to reach maturity. **11.** Footpaths New Milton 168/721 and 168/720 will require protection and enhancement with greater connectivity to wider network**, including the 'Green Loop' as adopted in the New Milton Neighbourhood Plan**. **12. Consideration must be given to how the openness of the Green Belt will be preserved.** **13.** Development should protect the ~~setting of the~~ nearby Listed Buildings (Ashley Manor Farmhouse and Sampson Cottage) **and their settings**. **14.** A new approach to the existing Caird Avenue/ Lymington Road roundabout will be required to provide access to the site. **15.** A Transport Assessment is required. **It must include details of the shift in HGV movement from Downtown Manor Farm to Ashley Manor Farm.** **16.** A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing of HGV traffic **removing mineral from the site** will be limited to Caird Avenue between the roundabout and the New Milton Sand and Ballast plant. **17. A** Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment and monitoring is required, taking into account the adjacent Historic Landfill, to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. **18. A** Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. **19.** Protection of existing sewer pipelines is required.	

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			20. The impact on local business**es** and amenity and well-being of residential properties**, including buffers to protect adjacent residential properties and the cemetery**.	
MM39	Appendix A Hamble Airfield	173 & 174	**Area:** 6**0**~~2~~ hectares **Proposed land use:** Excavation of sharp sand and gravel **within the Plan period** **Total mineral resource:** 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel **Development considerations:** **1.** ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent Maritime SAC*. **2.** A ~~H~~**h**ydrological assessment is required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ adjacent National Site Network, Ramsar site and SSSIs, especially with regards to any changes to freshwater flows into the Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar and the issue of nutrient enrichment*. **3.** ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. Mitigation and possible compensation **are** likely to be required. **4.** ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** the Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest*. **5.** The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. **6.** Early habitat~~s~~ ~~creation through progressive~~ ~~restoration and/or edge~~ buffer zone~~s~~ **creation** is required and a range of suitable habitats as the site provides a network opportunity. This should include provision of woodland ~~(and wet woodland)~~ habitat linkages. **7.** Protection of mature trees around the site boundary **including Priority and Ancient Woodland***. **8.** **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan**, air quality assessment,** and monitoring ~~is~~**are** required*. **9.** ~~Large~~ **Sufficient** areas for mitigation, either as buffer around site, a single large area, or several smaller areas should be provided. ~~This will need to tie in with the long-term aims for the site (housing development) and will need liaison with Local Planning Authority.~~	These modifications provide updating of factual information and improvements to the Development Considerations for Hamble Airfield. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

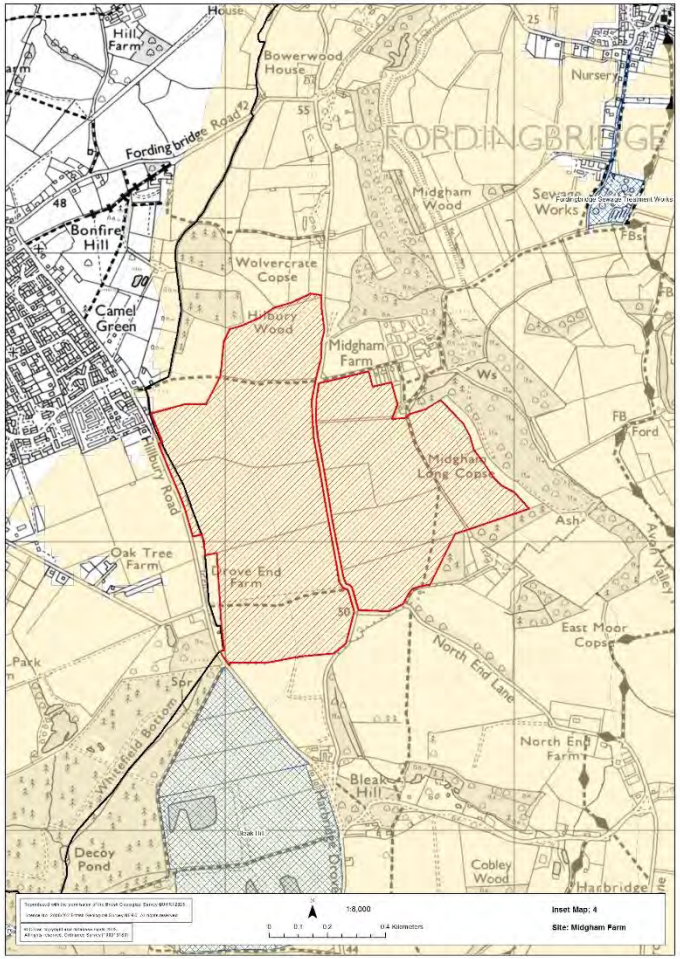
Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			10. Soil testing, handling and management is required including for the potential for associated impact on groundwater and to determine soil quality. If ~~PFAS~~ **contaminants** are found to be present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

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			~~The testing of the soil for contaminates and the potential impact on groundwater requires assessment. If contaminates are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation.~~	
MM40	Appendix A Hamble Airfield / Inset Map	175	*Inset map updated so the site boundary matches that submitted with the planning application.	Update of inset map for Hamble Airfield to match the site boundary to that of the planning application. The changes in the red line boundary would represent the removal of an area of sports pitches in the south eastern corner of the site. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
				
MM41	Appendix A Midgham Farm	176 & 177	**Area:** ~~89.7~~ **88.5** hectares	These modifications provide updating of factual information and improvements to the Development

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			Total mineral resource: up to ~~4.2~~ **3.6** million tonnes of sharp and gravel (3.0 million tonnes during Plan period) **Development considerations:** **1.** **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** **2.** ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*. **3.** ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. **4.** ~~A~~ Hydrological**/hydrogeological** assessment**s** ~~is~~ **are** required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars**,** and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*. **5.** Buffering of the offsite woodland**, with particular focus on those areas of Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland,** ~~are~~**is** required. **6.** Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary. **7.** Restoration proposals will need to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** relate to the wider landscape**,** and enhance ecological networks**,** including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*. **8.** ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** water quality and quantity of the River Avon **and Christchurch Harbour SSSI***. **9.** A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary. **10.** Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. **11.** **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. **12.** Restoration should include no large open water bodies~~,~~ for ~~to~~ landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity.	Considerations for Midgham Farm. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			13. Archaeological issues are likely to be significant at this site. Archaeological surveys are required, and the presence of the historic settlement may (on balance of archaeological merit or on balance of value of deposits compared to cost of mitigation) require preservation and possible exclusion from development, which may reduce capacity. **14.** The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. **15.** A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road**, in liaison with Dorset Council,** and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction. **16.** A Transport Assessment is required. This should ~~consider~~ **assess** the **suitability of the route,** cumulative traffic impacts taking into account **committed developments which would impact the route and** that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove (due to the lack of footpath). **17.** A Routeing Agreement ~~is~~**may be** required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining ~~briefly~~ the B3081 **at Bakers Hanging** to its junction with the A31. ~~Both Harbridge Drove and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.~~ **18.** Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network. **19.** Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. **20.** Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment **is** required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed.	
MM42	Appendix A Midgham Farm / Inset Map	178	*Inset map updated so the site boundary matches that submitted with the planning application.	Update of inset map for Midgham Farm to match site boundary to the planning application. The boundary change would represent the removal of a strip of land from the red line boundary at the eastern extent of the allocation where it abuts Midgham Long Copse, moving the red line

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
				boundary slightly further away from the River Avon SAC/SSSI. In addition, a small section of the western red line boundary of the allocation would be extended a maximum of 24m to Hillbury Road. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
MM43	Appendix A Purple Haze	179-180	**Existing land use: <u>Commercial</u>** coniferous plantation **<u>(worked on a cyclical basis) over heathland</u>**	These modifications provide updating of factual information and improvements to the Development Considerations for Purple Haze. The

Ref.	Policy / Para.	Page	Modification	HRA Screening for potential effects of proposed modifications
			Total mineral resource: ~~7.25~~ **Up to 4.4** million tonnes of soft sand and 0.**2**~~75~~ million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (~~3.4~~**2.6** million tonnes will be available in the Plan period). **Restoration:** ~~If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed~~ **Pre-development habitats and drainage characteristics of the site to be replicated at lower** levels **using site-won material only, minimising silts and clay to an acceptable level to ensure heathland creation**. The site will eventually be used for a combination of ~~deciduous woodland planting,~~ heathland **habitats**, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park. **Development considerations:** **1.** **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** **2.** ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. **3.** ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage* **4.** ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** **5.** Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. **6.** ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. **7.** Restoration must include habitat~~s~~ **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within the designated sites and	proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

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

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

MM44	Appendix C / Policy 2	216	**Considerations / Mechanisms**	**Interested Party / Statutory Consultee**	**Actions**	
			The carbon impact of the whole site must be considered and the opportunities that have been incorporated. The Climate Change Assessment must also outline: a. the current carbon baseline at the site; b. the method for measuring carbon emissions associated with the development for the total life of the proposal (including restoration **and, where relevant, impacts on soil ecosystems**); and c. a commitment to supply the data to the relevant Authority for reporting in the Authority Monitoring Report. Nature-based solutions could include: · Expansion of tree and woodland cover**, where appropriate** - to strengthen woodland habitat networks, protect soils, provide shade whilst capturing additional carbon from the atmosphere […] **Where tree or woodland expansion is proposed, consideration should be given to the Forestry Commission's Guidance: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/713805/england-open-habitats-policy-march-2010.pdf**	Amend bullets of Interested Party / Statutory Consultee list (from letters to dashes) for consistency.	- **Encourage designs which minimise resource use.**	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 2. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

	Appendix C / Policy 3	217	**Considerations / Mechanisms**	**Monitoring Indicator**	**Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)**	

			The statutory, non-statutory and other important habitats within Hampshire (along with such initiatives as Green Infrastructure, Ecological Network Mapping and Local Nature Recovery Strategy) provide a network of natural places that creates a strong and robust environment not only for the protected or important species that they support, but also for communities and for economic benefit. It is a priority that these networks should be maintained, enhanced and restored, and that legal constraints are enforced in a way that does not hinder planned development, by ensuring that features of interest are avoided, incorporated within the design, or mitigated/compensated according to the principles and constraints to decisions affecting nature conservation as set out within *Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)* and its supporting text. It is essential that pre-application discussions consider the existing biodiversity interest in sufficient detail to inform design **throughout all stages of the development** and clearly demonstrate how impacts **will be** ~~have been~~ addressed and measurable net gain ~~will~~ be achieved. Best available data should include up-to-date survey (in appropriate season) and data searches, using current **industry standard** survey, assessment, and mitigation techniques. Assessment of impacts should integrate all data relevant to the proposal including nutrient pollution issues, where relevant. Planning applications will be	Number of planning permissions granted **on, or** which **will result in** impact**s** ~~on the~~ **to, the** National Site Network**s**~~,~~ **Ramsar sites** or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice. **Number of planning permissions granted on, or which will result in impacts to, the National Site Network, Ramsar sites, SSSIs or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).** Planning permissions granted for which a measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed.	Number of planning permissions granted **on, or** which **will result in** impact**s** ~~on~~ **to,** the National Site Network**,** **Ramsar Sites** or Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) against Natural England advice > 0. **Number of planning permissions granted on, or which will result in impacts to, the National Site Network, Ramsar sites, SSSIs, or SINCs > 0** The number of planning permissions granted for which a	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 3. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

			expected to present an account of impacts on biodiversity and the measures taken to avoid, mitigate or compensate those impacts. Assessment should be carried out to consider the impacts of proposals both alone and in combination with other plans, programmes or projects **and where impacts relate to the National Sites Network and Ramsar Sites, should engage with the Habitats Regulations Assessment**. ~~In addition, provision of measures that create measurable biodiversity net gain (BNG) in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance over and above those measures designed to mitigate negative effects will be required by a planning application. Net gain metrics will need to be presented in full to the planning authority such as the habitats condition tables and the metric calculations (in Excel format). BNG will be triggered by all applications, with only a small number of exemptions which are unlikely to be for minerals / waste developments.~~ An *ecological assessment* should take into consideration not just obvious impacts to the species and habitats on a development site, but also the more subtle or wider ranging impacts on ecosystems, as these are likely to be more permanent. Habitats should be assessed on the basis of a range of features. In a local context, this assessment should consider their age, rarity within the region, botanical and faunal communities and also function and role in the landscape in considering how replaceable the habitat is.		measurable net biodiversity gain is not agreed > 0	

			In cases where a 'likely significant effect' to the National Site Network **or Ramsar sites** can be identified, the proposals and planning process needs to consider whether 'no adverse effect on integrity' of these designations can be proven. There will be a need to follow the Habitats Regulations Assessment process, the detail of which should be proportionate to the scale and location of development, and ensure that ALL elements of development, and all internationally designated sites physically or functionally connected to the development area are initially scoped into the assessment and adequately considered. The strict protection of *European Protected Species* (as listed within Annex IV of the EU Habitats Directive) is a material consideration of the planning process. The 'derogation tests' that allow development which might otherwise be considered illegal, must be considered by the planning authority before a decision is made. The development must demonstrate a clear public need that is proportional to the impacts on the protected species, AND that there is no satisfactory alternative to the development as it is proposed. Furthermore, where such derogation is to be sought by an applicant, they must provide evidence to demonstrate that the conservation status of the species is able to be maintained in a favourable status in its natural range. This will require a level of detail similar to that required by the Statutory Nature Conservation Authority (SNCA) in the licensing process that supports such			

			derogations and would typically include full survey data, impact assessment and a mitigation strategy. **With respect to Great Crested Newts (GCN), Hampshire County Council holds a District Licence, and applicants for developments where GCN may be impacted will need to engage with NatureSpace to obtain advice. Where the district Licence is being relied upon, the certificate proving that the proposal can be authorised under the District Licence is required to be submitted in support of the application in order for the Planning Authority to address the derogation tests.** The Hampshire Authorities must take into consideration the lists of Operations requiring Natural England Consent (ORENC)' (**formally listed in the notification documents of each SSSI)**, and other potential impacts for SSSIs physically or functionally connected to a development site. Where such activities/impacts may arise through development, sufficient correspondence with the SNCA must be provided to support an application to demonstrate that this has been adequately considered and addressed within an application. The Hampshire Authorities must consult the SNCA on all such applications. The Hampshire Authorities have a duty to try to ensure that where possible such sites are enhanced through their decisions, and therefore any such opportunity (beyond that required for mitigation) will be sought.			

			Local Wildlife Sites (SINCs in Hampshire) are sites of substantive nature conservation value. Although they do not have any statutory status, many are equal in quality to the representative sample of sites that make up the series of statutory SSSIs. All such habitats MUST be retained within the design of the development, unless it is judged that mitigation or compensation is appropriate when considered against the merits of the development. No overall net loss of habitat or loss of network of natural green space should result from development. All development which is likely to affect habitats and species **that are legally protected or otherwise notable in England or within Hampshire** ~~*of principal importance in England*~~ must give sufficient regard to any potential impacts within submission documents. Any planning application likely to result in impacts to such sites or species will be expected to provide a full assessment of such impacts and proposed avoidance and mitigation measures where necessary. Mapped ecological networks, Nature Recovery Networks (NRN) and the Local Nature Recovery Strategy identify strategic opportunities to enhance, restore or create new wildlife-rich habitats, corridors and stepping-stones. They must be carefully considered within any development to ensure that the network is supported by the development proposals. Working with local partners in contributing towards delivering and maintaining NRN should be sought by all			

			development, in accordance with legislation and up to date guidance. In a small number of instances, minerals and waste development may result in significant harm which cannot be avoided or mitigated. In these instances, the provision of new areas of like-for-like habitats as compensation habitats will be required to ensure that there is no overall net loss of habitats or ecological networks. These should be located either within or in close proximity to the proposed development. If significant harm cannot be avoided, mitigated against, or adequately compensated for, planning permission could be refused if the needs for the development do not outweigh the biodiversity interests at the site. **Provision of measures that create measurable biodiversity net gain (BNG) in accordance with relevant legislation, policy and guidance over and above those measures designed to mitigate or compensate for negative effects will be required by a planning application. Net gain metrics will need to be presented in full to the planning authority such as the habitats condition tables and the metric calculations (in Excel format). BNG will be triggered by all applications, with only a small number of exemptions which are unlikely to be for minerals / waste developments.** Where a proposal identifies a need for mitigation, off site BNG, and/or compensation, or that enhancement is possible, full details of the mitigation and/or			

			compensation/enhancement measures to be implemented should be incorporated into the design of the proposal. Applicants should make provisions for the need for **long-term** aftercare and management of the site **including the statutory requirement for long-term management of onsite BNG habitats**. The ecology of the site should be properly assessed at an early stage, so that mitigation, compensation and/or enhancement measures can be presented as part of the planning application. Enhancement measures will be ~~sought~~ **required** through the planning process **for all types of development**.			
	Appendix C / Policy 4	222	**Considerations / Mechanisms**	**Interested Party / Statutory Consultee**	**Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)**	

			~~Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)~~ **National Landscapes** and National Parks are statutorily protected landscapes, recognised by Government to be of the very highest quality. The purposes of these designations are subtly different, but they share a common aim of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the English landscape, not just for the present, but also for future generation. […]	~~AONB~~ **National Landscape** Authorities	Number of planning permissions granted within ~~designated~~ **nationally protected** landscape areas (N**ational** P**arks** / **National Landscapes** ~~AONBs~~) against NE advice > 0	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 4. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 6	224	**Monitoring Indicator**		**Monitoring Trigger (Threshold for Policy review)**	

			Planning permissions granted in the Green Belt ~~without~~ ~~Very Special Circumstances~~ **when none of the exceptions noted in the NPPF apply.**			Number of planning permissions granted in the Green Belt ~~without Very Special Circumstances~~ **when none of the exceptions noted in the NPPF apply** > 0	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 6. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 10	230, 233 & 234	**Considerations / Mechanisms**	**Interested Party / Statutory Consultee**	**Monitoring Indicator**	**Monitoring Trigger (threshold for policy review)**	

			• **The Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS);** • National Park and ~~AONB~~ **National Landscape** Nature Recovery Plans; • Conservation/Network Objectives for relevant internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites; […][…] • Restoration can be used to help to restore or enhance landscape character. This should be in keeping with the landscape and townscape character of the wider area as well as the setting. This is crucially important where development is within National Parks or **National Landscapes** AONBs or their setting. Local	• National Park/AONB **National Landscape** Boards • **Ministry of Defence**	**Permissions granted without having regard to the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy(s).**	**Number of permissions granted without having regard to the relevant Local Nature Recovery Strategy(s) > 0**	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 10. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

			Landscape Character Assessments (LCA) should be considered when preparing a restoration scheme. This is considered in more detail in Policy 4: Nationally protected landscapes.				
	Appendix C / Policy 14	246	**Action**				
			- Supply design and access statements **which minimise waste arisings and** that incorporate the use of recycled and secondary material where possible.				These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 14. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 17	246	**Considerations/Mechanisms**	**Action**	**Monitoring Indicator**	**Monitoring Trigger (threshold for policy review)**	

			From the point of Plan adoption, ~~S~~**s**hould the sales of sand and gravel ~~exceed~~ **differ from** the provision rate by more than ~~for~~ ~~1~~**2**0% **(per year)**, ~~consecutively~~ for a period of 3 **consecutive** years **and indicates a new increasing or decreasing three year trend**, Review **a Plan Review (including a review of Local Aggregate Assessments and Aggregate Provision Rates (APRs)) will determine a revised** ~~the~~ **Plan** provision rate ~~will be considered to Local Aggregate Assessment rate for the most recent period~~. **As such, the Plan provision rate will ensure provision responds to any new trend in sales and this revised rate** ~~This provision rate~~ will remain until such time **that sand and gravel sales return to the**	- Encourage the maintenance of capacity through supporting extensions of time on temporary sites**,** ~~or~~ permanent permission **and suitable unplanned opportunities (windfall sites)**. – - Proposed development on allocated sites or extensions of time to suitable time-limited existing sites **such as aggregate recycling facilities or wharves**. - Supply sales and capacity information in annual Aggregates Monitoring survey.	Sand and gravel sales fail to achieve provision rate. Sand and gravel sales exceed provision rate. Landbank falls below 7 years of permitted reserves.	Breach over 3 consecutive years. Increasing **or decreasing** trend in sales (above provision rate by ~~1~~**2**0%) over 3 consecutive years. Breach over 3 consecutive years.	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 17. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.

			Plan provision rate or the Plan has been updated. **This will allow for potential short but significant periods of changes in demand such as the impact of the recent national pandemic or the impact of a significant development project.**				
	Appendix C / Policy 20	254	**Considerations/Mechanisms**		**Action**	**Monitoring Indicator**	

			The maintenance of ~~the~~ landbank**s for both sharp sand and gravel and soft sand as reported in the Local Aggregate Assessment** will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand and gravel extraction **as well as the Annual Provision Rate**. **Consideration will also be given to large landbanks that are the result of limited permitted sites to ensure competition is not stifled as well as spatial distribution of sites, particularly where local needs is being justified, when determining whether the landbank is being maintained.** ~~Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).~~	- **Confirm ongoing deliverability of allocated sites annually.** - Request reserves and annual sales from minerals operators - **Manage the collection of annual sales on aggregates from minerals operators** - Deliver sufficient capacity through planning permissions. - **Report on aggregate** ~~Supply~~ reserves**,** ~~and~~ annual sales ~~on~~ **future demand** ~~aggregates~~ **and site status through the Local Aggregate Assessment**.	**Landbank for aggregate supply taking into account risk of stifling competition**	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 20. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 21	254	**Considerations/Mechanisms**			
			~~Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).~~ **The maintenance of the permitted reserves as reported in the latest Monitoring Report will be taken into account when determining planning applications for sand extraction.**			These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 21. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 22	255	**Considerations/Mechanisms**			

			~~Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).~~ **The maintenance of the permitted reserves as reported in the latest Monitoring Report will be taken into account when determining planning applications for extraction.**	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 22. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 23	255	**Considerations/Mechanisms**	
			~~Where recreational displacement or similar environmental effects are considered an issue, minimising the area being worked will be a key consideration of the principles of design. Areas of alternative greenspace may be required. This is considered in more detail under Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species).~~ **The maintenance of the permitted reserves as reported in the latest Monitoring Report will be taken into account when determining planning applications for extraction.**	These modifications provide minor improvements to the Implementation and Monitoring Plan for Policy 23. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.
	Appendix C / Policy 24	256	Table alignment needs correcting.	**N/A**

<table>
<tr>
<td>MM45</td>
<td>New Appendix</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>
<u>Appendix D - Relationship between Plan policies and previously adopted policies</u>

<u>The following table shows the relationship between the policies of the updated Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2025) and the previously adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).</u>

<u>The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) policies are superseded by the updated Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan upon its adoption.</u>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2013)</th><th>Updated Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan (2025)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Policy No.</th><th>Title</th><th>Updated Policy</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Sustainable minerals and waste development</td><td>Policy 1 (Sustainable minerals and waste development)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Climate change – mitigation and adaption</td><td>Policy 2 (Climate change – mitigation and adaption)</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Protection of habitats and species</td><td>Policy 3 (Protection of habitats and species)</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Protection of the designated landscape</td><td>Policy 4 (Nationally protected landscapes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Protection of the countryside</td><td>Policy 5 (Protection of the countryside and valued landscapes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>South West Hampshire Green Belt</td><td>Policy 6 (South West Hampshire Green Belt)</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets</td><td>Policy 7 (Conserving the historic environment and heritage assets)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>Policy 8 (Water management)</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Protection of soils</td><td>Policy 9 (Protection of soils)</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>Restoration of minerals and waste developments</td><td>Policy 10 (Restoration of minerals and waste developments)</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Protecting public health, safety and amenity</td><td>Policy 11 (Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being)</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Flood risk and prevention</td><td>Policy 12 (Flood risk and prevention)</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>Managing traffic</td><td>Policy 13 (Managing traffic)</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>These modifications provide a new Appendix focussed on showing the relationship between policies in the adopted Plan (2013) and the Plan Partial Update policies (2025), together with clarification that the 2013 policies are superseded by the Partial Update policies. The proposed changes do not affect the findings of the HRA of the Submission Plan.</td>
</tr>
</table>

			13	High-quality design of minerals and waste development	Policy 14 (High-quality design of minerals and waste development)	
			14	Community benefits		
			15	Safeguarding - mineral resources	Policy 15 (Safeguarding - mineral resources)	
			16	Safeguarding – minerals infrastructure	Policy 16 (Safeguarding - minerals infrastructure)	
			17	Aggregate supply – capacity and source	Policy 17 (Aggregate supply - capacity and source)	
			18	Recycled and secondary aggregates development	Policy 18 (Recycled and secondary aggregates development)	
			19	Aggregate wharves and rail depots	Policy 19 (Aggregate wharves and rail depots)	
			20	Local land-won aggregates	Policy 20 (Local land-won aggregates)	
			21	Silica sand development	Policy 21 (Silica sand development)	
			22	Brick-making clay	Policy 22 (Brick-making clay)	
			23	Chalk development	Policy 23 (Chalk development)	
			24	Oil and gas development	Policy 24 (Oil and gas development)	
			25	Sustainable waste management	Policy 25 (Sustainable waste management)	
			26	Safeguarding - waste infrastructure	Policy 26 (Safeguarding - waste infrastructure)	
			27	Capacity for waste management development	Policy 27 (Capacity for waste management development)	
			28	Energy recovery development	Policy 29 (Energy recovery development)	
			29	Locations and sites for waste management	Policy 28 (Locations and sites for waste management)	
			30	Construction, demolition and excavation waste development	Policy 30 (Construction, demolition and excavation waste development)	
			31	Liquid waste and waste water management	Policy 31 (Liquid waste and waste water management)	
			32	Non-hazardous waste landfill	Policy 32 (Non-hazardous waste landfill)	
			33	Hazardous and low level radioactive waste development	Policy 33 (Hazardous and low level radioactive waste development)	

			34	**Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure**	**Policy 34 (Safeguarding potential minerals and waste wharf and rail depot infrastructure)**	

Conclusion

1.18 As shown in the assessment tables, above, the proposed Main Modifications would not result in material changes to the Submission Plan from the perspective of the Habitats Regulations[5], and would not be likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of any International site or component SSSI unit, either alone or in-combination with other plans or projects.

Updated Appropriate Assessment tables

1.19 Although not part of this Main Modifications assessment or consultation, updated Appropriate Assessment tables are set out in Appendix 1, for information only. These tables incorporate the draft Main Modification changes to relevant Development Considerations and estimated site yields for each site. The updated table for Purple Haze also includes updated restoration proposals, additional hydrological information and associated modification of potential mitigation measures.

[5] Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) - https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents

Appendix 1: Updated Appropriate Assessment of screened-in sites and policies (for information only)

The potential effects of the screened-in allocated sites: Hamble Airfield, Ashley Manor Farm, Purple Haze, and Midgham Farm, on the integrity of international sites and their component SSSI units, alone, were assessed in the HRA Submission Appropriate Assessment[6], in Tables 4.2 – 4.5, respectively.

The potential effect of screened-in Policy 20 on the integrity of international sites, alone, is set out in paragraph 4.60, page 121 of the Submission Appropriate Assessment.

The potential effects of screened-in allocated sites and Policy 20 on the integrity of international sites and their component SSSI units, in combination with other plans and projects, is set out in paragraph 4.61, page 121 onwards, in the Submission Appropriate Assessment.

The conclusion of the Submission Appropriate Assessment was that subject to the implementation of mitigation and other measures outlined in assessment Tables 4.2 – 4.5, and through the development management processes, the Submission Plan would not be likely to have a significant effect on any international site or component SSSI unit, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.

Based on the inclusion of the Main Modifications (MMs) in Policy 20 and the assessment of the four screened-in site allocations, the conclusion remains the same but with a significantly increased level of confidence. This information will be incorporated into the HRA Record of Assessment and Determination, to be prepared following the MMs consultation.

Based on the provision of updated Development Considerations and estimated yields for all four site allocations and additional hydrological information and modified proposed restoration for Purple Haze, updated Appropriate Assessment tables are provided below for information only, set out as follows:

- Table A1.1: Purple Haze.
- Table A1.2: Midgham Farm.
- Table A1.3: Hamble Airfield.
- Table A1.4: Ashley Manor Farm.

[6] HMWP: Partial Update – HRA Appropriate Assessment (Submission) July 2024 - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library

Table A1.1: Purple Haze (NFD03)

Elements of the following text and the Development Considerations in the table incorporate the proposed Main Modifications (MMs). Text that has been added is **bold and underlined** and text that is deleted ~~is struck through~~.

Total mineral resource: ~~7.25~~**up to 4.4** million tonnes of soft sand and 0.**2**~~75~~ million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (~~3.4~~**2.6** million tonnes will be available in the Plan period), from 202**8**~~4~~+.

Restoration: ~~If the site is not used for non-hazardous landfill, inert fill will be used to agreed~~ **Pre-development habitats and drainage characteristics of the site to be replicated at lower** levels **using site-won material only, minimising silts and clay to an acceptable level to ensure heathland creation**. The site will eventually be used for a combination of ~~deciduous woodland planting,~~ heathland **habitats**, nature conservation areas, enhanced recreational areas and public open space, linked to the Moors Valley Country Park.

The site is subject to a current planning application for mineral extraction (planning application number: 21/10459).

The site has sufficient size and capacity to allow for the implementation of listed mitigation and other measures and remain economically viable.

International sites potentially affected and qualifying features	Potential impacts identified at Screening stage	Could the development have an adverse effect on any International site integrity either alone or in combination with other plans or projects?	Mitigation / measures	If mitigation / measures are implemented, can adverse effects on the International site from the Plan Partial Update be ruled out?
Dorset Heaths SAC • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat	Removal of supporting habitat (functionally linked land)	Functional linkages are possible between the proposed allocation site and the Dorset Heaths SAC relating to typical species of the SAC, such as rare reptiles and invertebrates. The Purple Haze area supports habitat suitable for the European Protected Species, sand lizard and smooth snake. Surveys[7] have	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]*	**YES**

[7] Reptile Report – Purple Haze (Ecology by Design) – February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) • 7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the *Caricion davallianae** • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale* • 1166 Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* *Purple Haze (NFD03) is 0.21 km from the Dorset Heaths SAC*		shown that both species are present. A recent Great Crested Newt (GCN) survey[8] concluded that a very small population of GCN is likely present in ponds in the Ebblake Bog SSSI.	**Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** • Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. • ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. • Restoration must include habitat~~s~~ **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks **including those set out in the Forest Plan***. • **A d**~~D~~ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents. • Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*. • Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths. • Recreational displacement must be carefully managed **recognising existing informal access**. Management arrangements to **legally** secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*****.	

[8] Great Crested Newt Report – Purple Haze (Ecology by Design Ltd) February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

			• Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species. • Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site. • Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*. • **Specialist** ~~S~~**s**oil handling, management**,** and monitoring is required **to ensure restoration to heathland habitats**. ~~Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.~~ • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed. • Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydro~~geo~~logical/Hydrogeological Assessment is required **to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed**. • **Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required***. • **On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.** *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.')* Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. **Additional Potential Mitigation Measures** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic.	

			• Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Provision of a range of ages in woodland and heathland habitat establishment within the restoration areas to deliver structural diversity. • Heathland habitat creation Year 1 onwards. • Maintenance of open heathland on the site throughout phasing. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species. • Site clearance to be timed to specifically avoid operations and areas that have the potential to impact reptiles or great crested newts during the hibernation season. • Habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site. • Preparation and implementation of a reptile mitigation strategy. **<u>Potential Outcomes</u>** • Appropriate restoration of the site would result in a net increase of high suitability reptile habitat with improved connectivity within the site and local area. • Appropriate restoration would increase the quantity and quality of edge habitat, creation of heathland habitat of high value to a diverse assemblage of invertebrate prey and provision of roost features will ensure there is a net positive effect for bat populations.	
	Dust/Noise Dust deposition on ground and water from operational activities can lead to contamination at nearby International sites.	The qualifying features could be vulnerable to the effects of dust and noise at this proximity.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** *(See text above)* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause significant adverse dust'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **<u>Dust:</u>** Dust suppression will be controlled by a specific **planning condition** imposed on any planning permission.	**YES**

			Where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a D**ust Assessment Study**, which should be undertaken by a competent person/organisation with acknowledged experience of undertaking this type of work.[9] A dust and air quality assessment at Purple Haze[10] concluded that for all receptors including off-site designated sites, the magnitude of dust effect from Purple Haze will be negligible. It can therefore be summarised[11] that there would not be significant impacts at offsite receptors from disamenity dust[12] associated with the proposed development. This assessment assumes that standard dust suppression mitigation measures are in place including: seeding[13] and maintaining soil storage bunds, minimising working of material in very dry or windy conditions, reducing drop heights at material transfer points, mobile plant using upward or sideways exhausts to avoid dust generation, using designated haul roads, adopting vehicle speed limits (maximum 10mph), using sheeting and wind boards on conveyors, shrouding during mineral processing (if required), and using water sprays or wetting down with a bowser if wind-blow is occurring. **Noise:** Where noise has the potential to affect the integrity of an International site, a noise assessment can be required as part of a planning proposal and **planning conditions** would be imposed to assess and monitor levels, and provide necessary mitigation. No recent, specific or directly relatable research is available to deduce an appropriate minimum level of noise which would disturb UK reptile species (Radford et al., 2012; Shannon et al., 2015; Kunc & Schmidt, 2019); therefore, a reasonable proxy should be used. UK Lizards can likely hear between 1-8kHz (Radford et al., 2012) and potentially deleterious reactionary behavioural responses have been observed in an Australian lizard from mining noises above ~65dB. Consequently, any noise pollution within 1-8 kHz and above 65dB is considered likely to disturb lizards within/adjacent to the site. Given this, it is considered that in providing site mitigation measures, a sufficiently cautious distance to use in this HRA is to assume that extraction and quarrying activities might result in disturbance to lizards where they occur within 100m of suitable habitat. The noise assessment concluded that "*The calculated site noise levels, with embedded mitigation measures, comply with the suggested site noise limits at all*	

[9] Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 27-023-20140306 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#Dust-emissions

[10] Dust and Air Quality Assessment – Purple Haze (DustScanAQ) December 2020 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

[11] 'Shadow' Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment February 2023 (Ecology by design) - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

[12] 'Disamenity dust' or nuisance dust is associated with annoyance, but visible dust could also have detrimental impacts to habitats and wildlife for example by causing siltation of waterbodies or smothering vegetation.

[13] Bunds could be seeded with a meadow seed mix typical of the species composition of the site.

			of the noise sensitive receptors considered. The calculated site noise levels due to temporary operations also comply with the suggested site noise limit for temporary operations at the noise sensitive receptors." **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Incorporation of noise ameliorating bunding, utilising site overburden. • Provision of a generous stand-off buffer zone around the site perimeter between the outer edge of bunding and the site boundary • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Water pollution Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. Recent specialist advice on hydrology at Purple Haze, commissioned by Hampshire County Council[14], has concluded that "*Hydrological and hydrogeological linkages between the proposed scheme and Ebblake Bog are only present in the northern part of the site. A development that would reduce its extent to the southern part of the site and would keep the same "dry" working conditions (i.e. excavation to not reach the groundwater table), would remove all impacts, because no activities would interact with the hydrological and hydrogeological pathways to Ebblake Bog. The exact boundary delineation between the northern and southern part will depend on outcome of the additional*	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere,	**YES**

[14] EX38 - Technical Memorandum – Purple Haze Independent Review – Jacobs (3 July 2025) – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/minerals-waste-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library

		investigations (i.e. understanding generated on "surface water runoff zones" and additional ground investigations), but would approximatively correlate with the upper most limit of the southern mire feeding into Ebblake Bog"	land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Proposed Mitigation Measures</u>** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Fuel and chemicals to be stored in a secure bunded area. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	

	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. Indications are that Purple Haze shares a secondary aquifer in common with the SAC. There is, therefore, potential for hydrological impacts to occur. An element of uncertainty remains as the hydrological connectivity between the sites and the SAC is unknown. The maintenance of an appropriate hydrological regime is required to maintain the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC. A minor stream runs towards the SAC from the northern end of Purple Haze and therefore it is likely that extraction has potential to impact on the hydrological regime. Recent specialist advice on hydrology at Purple Haze, commissioned by Hampshire County Council[15], has concluded that "*Hydrological and hydrogeological linkages between the proposed scheme and Ebblake Bog are only present in the northern part of the site. A development that would reduce its extent to the southern part of the site and would keep the same "dry" working conditions (i.e. excavation to not reach the groundwater table), would remove all impacts, because no activities would interact with the hydrological and hydrogeological pathways to Ebblake Bog. The exact boundary delineation between the northern and southern part will depend on*	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Mineral extraction not be undertaken within northern quadrant of the site, where run-off is conveyed naturally towards the Ebblake Bog SSSI, retaining greenfield conditions for ecological benefit and to safeguard the external water environment. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**

[15] EX38 - Technical Memorandum – Purple Haze Independent Review – Jacobs (3 July 2025) – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/minerals-waste-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library

		outcome of the additional investigations (i.e. understanding generated on "surface water runoff zones" and additional ground investigations), but would approximatively correlate with the upper most limit of the southern mire feeding into Ebblake Bog"		
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SAC qualifying species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard, principally from development related traffic emissions from the adjacent B3081. In addition, operational traffic could come within 200m of the Dorset Heaths SAC on the A31. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[16].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Provision of a range of ages in woodland and heathland habitat establishment within the restoration areas to deliver structural diversity. • Heathland habitat creation Year 1 onwards. • Maintenance of open heathland on the site throughout phasing. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species. • Habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of noise ameliorating bunding, utilising site overburden.	

[16] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			• A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Recreation related impacts Recreation can be displaced on to areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	Various studies have found that public access to lowland heathland has led to an increase in wildfires, damaging recreational uses, the introduction of incompatible plants and animals, loss of vegetation and soil erosion and disturbance by humans and their pets amongst other factors have an adverse effects on the heathland ecology. Based on the proximity of the SAC and the presence of a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, there is the potential of impact on the SAC from recreational displacement. The Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework 2020-2025 Supplementary Planning Document (Dorset Council, 2020) provides a useful guide to types of impacts upon heathland sites.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Safeguard Public Rights of Way throughout operations, where possible. • Install bunds around the Plant Site and active Phases to reduce the negative impacts on recreational users by minimising visual and acoustic impacts. • Improve access infrastructure for routes that take displaced recreational users away from International sites. • Include recreational access in the Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Ditches and planting used to persuade recreational users to keep to designated paths. • Installation of interpretation boards to encourage site users to keep dogs on leads. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. This would include Recreation Use studies undertaken prior to planning application submission to inform detailed mitigation.	**YES**
Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	**Removal of supporting habitat**	There is the potential for the site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory	**YES**

• A224(B) *Caprimulgus europaeus*: European nightjar • A246(B) *Lullula arborea*: Woodlark • A302(B) *Sylvia undata*: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) *Circus cyaneus*: Hen harrier • A098(NB) *Falco columbarius*: Merlin *Purple Haze (NFD03) is 0.21 km from the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*	New/extended minerals and waste sites can lead to loss of, or impact on, habitat that provides functional support to International sites, such as grassland that provides roosting and foraging sites for qualifying bird species.	importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity. There is potential for Nightjar make use of heathland habitats within the SPA and Ringwood Forest (which includes the proposed Development site)[17]. In addition, it is possible that birds with territories within the SPA may use the proposed allocation or immediate vicinity for site for foraging/nesting including Dartford Warbler, Hobby and Woodlark. Wintering Hen Harrier and Merlin were not recorded and are considered unlikely to use this particular area[18].	measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** • Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. • ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. • Restoration must include habitats **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks **including those set out in the Forest Plan***. • **A d**~~D~~ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*.	

[17] Ecology Chapter – Purple Haze Environmental Impact Assessment (Ecology by Design Ltd) February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

[18] 'Shadow' Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment February 2023 (Ecology by design) - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

			• Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents. • Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*. • Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths. • Recreational displacement must be carefully managed **recognising existing informal access**. Management arrangements to **legally** secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*****. • Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species. • Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site. • Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*. • **Specialist** ~~S~~soil handling, management**,** and monitoring is required **to ensure restoration to heathland habitats**. ~~Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.~~ • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed. • Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydro~~geo~~logical/Hydrogeological Assessment is required **to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed**. • **Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required*.** • **On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.** *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. **Additional Potential Mitigation Measures and Outcomes**	

			• Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Provision of a range of ages in woodland and heathland habitat establishment within the restoration areas to deliver structural diversity. • Heathland habitat creation Year 1 onwards. • Maintenance of open heathland on the site throughout phasing. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species. • Habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. **<u>Potential Outcomes</u>** • Potential to increase opportunities for the breeding and wintering bird assemblages of the Ringwood Forest & Home Wood SINC, which may have a positive impact on the Dorset Heathlands SPA, post-restoration, due to the creation and maintenance of well-connected heathland habitats. • Appropriate restoration would increase the quantity and quality of edge habitat, creation of heathland habitat of high value to a diverse assemblage of invertebrate prey.	
	Noise; dust; lighting; vibration Noise and vibration effects can be caused by activities associated with the operation of machinery and / or extra traffic movements to and from the facility. Dust deposition on ground and water	The qualifying features could be vulnerable to the effects of noise, dust, light pollution and vibration at this proximity.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause significant adverse noise, dust, lighting, vibration…'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions.	**YES**

	from operational activities can lead to contamination at nearby International sites. Light pollution can be caused by artificial lighting on site as well as vehicle traffic movements to and from and within the site.		**Dust:** Dust suppression will be controlled by a specific **planning condition** imposed on any planning permission. Where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a D**ust Assessment Study**, which should be undertaken by a competent person/organisation with acknowledged experience of undertaking this type of work[19]. The results of a dust and air quality assessment at Purple Haze[20] conclude that for all receptors including off-site designated sites, the magnitude of dust effect from Purple Haze will be negligible. It can therefore be summarised[21] that there would not be significant impacts at offsite receptors from disamenity dust[22] associated with the proposed development. This assessment assumes that standard dust suppression mitigation measures are in place including: seeding[23] and maintaining soil storage bunds, minimising working of material in very dry or windy conditions, reducing drop heights at material transfer points, mobile plant using upward or sideways exhausts to avoid dust generation, using designated haul roads, adopting vehicle speed limits (maximum 10mph), using sheeting and wind boards on conveyors, shrouding during mineral processing (if required), and using water sprays or wetting down with a bowser if wind-blow is occurring. **Noise:** Where noise has the potential to affect the integrity of an International site, a noise assessment can be required as part of a planning proposal and **planning conditions** would be imposed to assess and monitor levels, and provide necessary mitigation. For the current Purple Haze planning application, the maximum sound power level of plant at the site would be 110dB at source (processing plant) which	

[19] Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 27-023-20140306 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#Dust-emissions

[20] Dust and Air Quality Assessment – Purple Haze (DustScanAQ) December 2020 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

[21] 'Shadow' Habitats Regulations Assessment and Appropriate Assessment February 2023 (Ecology by design) - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

[22] 'Disamenity dust' or nuisance dust is associated with annoyance, but visible dust could also have detrimental impacts to habitats and wildlife for example by causing siltation of waterbodies or smothering vegetation.

[23] Bunds could be seeded with a meadow seed mix typical of the species composition of the site.

			attenuates to 68dB $L_{Aeq,T}$[24] at 50m from the source[25]. Research (primarily conducted on waterfowl) indicates that birds typically exhibit a flight response at noise levels exceeding 84dB, while at levels below 55dB (c. 200m from the noisiest plant) there is no effect (Cutts & Allan, 1999). Activity will not have disturbance effects on birds if the maximum noise level (at the bird) is below 70dB (Cutts et al, 2009) which is achieved for the nosiest plant at 40m. The noise assessment concluded that "*The calculated site noise levels, with embedded mitigation measures, comply with the suggested site noise limits at all of the noise sensitive receptors considered. The calculated site noise levels due to temporary operations also comply with the suggested site noise limit for temporary operations at the noise sensitive receptors*." **Lighting:** The potential for lighting impacts on International sites can be avoided/mitigated through the imposition of **planning conditions** to limit hours of operation, specify types and extent of lighting used and use of screening, to reduce light pollution. **Vibration:** The typical plant that would be employed for the intended operations at Purple Haze is unlikely to generate significant levels of vibration[26]. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Incorporation of noise ameliorating bunding, utilising site overburden. • Provision of a generous stand-off buffer zone around the site perimeter between the outer edge of bunding and the site boundary • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • External lighting could be limited to the Plant Site and access from the B3081 to ensure a safe working environment during poor lighting conditions, principally envisaged at the start and end of the working day during the winter months. Apart from individual lighting on plant machinery (loading shovel,	

[24] The $L_{Aeq,T}$ is the 'A'-weighted equivalent continuous sound pressure level which is a notional steady level which has the same acoustic energy as the actual fluctuating noise over the same time period T. The $L_{Aeq,T}$ unit is dominated by higher noise levels, for example, the $L_{Aeq,T}$ average of two equal time periods at, for example, 70 dB(A) and 50 dB(A) is not 60 dB(A) but 67 dB(A). The L_{Aeq}, is the chosen unit of BS 7445-1:2003 "Description and Measurement of Environmental noise". The calculated levels take attenuation due to distance into account only; there are no allowances for attenuation due to screening or soft ground therefore these values are a worst-case scenario which will not be realised.

[25] Purple Haze, Ringwood – Proposed Sand and Gravel Quarry – Noise Assessment (WBM Acoustic Consultants) October 2020 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

[26] Purple Haze, Ringwood – Proposed Sand and Gravel Quarry (WBM Acoustic Consultants) October 2020 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

			excavator, etc), the excavation and restoration operations should not be lit and operations would stop when there is insufficient light. This would protect sensitive features such as nesting birds and foraging bats. Any lighting used onsite should comply with appropriate British Standards to minimise sky glow and light spill, using LED light sources where possible to avoid ultraviolet and infrared output affecting wildlife. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Water pollution Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. Indications are that Purple Haze shares a secondary aquifer in common with the SPA/Ramsar. There is, therefore, potential for hydrological impacts to occur. An element of uncertainty remains as the hydrological connectivity between the sites and the SPA/Ramsar is unknown. A minor stream runs towards the SPA/Ramsar from the northern end of Purple Haze and therefore it is likely that extraction has potential to impact on the hydrological regime. Recent specialist advice on hydrology at Purple Haze, commissioned by Hampshire County Council[27], has concluded that "*Hydrological and hydrogeological linkages between the proposed scheme and Ebblake Bog are only present in the northern part of the site. A development that would reduce its extent to the southern part of the site and would keep the same "dry" working conditions (i.e.*	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing	**YES**

[27] EX38 - Technical Memorandum – Purple Haze Independent Review – Jacobs (3 July 2025) – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/minerals-waste-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library

		excavation to not reach the groundwater table), would remove all impacts, because no activities would interact with the hydrological and hydrogeological pathways to Ebblake Bog. The exact boundary delineation between the northern and southern part will depend on outcome of the additional investigations (i.e. understanding generated on "surface water runoff zones" and additional ground investigations), but would approximatively correlate with the upper most limit of the southern mire feeding into Ebblake Bog"	development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Proposed Mitigation Measures</u>** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Fuel and chemicals to be stored in a secure bunded area. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. . Recent specialist advice on hydrology at Purple Haze, commissioned by Hampshire	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere,	**YES**

	can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	County Council[28], has concluded that "*Hydrological and hydrogeological linkages between the proposed scheme and Ebblake Bog are only present in the northern part of the site. A development that would reduce its extent to the southern part of the site and would keep the same "dry" working conditions (i.e. excavation to not reach the groundwater table), would remove all impacts, because no activities would interact with the hydrological and hydrogeological pathways to Ebblake Bog. The exact boundary delineation between the northern and southern part will depend on outcome of the additional investigations (i.e. understanding generated on "surface water runoff zones" and additional ground investigations), but would approximatively correlate with the upper most limit of the southern mire feeding into Ebblake Bog"*	land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Mineral extraction not be undertaken within northern quadrant of the site, where run-off is conveyed naturally towards the Ebblake Bog SSSI, retaining greenfield conditions for ecological benefit and to safeguard the external water environment. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard, principally from development related traffic emissions from the adjacent B3081. In addition, operational traffic could come within 200m of	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']*	**YES**

[28] EX38 - Technical Memorandum – Purple Haze Independent Review – Jacobs (3 July 2025) – https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/minerals-waste-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation/examination-library

	associated vehicle movements.	the Dorset Heathlands SPA on the A31. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[29].**	**Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Provision of a range of ages in woodland and heathland habitat establishment within the restoration areas to deliver structural diversity. • Heathland habitat creation Year 1 onwards. • Maintenance of open heathland on the site throughout phasing. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species. • Habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of bunding around operational phases, utilising site overburden. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Recreation related impacts Recreation can be displaced on to	Various studies have found that public access to lowland heathland has led to an increase in wildfires, damaging recreational uses, the introduction of incompatible plants	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the	**YES**

[29] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

	areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	and animals, loss of vegetation and soil erosion and disturbance by humans and their pets amongst other factors have an adverse effects on the heathland ecology. Based on the proximity of the SPA/Ramsar and the presence of a bridleway to the north west boundary of the site, there is the potential of impact on the SPA/Ramsar from recreational displacement. The Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework 2020-2025 Supplementary Planning Document (Dorset Council, 2020) provides a useful guide to types of impacts upon heathland sites.	character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Safeguard Public Rights of Way throughout operations, where possible. • Install bunds around the Plant Site and active Phases to reduce the negative impacts on recreational users by minimising visual and acoustic impacts. • Improve access infrastructure for routes that take displaced recreational users away from International sites. • Include recreational access in the Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Ditches and planting used to persuade recreational users to keep to designated paths. • Installation of interpretation boards to encourage site users to keep dogs on leads. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. This would include Recreation Use studies undertaken prior to planning application submission to inform detailed mitigation.	
River Avon SAC • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*	**Water pollution** Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. However, a recent Hydrological Impact Assessment[30] has concluded that "*All identified potential impacts have been assessed as being of 'Negligible' magnitude with a significance of 'Minor', therefore no mitigation measures are proposed. However, continued groundwater monitoring and adherence to industry best practice pollution prevention measures is advised to further*	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant	**YES**

[30] Hydrological Impact Assessment – Purple Haze Quarry (hafrenwater environmental water management) February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

• 1095 Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* • 1096 Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri* • 1106 Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* • 1163 Bullhead *Cottus gobio* *Purple Haze (NFD03) is 1.26 km from the River Avon SAC*	also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	*reduce the magnitude and significance of risks*." In addition – "*No significant change is anticipated in groundwater levels or flow direction, however it is advised to continue the existing monthly groundwater level monitoring to further increase the understanding of the local groundwater regime*."	adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include:	

			• **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** • Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. • ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. • Restoration must include habitat~~s~~ **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks **including those set out in the Forest Plan***. • **A d**~~D~~ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents. • Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*. • Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths. • Recreational displacement must be carefully managed **recognising existing informal access**. Management arrangements to **legally** secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*****. • Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species. • Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site. • Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*. • **Specialist** ~~S~~**s**oil handling, management**,** and monitoring is required **to ensure restoration to heathland habitats**. ~~Importation of material as part of the~~	

			~~restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.~~ • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed. • Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydro~~geo~~logical/Hydrogeological Assessment is required **to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed**. • **Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required*.** • **On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.** *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Proposed Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Fuel and chemicals will be stored in a secure bunded area. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	

	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. However, a recent Hydrological Impact Assessment[31] has concluded that "*All identified potential impacts have been assessed as being of 'Negligible' magnitude with a significance of 'Minor', therefore no mitigation measures are proposed. However, continued groundwater monitoring and adherence to industry best practice pollution prevention measures is advised to further reduce the magnitude and significance of risks*." In addition – "*No significant change is anticipated in groundwater levels or flow direction, however it is advised to continue the existing monthly groundwater level monitoring to further increase the understanding of the local groundwater regime*."	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Proposed Mitigation Measures</u>** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**
	Air quality / Traffic	Based on the proximity of the main site transport route to the SAC, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above)	**YES**

[31] Hydrological Impact Assessment – Purple Haze Quarry (hafrenwater environmental water management) February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

	Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	**This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[32].**	**Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species. • Habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of bunding around operational phases, utilising site overburden. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar	**Water pollution**	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above)	**YES**

[32] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

• A037(NB) *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*: Bewick swan • A051(NB) *Anas strepera*: Gadwall *Purple Haze (NFD03) is 1.33 km from the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar*	Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	from a range of pollution sources. . However, a recent Hydrological Impact Assessment[33] has concluded that "*All identified potential impacts have been assessed as being of 'Negligible' magnitude with a significance of 'Minor', therefore no mitigation measures are proposed. However, continued groundwater monitoring and adherence to industry best practice pollution prevention measures is advised to further reduce the magnitude and significance of risks*." In addition – "*No significant change is anticipated in groundwater levels or flow direction, however it is advised to continue the existing monthly groundwater level monitoring to further increase the understanding of the local groundwater regime*."	**Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]*	

[33] Hydrological Impact Assessment – Purple Haze Quarry (hafrenwater environmental water management) February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

			Development Considerations for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** • Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. • ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. • Restoration must include habitat~~s~~ **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks **including those set out in the Forest Plan***. • **A d**~~D~~ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents. • Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*. • Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths. • Recreational displacement must be carefully managed **recognising existing informal access**. Management arrangements to **legally** secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*****. • Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species.	

			• Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site. • Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*. • **Specialist** ~~S~~**s**oil handling, management**,** and monitoring is required **to ensure restoration to heathland habitats**. ~~Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.~~ • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed. • Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydro~~geo~~logical/Hydrogeological Assessment is required **to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed**. • **Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required*.** • **On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.** *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Proposed Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway.	

			• Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Fuel and chemicals will be stored in a secure bunded area. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. However, a recent Hydrological Impact Assessment[34] has concluded that "*All identified potential impacts have been assessed as being of 'Negligible' magnitude with a significance of 'Minor', therefore no mitigation measures are proposed. However, continued groundwater monitoring and adherence to industry best practice pollution prevention measures is advised to further reduce the magnitude and significance of risks*." In addition – "*No significant change is anticipated in groundwater levels or flow direction, however it is advised to continue the existing monthly groundwater level monitoring to further increase the understanding of the local groundwater regime*."	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water management** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Proposed Mitigation Measures</u>** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key hydrological areas, including the potential for limiting or avoiding extraction in the northern part of the site, to avoid hydrological and water quality effects on Ebblake Bog SSSI. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation.	**YES**

[34] Hydrological Impact Assessment – Purple Haze Quarry (hafrenwater environmental water management) February 2023 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/21/10459

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the proximity of the main site transport route to the SPA/Ramsar, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[35].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key heathland and hydrological areas. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Targeted pre-extraction conifer clearance within the extraction and restoration area to provide early habitat enhancement, increasing foraging and breeding areas for important bird species. • Habitat creation and enhancement targeted at Conservation/Network Objectives to improve the conservation status of the International site. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of bunding around operational phases, utilising site overburden. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation.	**YES**

[35] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
New Forest SAC • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion* • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*)	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Operational traffic could cross the New Forest SAC on the A31. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[36].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** • Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. • ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. • Restoration must include habitat~~s~~ **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within	**YES**

[36] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

• 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and Fraxinus excelsior (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus • 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus *Purple Haze (NFD03) is 4.2 km from the New Forest SAC*			the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks **including those set out in the Forest Plan***. • **A d**~~D~~ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents. • Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*. • Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths. • Recreational displacement must be carefully managed **recognising existing informal access**. Management arrangements to **legally** secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*****. • Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species. • Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site. • Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*. • **Specialist** ~~S~~**s**oil handling, management**,** and monitoring is required **to ensure restoration to heathland habitats**. ~~Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.~~ • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed. • Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydro~~geo~~logical/Hydrogeological Assessment is required **to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed**. • **Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required*.** • **On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.** *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.')* **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions.	

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
New Forest SPA/Ramsar • A072(B) *Pernis apivorus*: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) *Circus cyaneus*: Hen harrier • A099(B) *Falco subbuteo*: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) *Caprimulgus europaeus*: European nightjar • A246(B) *Lullula arborea*: Woodlark • A302(B) *Sylvia undata*: Dartford warbler • A314(B) *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*: Wood warbler *Purple Haze (NFD03) is 4.23 km from the New Forest SAC*	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Operational traffic could cross The New Forest SPA/Ramsar on the A31. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[37].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity of** the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Ramsar, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar, and the River Avon SAC (and the New Forest SAC/SPA/Ramsar in relation to recreational displacement)*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging, and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological/hydrogeological ~~assessment~~**, hydrochemical and ecohydrological assessments** ~~is~~ **are** required to ~~consider~~ **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars and SSSIs**.** ~~, including~~ **This includes** the issue of nutrient enrichment, ~~and including~~ the protection of the water quality and recharge of the underlying aquifer, groundwater and surface water and safeguard**ing** the **hydrological/**ecohydrological regimes of Ebblake Bog and Moors River **System** Sites of Special Scientific Interest **potentially through the limiting or exclusion of extraction in the north of the site*** • Protection of populations and conservation status of rare and notable species including Smooth Snake, Sand Lizard and Coral Necklace*. • ~~The~~ **Mitigate the** impact on Ringwood Forest and Home Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation**, ensuring that temporary and long-term impacts to habitats and habitat connectivity are compensated, if required**. • Restoration must include habitat~~s~~ **creation** to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** ~~expand~~ **expansion of** those within	**YES**

[37] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			the designated sites and relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks **including those set out in the Forest Plan***. • **A d**~~D~~ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Protection and enhancement of the amenity and users of the Moors Valley Country Park and other local residents. • Maintenance and management of levels of permissive access and recreational use of the Moors Valley Country Park via the B3081*. • Protection of the nearby cycle paths, bridleways, and footpaths. • Recreational displacement must be carefully managed **recognising existing informal access**. Management arrangements to **legally** secure short and long term objectives for amenity and biodiversity including heathland, woodland, acid grassland and protected species*****. • Associated legal agreements must ensure no further irreversible habitat loss or risk to the conservation status of species. • Phasing programme and working to protect the amenity of local residents and permissive access to the site. • Protection of the amenity and well-being of Verwood residents, other residents in the vicinity and local businesses. Exclusion from extraction and buffer of the northern end of the site to protect the amenity of local residents*. • **Specialist** ~~S~~**s**oil handling, management**,** and monitoring is required **to ensure restoration to heathland habitats**. ~~Importation of material as part of the restoration would need appropriate supporting investigations and risk assessment.~~ • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • A Routeing Agreement is required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) will be along the B3081, which is a suitable route for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 1.4 miles south from the site. A new priority junction will be required to the B3801 to ensure provision for people walking, cycling and horse-riding and the impact on peak flows is managed. • Traffic issues including cumulative impact with other mineral and waste operations and the protection of Verwood from minerals traffic. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydro~~geo~~logical/Hydrogeological Assessment is required **to ensure that any impacts on water quantity and quality are considered and mitigated where needed**. • **Construction and Operational Surface Water Management Plans are required*.** • **On-site water use should be sourced from boreholes in the south of the site or from a mains water supply*.** *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.')* **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions.	

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	

Table A1.2: Midgham Farm (NFD04)

Elements of the following text and the Development Considerations in the table incorporate the proposed Main Modifications (MMs). Text that has been added is **bold and underlined** and text that is deleted ~~is struck through~~.

Total mineral resource: up to ~~4.2~~**3.6** million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel (3.0 million tonnes during Plan period), from **2026**~~+~~.

Restoration to agriculture at the existing levels using imported inert materials, including nature conservation and increased permissive access.

The Midgham Farm site has sufficient size and capacity to allow for the implementation of listed mitigation and other measures and remain economically viable.

Midgham Farm is currently subject to a planning application (planning application number – 25/10023) for sand and gravel extraction.

International sites potentially affected and qualifying features	Potential impacts identified at Screening stage	Could the development have an adverse effect on any International site integrity either alone or in combination with other plans or projects?	Mitigation / measures	If mitigation / measures are implemented, can adverse effects on the International site from the Plan Partial Update be ruled out?
Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar • A037(NB) *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*: Bewick swan • A051(NB) *Anas strepera*: Gadwall *Midgham Farm (NFD04) is 0.53 km from the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar*	**Removal of supporting habitat** New/extended minerals and waste sites can lead to loss of, or impact on, habitat that provides functional support to International sites, such as grassland that provides roosting and foraging sites for qualifying bird species.	Based on the distance of the SPA/Ramsar form the proposed site and its land management, the site may provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species. Further surveys will be required to determine the level of importance of this habitat for the qualifying feature species of birds, especially in combination with other sites in the vicinity.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.**	**YES**

			• ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological**/hydrogeological** assessment**s** ~~is~~ **are** required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars**,** and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • Buffering of the offsite woodland**, with particular focus on those areas of Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland,** ~~are~~**is** required. • Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary. • Restoration proposals will need to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** water quality and quantity of the River Avon **and Christchurch Harbour SSSI***. • A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary. • Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Restoration should include no large open water bodies, for to landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity. • The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. • A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road**, in liaison with Dorset Council,** and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction. • A Transport Assessment is required. This should ~~consider~~ **assess** the **suitability of the route,** cumulative traffic impacts taking into account **committed developments which would impact the route and** that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove (due to the lack of footpath). • A Routeing Agreement ~~is~~**may be** required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining ~~briefly~~ the B3081 **at Bakers Hanging** to its junction with the A31. ~~Both Harbridge Drove and the~~	

			~~B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.~~ • Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment **is** required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key habitat and hydrological areas. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Provision of a range of ages in vegetation establishment within the restoration areas to deliver structural diversity. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • A focus on Conservation/Network Objectives in relation to site restoration, should the site be shown to provide functionally linked land for the SPA. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Noise; dust; lighting; vibration Noise and vibration effects can be caused by activities associated with the operation of machinery and / or extra traffic	The qualifying features could be vulnerable to the effects of noise, dust, light pollution and vibration at this proximity. However, the typical plant that would be employed for the intended operations at Midgham Farm is unlikely to generate significant detrimental levels of vibration.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause significant adverse noise, dust, lighting, vibration…'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations**	**YES**

	movements to and from the facility. Dust deposition on ground and water from operational activities can lead to contamination at nearby International sites. Light pollution can be caused by artificial lighting on site as well as vehicle traffic movements to and from and within the site.		(see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Dust:** • **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. • Dust suppression will be controlled by a specific **planning condition** imposed on any planning permission. • Where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a D**ust Assessment Study**, which should be undertaken by a competent person/organisation with acknowledged experience of undertaking this type of work.[38] **Noise:** • Where noise has the potential to affect the integrity of an International site, a noise assessment can be required as part of a planning proposal and **planning conditions** would be imposed to assess and monitor levels, and provide necessary mitigation. **Lighting:** • The potential for lighting impacts on International sites can be avoided/mitigated through the imposition of **planning conditions** to limit hours of operation, specify types and extent of lighting used and use of screening, to reduce light pollution. **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Incorporation of noise ameliorating bunding, utilising site overburden. • Provision of a generous stand-off buffer zone around the site perimeter between the outer edge of bunding and the site boundary • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • External lighting could be limited to the Plant Site and site access to ensure a safe working environment during poor lighting conditions, principally envisaged at the start and end of the working day during the winter months. Apart from individual lighting on plant machinery (loading shovel, excavator, etc), the excavation and restoration operations should not be lit and operations would stop when there is insufficient light. This would protect sensitive features such as nesting birds and foraging bats. Any lighting used onsite should comply with appropriate British Standards to minimise sky glow and light spill, using LED light sources where possible to avoid ultraviolet and infrared output affecting wildlife.	

[38] Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 27-023-20140306 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#Dust-emissions

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Water pollution Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. Topographical and drainage mapping indicates that there is likely to be hydrological connectivity between the site allocation and the SPA/Ramsar.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water management** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards.	**YES**

			[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs] **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Fuel and chemicals to be stored in a secure bunded area. Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. Topographical and drainage mapping indicates that there is likely to be hydrological connectivity between the allocated site and the SPA/Ramsar.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water management** (see text above) **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Avoidance of sensitive hydrological features within the red line boundary (the site is large and only a proportion of the site would be developed). • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase.	**YES**

	changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.		Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[39].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Avoidance of sensitive features within the red line boundary, including key habitat and hydrological areas. • Maintenance of an undeveloped buffers with enhanced screening vegetation within the red line boundary. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Incorporation of bunding around operational phases, utilising site overburden. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Provision of a range of ages in vegetation establishment within the restoration areas to deliver structural diversity. • Creation and maintenance of corridors for wildlife. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal.	**YES**

[39] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			• Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • A focus on Conservation/Network Objectives in relation to site restoration, should the site be shown to provide functionally linked land. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Recreation related impacts Recreation can be displaced on to areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	Based on the distance of the site from the SPA/Ramsar and the fact that a PRoW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Safeguard Public Rights of Way throughout operations, where possible. • Install bunds around the Plant Site and active Phases to reduce the negative impacts on recreational users by minimising visual and acoustic impacts. • Improve access infrastructure for routes that take displaced recreational users away from International sites. • Include recreational access in the Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Ditches and planting used to persuade recreational users to keep to designated paths. • Installation of interpretation boards to encourage site users to keep dogs on leads. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**
River Avon SAC • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and	**Water pollution** Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects,	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. Topographical and drainage mapping indicates that there is likely to be hydrological connectivity between the site allocation and the SAC.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally*	**YES**

Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana* • 1095 Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* • 1096 Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri* • 1106 Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* • 1163 Bullhead *Cottus gobio* *Midgham Farm (NFD04) is 0.53 km from the River Avon SAC*	eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).		*designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 8: Water management** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]*	

			Development Considerations for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological**/hydrogeological** assessment**s** ~~is~~ **are** required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars**,** and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • Buffering of the offsite woodland**, with particular focus on those areas of Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland,** ~~are~~**is** required. • Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary. • Restoration proposals will need to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** water quality and quantity of the River Avon **and Christchurch Harbour SSSI***. • A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary. • Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Restoration should include no large open water bodies, for to landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity. • The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. • A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road**, in liaison with Dorset Council,** and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction.	

			• A Transport Assessment is required. This should ~~consider~~ **assess** the **suitability of the route,** cumulative traffic impacts taking into account **committed developments which would impact the route and** that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove (due to the lack of footpath). • A Routeing Agreement ~~is~~**may be** required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining ~~briefly~~ the B3081 **at Bakers Hanging** to its junction with the A31. ~~Both Harbridge Drove and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.~~ • Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment **is** required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Surface water run-off from the Plant Area to be directed to a sump to soakaway. • Process minerals at the site using self-contained plant which re-circulates water, avoiding the need for settlement lagoons and no requirement to discharge water off-site. • Fuel and chemicals to be stored in a secure bunded area. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. Topographical and drainage mapping indicate that there is likely to be hydrological	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water management** (see text above)	**YES**

	Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	connectivity between the allocated site and the SAC.	**Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Avoidance of sensitive hydrological features within the red line boundary (the site is large and only a proportion of the site would be developed). • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the proximity of the main transport route, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[40].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**
	Recreation related impacts	Based on the distance of the site from the SAC and the fact that a	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above)	**YES**

[40] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

	Recreation can be displaced on to areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	PRoW crosses the site, there is the potential of a significant effect from recreational displacement.	**Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Safeguard Public Rights of Way throughout operations, where possible. • Install bunds around the Plant Site and active Phases to reduce the negative impacts on recreational users by minimising visual and acoustic impacts. • Improve access infrastructure for routes that take displaced recreational users away from International sites. • Include recreational access in the Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Ditches and planting used to persuade recreational users to keep to designated paths. • Installation of interpretation boards to encourage site users to keep dogs on leads. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
Dorset Heaths SAC • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* • 4030 European dry heaths • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion • 6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)	**Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology** Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. However, topographical and drainage mapping indicate that there is unlikely to be hydrological connectivity between the allocated site and the SAC.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 8: Water management** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources,	**YES**

• 7210 Calcareous fens with Cladium mariscus and species of the *Caricion davallianae** • 7230 Alkaline fens • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains • 1044 Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale* • 1166 Great crested newt *Triturus cristatus* *Midgham Farm (NFD04) is* 1.79 km from the Dorset Heaths SAC	fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.		he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **<u>The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.</u>** • ~~Protection~~ **<u>Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity</u>** of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*.	

			• ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological**/hydrogeological** assessment**s** ~~is~~ **are** required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars**,** and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • Buffering of the offsite woodland**, with particular focus on those areas of Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland,** ~~are~~**is** required. • Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary. • Restoration proposals will need to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** water quality and quantity of the River Avon **and Christchurch Harbour SSSI***. • A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary. • Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*. • Restoration should include no large open water bodies, for to landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity. • The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. • A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road**, in liaison with Dorset Council,** and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction. • A Transport Assessment is required. This should ~~consider~~ **assess** the **suitability of the route,** cumulative traffic impacts taking into account **committed developments which would impact the route and** that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove (due to the lack of footpath). • A Routeing Agreement ~~is~~**may be** required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining ~~briefly~~ the B3081 **at Bakers Hanging** to its junction with the A31. ~~Both Harbridge Drove and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.~~	

			• Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment **is** required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive hydrological features within the red line boundary (the site is large and only a proportion of the site would be developed). • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the proximity of the main transport route, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[41].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**

[41] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar • A224(B) *Caprimulgus europaeus*: European nightjar • A246(B) *Lullula arborea*: Woodlark • A302(B) *Sylvia undata*: Dartford warbler • A082(NB) *Circus cyaneus*: Hen harrier • A098(NB) *Falco columbarius*: Merlin *Midgham Farm (NFD04) is* 1.79 km from the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar	**Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology** Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. However, topographical and drainage mapping indicate that there is unlikely to be hydrological connectivity between the allocated site and the SPA/Ramsar.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 8: Water management** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards.	**YES**

			[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs] **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • **The location of the site on the Hampshire/Dorset border and the need to consider the potential for impacts beyond the Plan boundary.** • ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar, River Avon SAC, Dorset Heaths SAC and the Dorset Heathlands SPA/Ramsar*. • ~~The~~ **Ensure no significant adverse** impact on the offsite roosting, foraging and breeding areas of the qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs/Ramsars, and on their functional linkage*. • ~~A~~ Hydrological**/hydrogeological** assessment**s** ~~is~~ **are** required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ nearby National Site Network sites, Ramsars**,** and SSSIs, including the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • Buffering of the offsite woodland**, with particular focus on those areas of Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland,** ~~are~~**is** required. • Pre-commencement planting and restoration proposals require phasing and development design to ensure connectivity is retained or replaced as a priority, most notably in the southern boundary. • Restoration proposals will need to **compensate for habitats lost from within the development footprint,** relate to the wider landscape and enhance ecological networks including provision of deciduous woodland along the boundaries of the site*. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** water quality and quantity of the River Avon **and Christchurch Harbour SSSI***. • A buffer is required in the north-west corner and western edge of the site to protect the amenity and well-being of Alderholt Village and any urban expansion. Buffers are also required to protect the adjacent residential properties along the site boundary. • Replacement of hedgerows, where removed, and additional native tree planting along Hillbury Road. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan and monitoring is required*.	

			• Restoration should include no large open water bodies, for to landscape and airport safeguarding reasons. However, small ponds may be acceptable to contribute towards biodiversity. • The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 3a and 3b). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. • A new priority junction will be required onto Hillbury Road**, in liaison with Dorset Council,** and a conveyor belt to cross Lomer Lane for the second phase of extraction. • A Transport Assessment is required. This should ~~consider~~ **assess** the **suitability of the route,** cumulative traffic impacts taking into account **committed developments which would impact the route and** that the site is a continuation of existing extraction operations at Bleak Hill which would cease prior to commencement at Midgham Farm. The safety of other road users (walkers, cyclists and horse riders) will also need to be considered on Hillbury Road and Harbridge Drove (due to the lack of footpath). • A Routeing Agreement ~~is~~**may be** required. Routeing to the SRN (A31) south along Hillbury Road/Harbridge Drove before joining ~~briefly~~ the B3081 **at Bakers Hanging** to its junction with the A31. ~~Both Harbridge Drove and the B3081 are suitable routes for HGV traffic. The SRN is located some 5.5 miles south from the site.~~ • Protection and enhancement of rights of way (Fordingbridge footpath 090/8a, Fordingbridge footpath 090/2, Fordingbridge footpath 090/3) and connectivity to the wider network. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Hydrogeological/Hydrological Assessment **is** required to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Avoidance of sensitive hydrological features within the red line boundary (the site is large and only a proportion of the site would be developed). • Work mineral above the water table with no requirement for dewatering across the site. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation.	

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the proximity of main transport route, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[42].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**
New Forest SAC • 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*) • 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea* • 4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix* • 4030 European dry heaths • 6410 Molinia meadows on	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Operational traffic could cross the New Forest SAC on the A31. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[43].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**

[42] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

[43] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*) • 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion* • 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with Ilex and sometimes also Taxus in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*) • 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beech forests • 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains • 91D0 Bog woodland* • 91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and Fraxinus excelsior (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)* • 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs • 7230 Alkaline fens • 1044 Southern damselfly Coenagrion mercuriale • 1083 Stag beetle Lucanus cervus • 1166 Great crested newt Triturus cristatus				

Midgham Farm (NFD04) is 1.95 km from the New Forest SAC				
New Forest SPA/Ramsar • A072(B) *Pernis apivorus*: European honey-buzzard • A082(NB) *Circus cyaneus*: Hen harrier • A099(B) *Falco subbuteo*: Eurasian hobby • A224(B) *Caprimulgus europaeus*: European nightjar • A246(B) *Lullula arborea*: Woodlark • A302(B) *Sylvia undata*: Dartford warbler • A314(B) *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*: Wood warbler *Purple Haze (NFD04) is 1.95 km from the New Forest SAC*	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Operational traffic could cross The New Forest SPA/Ramsar on the A31. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[44].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**

[44] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

Table A1.3: Hamble Airfield (EAL02)

Elements of the following text and the Development Considerations in the table incorporate the proposed Main Modifications (MMs). Text that has been added is **bold and underlined** and text that is deleted ~~is struck through~~.

Total mineral resource: 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from 202**5**~~4~~+.

Restoration to a combination of grazing, nature conservation, open space, public access and woodland.

Planning permission has been granted at appeal (application Ref. CS/22/92277) for the proposed extraction of sand and gravel at Hamble Airfield, subject to conditions.

International sites potentially affected and qualifying features	Potential impacts identified at Reg 19 Screening stage	Could the development have an adverse effect on any International site integrity either alone or in combination with other plans or projects?	Mitigation / measures	If mitigation / measures are implemented, can adverse effects on the International site from the Plan Partial Update be ruled out?
Solent Maritime SAC • 1130 Estuaries • 1320 Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritimae*) • 1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*) • 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide • 1150 Coastal lagoons	**Noise; dust; vibration** Noise and vibration effects can be caused by activities associated with the operation of machinery and / or extra traffic movements to and from the facility. Dust deposition on ground and water from operational activities can lead to contamination at nearby International sites.	The qualifying features could be vulnerable to the effects of noise, dust and vibration at this distance.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause significant adverse noise, dust, vibration'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*.	**YES**

• 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines • 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks • 1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand • 2120 "Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (""white dunes"")" • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana* *Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) is 0.29 km from the Solent Maritime SAC.*			Relevant Development Considerations include: • ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent Maritime SAC*. • A ~~H~~**h**ydrological assessment is required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ adjacent National Site Network, Ramsar site and SSSIs, especially with regards to any changes to freshwater flows into the Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar and the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. Mitigation and possible compensation **are** likely to be required. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** the Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest*. • Early habitat~~s creation through progressive restoration and/or edge~~ buffer zone~~s~~ **creation** is required and a range of suitable habitats as the site provides a network opportunity. This should include provision of woodland ~~(and wet woodland)~~ habitat linkages. • Protection of mature trees around the site boundary **including Priority and Ancient Woodland***. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan**, air quality assessment,** and monitoring ~~is~~**are** required*. • The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. • ~~Large~~ **Sufficient** areas for mitigation, either as buffer around site, a single large area, or several smaller areas should be provided. ~~This will need to tie in with the long-term aims for the site (housing development) and will need liaison with Local Planning Authority.~~ • Soil testing, handling and management is required including for the potential for associated impact on groundwater and to determine soil quality. If ~~PFAS~~ **contaminants** are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation. • Protection and enhancement of adjacent public rights of way (Footpath Hamble-le-Rice 103/1) and connectivity to the wider network. • **Assess,** ~~M~~**m**aintain**,** and manage ~~existing~~ informal recreational use of the site and provision of enhanced public recreational after-use*****. • Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity and well-being of local residents **and schools, taking into account their proximity and density and the Hamble River**. • Hydrological/~~H~~**h**ydrogeological Assessment is required to ensure protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water*. • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere.	

			• Protection of existing ~~sewer pipelines~~ **utilities within the site**. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Dust:** • **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. • Dust suppression will be controlled by a specific **planning condition** imposed on any planning permission. • Where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a D**ust Assessment Study**, which should be undertaken by a competent person/organisation with acknowledged experience of undertaking this type of work.[45] **Noise:** Where noise has the potential to effect the integrity of an International site, a noise assessment can be required as part of a planning proposal and **planning conditions** would be imposed to assess and monitor levels, and provide necessary mitigation. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Construction of earth bunds, from soils and overburden, around the perimeter of operational quarrying phases to screen the works and provide acoustic mitigation. The calculations undertaken for the noise assessment[46] have shown that due to the distances between the site and the SAC, the calculated site noise levels are no more than 4dB(A) above background noise levels at the nearest assessment location to the site. • Further conditions applied to control noise limits on any development. • Provision of a generous stand-off buffer zone around the site perimeter between the outer edge of bunding and the site boundary incorporating existing and newly created habitats, most notably retained and newly planted hedgerows along the eastern boundary which will contribute to further visual screening. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition.	

[45] Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 27-023-20140306 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#Dust-emissions

[46] Appendix 4.2 – Habitats Regulations Assessment – Hamble Airfield (LC Ecological Services) Updated October 2022 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2021/0787

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Water pollution Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources at this proximity. A recent hydrological assessment has confirmed that there are currently no surface water features within the footprint of the site and there are no surface water links from the site to the River Hamble.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards.	**YES**

			[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs] **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Process and treat foul water associated with the site offices and infrastructure at Peel Common, a Southern Water facility and Treatment Works (the development could result in increased nitrogen outputs to the SSW SPA/Ramsar and SDC SPA through the increase of foul water that Peel Common deals with, and the eventual discharge to sea via outfalls into the Solent waters, which can cause an increase in nutrient loading (nitrogen). However, current Natural England guidance on nitrogen neutrality advises local authorities that commercial development not providing overnight accommodation should not generally be required to deliver mitigation. This is to prevent 'double-counting' of waste water produced by residents living and working in the same region. • A small proportion of the water that will collect within constructed lagoons to be utilised for washing the mineral. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. Fuel and chemicals will be stored in a secure bunded area. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.29 km from the SAC, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. The qualifying features of the SAC are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations**	**YES**

	habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	A recent hydrological assessment[47] has confirmed that there are currently no surface water features within the footprint of the site and there are no surface water links from the site to the River Hamble. As the River Hamble is influenced by tidal input from the Solent and freshwater inputs from upstream, at this point it is not dependant on ground water to maintain flows. Following restoration, the permeability of any fill material used to restore the site may be lower than that of the sand and gravel reserve extracted and therefore infiltration rates across the site are expected to be lower.	(see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Provision of a detailed drainage scheme include attenuation ponds and conveyance structures to perimeter infiltration trenches. Thus, the majority of rainfall to the site would continue to infiltrate to ground, albeit at the perimeter of the site rather than within it. • During the operational phases, water collecting within the worked void to be pumped to other parts of the site where it can infiltrate to ground (volumes of water requiring to be pumped will be small). • A small proportion of the water that will collect within constructed lagoons to be utilised for washing the mineral. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Recreation related impacts Recreation can be displaced on to areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SAC. However, Ordnance Survey maps show that there is also a considerable local network of other public footpaths/rights of way and cycle paths to the immediate north and west of the site which run through areas of land that are a substantial distance from the coastline and it is very likely that these would also be utilised as an alternative.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Assess current recreational use of the site to provide a baseline. • Enable public commuting (on foot), recreation and dog walking activities on site throughout the duration of the operational phases and site restoration. Once quarrying is completed and the site restoration plan implemented, provide and retain a permissive footpath and a 'community access meadow' provided in the far north-east of the site with free public access as a recreational space, in perpetuity. • Provision of a permissive path of approximately 2km running from the south-east to north-west corners from early in the development, and along the western side upon restoration. It should be noted that there are no direct links	**YES**

[47] Appendix 4.2 – Habitats Regulations Assessment – Hamble Airfield (LC Ecological Services) Updated October 2022 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2021/0787

			from the site to the SPA/Ramsar via public rights of way, so therefore the redistribution of recreational activity to the eastern and northern fringes of the site will not increase the risk of locals accessing the River Hamble on foot as no direct links exist. • Undertake pre-app recreational surveys of the site and establish recreational monitoring during operational phases, both secured by planning condition. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Provision of long-term management plan for the whole site (for minimum post-restoration period of 30 years), secured through legal agreement, to ensure maintenance and management of footpath, open space provision and connectivity to wider footpath network, and long-term management of a community meadow. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. This would include Recreation Use studies undertaken prior to planning application submission to inform detailed mitigation.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. Traffic associated with the proposal would access the site via the B3397 (Hamble Lane). Some site traffic may cross the Solent Maritime SAC on the M27 east bound. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[48].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan.	**YES**

[48] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			• Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of bunding around phasing, utilising site overburden. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA • A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 *Sterna hirundo*; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 *Sternula albifrons*; Little tern (Breeding) *Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) is 0.30 km from the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA.*	**Removal of supporting habitat** New/extended minerals and waste sites can lead to loss of, or impact on, habitat that provides functional support to International sites, such as grassland that provides roosting and foraging sites for qualifying bird species.	The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA habitat for qualifying feature bird species, particularly breeding birds. The findings of the wintering bird surveys to date (Phase 2 wintering bird surveys undertaken on site in 2015/2016, 2017/2018 and 2021/2022) are in line with the current Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2020 which does not identify the site as being used by citation SPA/Ramsar species. The site is not therefore currently considered as functionally linked to the SPA. The closest tern colony is at Titchfield Haven which is located approximately 9.3km from the proposed site allocation Tern species are opportunistic feeders, and their diet consists predominantly of small fish and occasionally planktonic crustaceans and insects. Though they can forage for up to 37km from their nesting sites, the proposed site allocation area contains no habitat suitable for	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent Maritime SAC*. • A ~~H~~**h**ydrological assessment is required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ adjacent National Site Network, Ramsar site and SSSIs, especially with regards to any changes to freshwater flows into the Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar and the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. Mitigation and possible compensation **are** likely to be required. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** the Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest*.	**YES**

		nesting or foraging for tern species[49].	• Early habitats ~~creation through progressive~~ ~~restoration and/or edge~~ buffer zones ~~creation~~ is required and a range of suitable habitats as the site provides a network opportunity. This should include provision of woodland ~~(and wet woodland)~~ habitat linkages. • Protection of mature trees around the site boundary **including Priority and Ancient Woodland***. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan**, air quality assessment,** and monitoring ~~is~~**are** required*. • The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation. • ~~Large~~ **Sufficient** areas for mitigation, either as buffer around site, a single large area, or several smaller areas should be provided. ~~This will need to tie in with the long-term aims for the site (housing development) and will need liaison with Local Planning Authority.~~ • Soil testing, handling and management is required including for the potential for associated impact on groundwater and to determine soil quality. If ~~PFAS~~ **contaminants** are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation. • Protection and enhancement of adjacent public rights of way (Footpath Hamble-le-Rice 103/1) and connectivity to the wider network. • **Assess,** ~~M~~**m**aintain**,** and manage ~~existing~~ informal recreational use of the site and provision of enhanced public recreational after-use*****. • Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity and well-being of local residents **and schools, taking into account their proximity and density and the Hamble River**. • Hydrological/~~H~~**h**ydrogeological Assessment is required to ensure protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water*. • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Protection of existing ~~sewer pipelines~~ **utilities within the site**. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.')* ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • Provision, post-restoration, of appropriately managed additional greenspace of 60ha+that would enhance provision of habitat for overwintering birds, including permanent grassland and other relevant habitat types. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic.	

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			• Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Noise; dust; lighting; vibration Noise and vibration effects can be caused by activities associated with the operation of machinery and / or extra traffic movements to and from the facility. Dust deposition on ground and water from operational activities can lead to contamination at nearby International sites. Light pollution can be caused by artificial lighting on site as well as vehicle traffic movements to and from and within the site.	The qualifying features could be vulnerable to the effects of noise, dust, light pollution and vibration at this proximity. The University of Hull has produced a Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit[50] to inform estuarine planning and construction projects. The toolkit provides information on species' responses to varying noise levels and sources of visual disturbance. Overall, the toolkit concludes that noise levels below 50dB promoted a low-level response in most estuarine species covered in the toolkit. A low level of response is classed as one where there is unlikely to be an observable response to the noise, e.g. reduction in feeding, birds scanning for danger etc. It should be noted that an observable reaction in a bird species is not the same as an impact. A brief change in behaviour in response to a noise event will not necessarily have any impact on the individual(s) concerned. The toolkit suggests that the most sensitive species of wader will demonstrate	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** *(see text above)* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause significant adverse noise, dust, lighting, vibration…' *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Dust:** • **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. • Dust suppression will be controlled by a specific **planning condition** imposed on any planning permission. • Where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a D**ust Assessment Study**, which should be undertaken by a competent person/organisation with acknowledged experience of undertaking this type of work.[52] **Noise:** • Where noise has the potential to affect the integrity of an International site, a noise assessment can be required as part of a planning proposal and **planning conditions** would be imposed to assess and monitor levels, and provide necessary mitigation. **Lighting:**	**YES**

[50] Cutts, N., Hemingway, K. and Spencer, J., 2013, Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit Informing Estuarine Planning & Construction Projects [Version 3.2]. Institute of Estuarine & Coastal Studies (IECS) University of Hull.

[52] Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 27-023-20140306 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#Dust-emissions

		an alert response to certain forms of visual disturbance at ranges of approximately 300 metres. In certain circumstances (in countries where brent geese are a quarry species) brent geese have been recorded responding to disturbance stimuli at ranges of 350 metres. A recent survey[51] concluded that there are no breeding tern colonies within 1 kilometre of the site boundary, so noise and visual disturbance is not considered to be an issue for these species. Foraging terns range over wide distances and their use of the Hamble will vary temporally and spatially in response to a range of factors such as the state of the tide, presence of fish and season.	• The potential for lighting impacts on International sites can be avoided/mitigated through the imposition of **planning conditions** to limit hours of operation, specify types and extent of lighting used and use of screening, to reduce light pollution. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Construction of earth bunds, from soils and overburden, around the perimeter of operational quarrying phases to screen the works and provide acoustic mitigation. The calculations undertaken for the noise assessment have shown that due to the distances between the site and the SPA/Ramsar, the calculated site noise levels are no more than 4dB(A) above background noise levels at the nearest assessment location to the site. • Assess current recreational use of the site to provide a baseline. • Provision of a generous stand-off buffer zone around the site perimeter between the outer edge of bunding and the site boundary incorporating existing and newly created habitats, most notably retained and newly planted hedgerows along the eastern boundary which will contribute to further visual screening. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • External lighting could be limited to the Plant Site and access from the B3081 to ensure a safe working environment during poor lighting conditions, principally envisaged at the start and end of the working day during the winter months. Apart from individual lighting on plant machinery (loading shovel, excavator, etc), the excavation and restoration operations should not be lit and operations would stop when there is insufficient light. This would protect sensitive features such as nesting birds and foraging bats. Any lighting used onsite should comply with appropriate British Standards to minimise sky glow and light spill, using LED light sources where possible to avoid ultraviolet and infrared output affecting wildlife. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Water pollution Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental	The qualifying features of the SPA are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater	**YES**

[51] Appendix 4.2 – Habitats Regulations Assessment – Hamble Airfield (LC Ecological Services) Updated October 2022 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2021/0787

	impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	A recent hydrological assessment has confirmed that there are currently no surface water features within the footprint of the site and there are no surface water links from the site to the River Hamble.	source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Process and treat foul water associated with the site offices and infrastructure at Peel Common, a Southern Water facility and Treatment Works (the	

			development could result in increased nitrogen outputs to the SSW SPA/Ramsar and SDC SPA through the increase of foul water that Peel Common deals with, and the eventual discharge to sea via outfalls into the Solent waters, which can cause an increase in nutrient loading (nitrogen). However, current Natural England guidance on nitrogen neutrality advises local authorities that commercial development not providing overnight accommodation should not generally be required to deliver mitigation. This is to prevent 'double-counting' of waste water produced by residents living and working in the same region. • A small proportion of the water that will collect within constructed lagoons to be utilised for washing the mineral. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Fuel and chemicals will be stored in a secure bunded area. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.30 km from the SPA, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. The qualifying features of the SPA are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. A recent hydrological assessment has confirmed that there are currently no surface water features within the footprint of the site and there are no surface water links from the site to the River Hamble. As the River Hamble is influenced by tidal input from the Solent and freshwater inputs from upstream, at this point it is not dependant on ground water to maintain flows. Following restoration, the permeability of any fill material used to restore the site may be	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Provision of a detailed drainage scheme include attenuation ponds and conveyance structures to perimeter infiltration trenches. Thus, the majority of rainfall to the site would continue to infiltrate to ground, albeit at the perimeter of the site rather than within it. • During the operational phases, water collecting within the worked void to be pumped to other parts of the site where it can infiltrate to ground (volumes of water requiring to be pumped will be small).	**YES**

	chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	lower than that of the sand and gravel reserve extracted and therefore infiltration rates across the site are expected to be lower.	• A small proportion of the water that will collect within constructed lagoons to be utilised for washing the mineral. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard. Traffic associated with the proposal would access the site via the B3397 (Hamble Lane). Some site traffic may cross the Solent Maritime SAC on the M27 east bound. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[53].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of bunding around phasing, utilising site overburden. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation.	**YES**

[53] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Recreation related impacts Recreation can be displaced on to areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA. However, Ordnance Survey maps show that there is also a considerable local network of other public footpaths/rights of way and cycle paths to the immediate north and west of the site which run through areas of land that are a substantial distance from the coastline and it is very likely that these would also be utilised as an alternative. Access to the water's edge is highly unlikely to affect foraging terns. Both common and sandwich terns will forage in shallow water close to areas where there are high levels of human activity. This is apparent within the SSW SPA/Ramsar where common terns will fish pools alongside the seawall at Pennington and sandwich terns foraging along the shoreline of Studland Bay and Pool Harbour.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Assess current recreational use of the site to provide a baseline. • Enable public commuting (on foot), recreation and dog walking activities on site throughout the duration of the operational phases and site restoration. Once quarrying is completed and the site restoration plan implemented, provide and retain a permissive footpath and a 'community access meadow' provided in the far north-east of the site with free public access as a recreational space, in perpetuity. • Provision of a permissive path of approximately 2km running from the south-east to north-west corners from early in the development, and along the western side upon restoration. It should be noted that there are no direct links from the site to the SPA/Ramsar via public rights of way, so therefore the redistribution of recreational activity to the eastern and northern fringes of the site will not increase the risk of locals accessing the River Hamble on foot as no direct links exist. • Undertake pre-app recreational surveys of the site and establish recreational monitoring during operational phases, both secured by planning condition. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Provision of long-term management plan for the whole site (for minimum post-restoration period of 30 years), secured through legal agreement, to ensure maintenance and management of footpath, open space provision and connectivity to wider footpath network, and long-term management of a community meadow. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. This would include Recreation Use studies undertaken prior to planning application submission to inform detailed mitigation.	**YES**

Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar • A046a(NB) *Branta bernicla bernicla*: Dark-bellied brent goose • A052(NB) *Anas crecca*: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) *Limosa limosa islandica*: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) *Larus melanocephalus*: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) *Sterna sandvicensis*: Sandwich tern • A192(B) *Sterna dougallii*: Roseate tern • A193(B) *Sterna hirundo*: Common tern • A195(B) *Sterna albifrons*: Little tern • A137(NB) *Charadrius hiaticula*: Ringed plover *Former Hamble Airfield (EAL02) is 0.29 km from the*	**Removal of supporting habitat** New/extended minerals and waste sites can lead to loss of, or impact on, habitat that provides functional support to International sites, such as grassland that provides roosting and foraging sites for qualifying bird species.	The main issue is the proximity of the proposed site to the SPA/Ramsar and the potential for the site to provide supporting SPA/Ramsar habitat for qualifying feature bird species. The findings of the wintering bird surveys to date (Phase 2 wintering bird surveys undertaken on site in 2015/2016, 2017/2018 and 2021/2022) are in line with the current Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2020 which does not identify the site as being used by citation SPA/Ramsar species. The site is not therefore currently considered as functionally linked to the SPA. The proposed site allocation is located approximately 280 metres from the nearest point of the SSW SPA. For the most part, the SSW SPA boundary is at least 300 metres from the proposed site allocation boundary and is screened from the SSW SPA by existing built development, hedgerows, scrub and woodland. There are no direct views between the eastern side of the application site and the SSW SPA, this was confirmed on the ground by one of LCES' ornithologists during a recent fieldwork visit on 09/11/2021[54].	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Ramsar, Solent and Dorset Coast SPA and Solent Maritime SAC*. • A ~~H~~**h**ydrological assessment is required to **determine the risk and appropriate protection of** ~~consider whether proposed works will affect~~ adjacent National Site Network, Ramsar site and SSSIs, especially with regards to any changes to freshwater flows into the Hythe to Calshot Marshes SSSI and Solent & Southampton Water SPA/SAC/Ramsar and the issue of nutrient enrichment*. • ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. Mitigation and possible compensation **are** likely to be required. • ~~Protection of~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on** the Lee-on-Solent to Itchen Valley Estuary Site of Special Scientific Interest*. • Early habitats ~~creation through progressive~~ ~~restoration and/or edge~~ buffer zones ~~s~~ **creation** is required and a range of suitable habitats as the site provides a network opportunity. This should include provision of woodland ~~(and wet woodland)~~ habitat linkages. • Protection of mature trees around the site boundary **including Priority and Ancient Woodland***. • **A** ~~D~~**d**ust, noise**,** and lighting management plan**, air quality assessment,** and monitoring ~~is~~**are** required*. • The impact on Badnam Copse and West Wood Site of Importance for Nature Conservation.	**YES**

[54] Appendix 4.2 – Habitats Regulations Assessment – Hamble Airfield (LC Ecological Services) Updated October 2022 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2021/0787

Solent and Dorset Coast SPA.			• ~~Large~~ **Sufficient** areas for mitigation, either as buffer around site, a single large area, or several smaller areas should be provided. ~~This will need to tie in with the long-term aims for the site (housing development) and will need liaison with Local Planning Authority.~~ • Soil testing, handling and management is required including for the potential for associated impact on groundwater and to determine soil quality. If ~~PFAS~~ **contaminants** are found to be present at any location on the site, then affected material would need careful management/remediation. • Protection and enhancement of adjacent public rights of way (Footpath Hamble-le-Rice 103/1) and connectivity to the wider network. • **Assess.** ~~M~~**m**aintain**,** and manage ~~existing~~ informal recreational use of the site and provision of enhanced public recreational after-use*****. • Phasing programme and working to protect local businesses and the amenity and well-being of local residents **and schools, taking into account their proximity and density and the Hamble River**. • Hydrological/~~H~~**h**ydrogeological Assessment is required to ensure protection of the water quality and recharge of the groundwater and surface water*. • A Transport Assessment or Statement is required. • Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Protection of existing ~~sewer pipelines~~ **utilities within the site**. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) ***Potential Mitigation Measures*** • Provision, post-restoration, of appropriately managed additional greenspace of 60ha+that would enhance provision of habitat for overwintering birds, including permanent grassland and other relevant habitat types. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Noise; dust; lighting; vibration	The qualifying features could be vulnerable to the effects of noise, dust, light pollution and vibration at this proximity.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above)	**YES**

	Noise and vibration effects can be caused by activities associated with the operation of machinery and / or extra traffic movements to and from the facility. Dust deposition on ground and water from operational activities can lead to contamination at nearby International sites. Light pollution can be caused by artificial lighting on site as well as vehicle traffic movements to and from and within the site.	The University of Hull has produced a Waterbird Disturbance Mitigation Toolkit to inform estuarine planning and construction projects[55]. The toolkit provides information on species' responses to varying noise levels and sources of visual disturbance. Overall, the toolkit concludes that noise levels below 50dB promoted a low-level response in most estuarine species covered in the toolkit. A low level of response is classed as one where there is unlikely to be an observable response to the noise, e.g. reduction in feeding, birds scanning for danger etc. It should be noted that an observable reaction in a bird species is not the same as an impact. A brief change in behaviour in response to a noise event will not necessarily have any impact on the individual(s) concerned. The toolkit suggests that the most sensitive species of wader will demonstrate an alert response to certain forms of visual disturbance at ranges of approximately 300 metres. In certain circumstances (in countries where brent geese are a quarry species) brent geese have been recorded responding to disturbance stimuli at ranges of 350 metres.	**Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause significant adverse noise, dust, lighting, vibration…'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Dust:** • **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. • Dust suppression will be controlled by a specific **planning condition** imposed on any planning permission. • Where dust emissions are likely to arise, mineral operators are expected to prepare a D**ust Assessment Study**, which should be undertaken by a competent person/organisation with acknowledged experience of undertaking this type of work.[56] **Noise:** • Where noise has the potential to affect the integrity of an International site, a noise assessment can be required as part of a planning proposal and **planning conditions** would be imposed to assess and monitor levels, and provide necessary mitigation. **Lighting:** • The potential for lighting impacts on International sites can be avoided/mitigated through the imposition of **planning conditions** to limit hours of operation, specify types and extent of lighting used and use of screening, to reduce light pollution. **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Construction of earth bunds, from soils and overburden, around the perimeter of operational quarrying phases to screen the works and provide acoustic mitigation. The calculations undertaken for the noise assessment have shown that due to the distances between the site and the SPA/Ramsar, the calculated site noise levels are no more than 4dB(A) above background noise levels at the nearest assessment location to the site. • Assess current recreational use of the site to provide a baseline.	

[55] Ibid.

[56] Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 27-023-20140306 - https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals#Dust-emissions

			• Provision of a generous stand-off buffer zone around the site perimeter between the outer edge of bunding and the site boundary incorporating existing and newly created habitats, most notably retained and newly planted hedgerows along the eastern boundary which will contribute to further visual screening. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • External lighting could be limited to the Plant Site and access from the B3081 to ensure a safe working environment during poor lighting conditions, principally envisaged at the start and end of the working day during the winter months. Apart from individual lighting on plant machinery (loading shovel, excavator, etc), the excavation and restoration operations should not be lit and operations would stop when there is insufficient light. This would protect sensitive features such as nesting birds and foraging bats. Any lighting used onsite should comply with appropriate British Standards to minimise sky glow and light spill, using LED light sources where possible to avoid ultraviolet and infrared output affecting wildlife. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Water pollution Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. A recent hydrological assessment has confirmed that there are currently no surface water features within the footprint of the site and there are no surface water links from the site to the River Hamble.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere,	**YES**

			land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Process and treat foul water associated with the site offices and infrastructure at Peel Common, a Southern Water facility and Treatment Works (the development could result in increased nitrogen outputs to the SSW SPA/Ramsar and SDC SPA through the increase of foul water that Peel Common deals with, and the eventual discharge to sea via outfalls into the Solent waters, which can cause an increase in nutrient loading (nitrogen). However, current Natural England guidance on nitrogen neutrality advises local authorities that commercial development not providing overnight accommodation should not generally be required to deliver mitigation. This is to prevent 'double-counting' of waste water produced by residents living and working in the same region. • A small proportion of the water that will collect within constructed lagoons to be utilised for washing the mineral. • Adherence to industry best-practice pollution control measures. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Fuel and chemicals will be stored in a secure bunded area. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation.	

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Changes in surface / groundwater hydrology Changes in the movement of groundwater flows can result in the drying out of certain sites, changing vegetation communities, concentrating contaminants and reduce wetland habitat's ability to support flora and fauna. Alternatively, changes in groundwater flows can result in saturation or flooding, or changes in water chemistry, which similarly can affect habitat and species composition.	Dewatering is a key process in the extraction of sand and gravel. This can have impacts on groundwater flow up to 2 km from the extraction site. As the site is only 0.29 km from the SPA/Ramsar, mineral extraction operations could have a significant negative effect on the International site. The qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar are vulnerable to the effects of changes in local hydrology. A recent hydrological assessment has confirmed that there are currently no surface water features within the footprint of the site and there are no surface water links from the site to the River Hamble. As the River Hamble is influenced by tidal input from the Solent and freshwater inputs from upstream, at this point it is not dependant on ground water to maintain flows. Following restoration, the permeability of any fill material used to restore the site may be lower than that of the sand and gravel reserve extracted and therefore infiltration rates across the site are expected to be lower.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 8: Water resources** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Provision of a detailed drainage scheme include attenuation ponds and conveyance structures to perimeter infiltration trenches. Thus, the majority of rainfall to the site would continue to infiltrate to ground, albeit at the perimeter of the site rather than within it. • During the operational phases, water collecting within the worked void to be pumped to other parts of the site where it can infiltrate to ground (volumes of water requiring to be pumped will be small). • A small proportion of the water that will collect within constructed lagoons to be utilised for washing the mineral. • Undertake continuous groundwater monitoring. • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities	Based on the potential for the proposed site to provide supporting habitat for SPA/Ramsar qualifying bird species, the interest features are vulnerable to this hazard.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'.	**YES**

	on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Traffic associated with the proposed site allocation would access the site via the B3397 (Hamble Lane). Traffic would be routed to and from the M27. At no point along the route between the Windhover Roundabout and the entrance to the site is the SSW SPA less than 850 metres away. Along the A27 east of the bridge crossing the Hamble at Bursledon the SSW SPA is over 300 metres from the A27 at the closest point. Beyond the Hamble estuary traffic associated with the proposals will be spread across the wider road network as the destination of lorries carrying aggregates will be determined by regional demand. The M27 does not cross the SSW SPA or is within 200m. SSW SPA is largely unaffected by nitrogen deposits. APIS lists terns using coastal stable dune habitat as vulnerable to nitrogen deposition, and common tern using supralittoral sediment as vulnerable to acid deposition. However, there are no breeding terns in the vicinity of the proposed site allocation and no suitable nesting habitat (dunes or shingle beaches)[57]. The Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment for the recent planning application did not conclude that there would be a likely significant air quality effect.	*[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Small phasing and immediate site restoration on completion of each phase, together with phase planning to create mosaic. • Active management of restored areas to maximise habitat quality. • Avoidance of harm to protected and notable species. • Preparation and implementation of a 60 year plus Landscape and Ecology Management and Monitoring Plan. • Detailed nesting bird protection scheme and avoidance of nesting bird habitat removal. • Incorporation of bunding around phasing, utilising site overburden. • A Dust Management Plan to be prepared and implemented, and secured through planning condition. • Site operation air quality monitoring. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	

[57] Appendix 4.2 – Habitats Regulations Assessment – Hamble Airfield (LC Ecological Services) Updated October 2022 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2021/0787

		This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[58].		
	Recreation related impacts Recreation can be displaced on to areas vulnerable to disturbance or pressure by changes to the accessibility of footpaths and cycleways or areas of permissive access.	As the proposed site may be currently subject to significant informal recreational use, displacement of users as a result of development may have a negative effect on the interest features of the SPA/Ramsar. However, Ordnance Survey maps show that there is also a considerable local network of other public footpaths/rights of way and cycle paths to the immediate north and west of the site which run through areas of land that are a substantial distance from the coastline and it is very likely that these would also be utilised as an alternative.	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 10: Restoration of minerals and waste developments** requires that 'Restoration of minerals and waste developments should be in keeping with the character and setting of the local area and should contribute to the delivery of local objectives for… community use where these are consistent with the development plan. **Development Considerations** (see text in first table row for this International site, above) **<u>Potential Mitigation Measures</u>** • Assess current recreational use of the site to provide a baseline. • Enable public commuting (on foot), recreation and dog walking activities on site throughout the duration of the operational phases and site restoration. Once quarrying is completed and the site restoration plan implemented, provide and retain a permissive footpath and a 'community access meadow' provided in the far north-east of the site with free public access as a recreational space, in perpetuity. • Provision of a permissive path of approximately 2km running from the south-east to north-west corners from early in the development, and along the western side upon restoration. It should be noted that there are no direct links from the site to the SPA/Ramsar via public rights of way, so therefore the redistribution of recreational activity to the eastern and northern fringes of the site will not increase the risk of locals accessing the River Hamble on foot as no direct links exist. • Undertake pre-app recreational surveys of the site and establish recreational monitoring during operational phases, both secured by planning condition. • Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Provision of long-term management plan for the whole site (for minimum post-restoration period of 30 years), secured through legal agreement, to ensure maintenance and management of footpath, open space provision and connectivity to wider footpath network, and long-term management of a community meadow. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA. This would include Recreation	**YES**

[58] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			Use studies undertaken prior to planning application submission to inform detailed mitigation.	
River Itchen SAC • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1044 Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale* • 1163 Bullhead *Cottus gobio* • 1092 White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish *Austropotamobius pallipes* • 1096 Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri* • 1106 Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* • 1355 Otter *Lutra lutra* *Hamble Airfield (EAL02) is 7.57 km from the River Itchen SAC*	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Traffic associated with the proposal would access the site via the B3397 (Hamble Lane). Some site traffic may cross the Solent Maritime SAC on the M27 east bound. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[59].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'have a significant adverse impact on air quality'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (See list of Development Considerations, above) **Environment Agency permitting** requirements will provide strict control over site operations and emissions. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	

[59] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

Table A1.4: Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01)

Elements of the following text and the Development Considerations in the table incorporate the proposed Main Modifications (MMs). Text that has been added is **bold and underlined** and text that is deleted ~~is struck through~~.

Total mineral resource: 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes of sharp sand and gravel from 202**5**~~4~~**+**.

Restoration to agriculture with species rich meadow, ditches/ponds and extra hedgerows, utilising approximately 1.**7**~~5~~ million tonnes of inert material.

Planning permission has been granted (planning application number: 22/10823) for sand and gravel extraction at Ashley Manor Farm, with restoration using imported materials to agriculture, enhanced ecological interest and public access, subject to conditions.

International sites potentially affected and qualifying features	Potential impacts identified at Screening stage	Could the development have an adverse effect on any International site integrity either alone or in combination with other plans or projects?	Mitigation / measures	If mitigation / measures are implemented, can adverse effects on the International site from the Plan Partial Update be ruled out?
Solent and Dorset Coast SPA • A191 *Sterna sandvicensis*; Sandwich tern (Breeding) • A193 *Sterna hirundo*; Common tern (Breeding) • A195 *Sternula albifrons*; Little tern (Breeding) *Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) is 1.27 km from the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*	**Water Pollution** Water pollution can result in a number of detrimental impacts on flora and fauna in waterbodies, from direct effects, eutrophication, sedimentation, changes to species composition, including impacts on waterfowl. Sedimentation can also affect flow conveyance (potentially increasing flood risk).	There is the potential for a water pollution impact on the SPA from the development of this site, which includes nutrient enrichment. Further consideration needs to be given to the presence of impact pathways between the proposed site and the SPA. The qualifying features of the SPA are vulnerable to the effects of changes in water quality from a range of pollution sources. A recent hydrological and hydrogeological survey[60] has been undertaken for the proposed site allocation area and concluded that there are considered to be no over-riding hydrogeologically or hydrologically based reasons why the development of the site could	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 8: Water resources** requires that planning proposals 'do not result in the deterioration of the physical state, water quality or ecological status of any water resource and waterbody including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, groundwater source protection zones and groundwater aquifers; and cause significant adverse risk to the quantity and quality of water resources; and cause changes to groundwater and surface water levels which would result in significant adverse impacts on adjoining land, potential groundwater resources, he potential yield of groundwater resources, river flows or natural habitats; and achieve nutrient neutrality, where relevant'. The policy requires a WFD screening assessment in	**YES**

[60] Ashley Manor Farm – Environmental Statement - Chapter 12 – Hydrology and Hydrogeology (BCL Hydro) November 2022 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2022/0338

		not proceed. This conclusion is supported in the Shadow HRA[61] for the current planning application at this site.	all cases where there are potential impacts on groundwater bodies and surface water bodies. The policy also requires that 'where proposals are in a groundwater source protection zone, a Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment must be provided to determine whether there is a hazard to water resources, quality or abstractors. If the Hydrogeological / Hydrological Risk Assessment identifies unacceptable risk, the developer must provide appropriate mitigation'. [*Policy wording has been modified following the initial screening stage - to make reference to nutrient neutrality, quality of water resources, requirement for WFD assessment and change reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse, throughout]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Policy 12: Flood risk and prevention** requires that minerals and waste development apply the Sequential Test and where necessary the Exception Test to the selection of unplanned proposals; apply the sequential approach directing development to the area at the lowest risk of flooding; and not result in an increased flood risk overall; ensure development is safe from flooding for its lifetime including an assessment of climate change impacts, and incorporate flood protection, flood resilience and resistance measures where appropriate to the character and biodiversity of the area and the specific requirements of the site; include site drainage systems 1:100 year events (with appropriate allowance for climate change); incorporate SuDS (if appropriate); and refer to Catchment Management Plans in determining whether a proposal is located in a Priority Area or Critical Contributing Area and, where relevant, apply the recommended standards. *[Policy wording modified following the initial screening stage to make reference to the Sequential Test, Exception Test, sequential approach, climate change allowances and the requirement re: CMPs]* **Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include:	

[61] Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment – Ashley Manor Farm, New Milton (Richard Green Ecology) January 2024 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2022/0338

			• ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar and the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*. • **An e**cological and hydrological assessment of all watercourses, ditches and aquatic habitats will be required **to determine the risk** including an understanding of the hydrological regime and interaction between and importance of any functional connection to offsite habitats and features**,** including the nearby SINCs, SSSIs, SPAs and Ramsar **and their appropriate protection***. • ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. • Mitigation should comply with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy. • Early establishment of replacement and enhanced hedgerows bounding the site with an ecological receptor for reptiles and other species is required. • Long term management of species-rich meadows, ponds and other habitats is required. • Dust management plan and monitoring is required. • Restoration should be to existing ground levels and should include Crooked Lane replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Restoration should provide a suitable setting for the Listed Buildings and respect their significance. • The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 2 and 3). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. • The new planting around the site should be managed to allow it to reach maturity. • Footpaths New Milton 168/721 and 168/720 will require protection and enhancement with greater connectivity to wider network**, including the 'Green Loop' as adopted in the New Milton Neighbourhood Plan**. • A Transport Assessment is required. **It must include details of the shift in HGV movement from Downtown Manor Farm to Ashley Manor Farm.** • **A** Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment and monitoring is required, taking into account the adjacent Historic Landfill, to ensure that any impacts on groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. • **A** Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Protection of existing sewer pipelines is required. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Potential Mitigation Measures**	

			• Preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) produced prior to start of the works and submitted to and approved in writing by the Hampshire Authorities, secured by an appropriate planning condition or obligation. • Phased extraction with immediate restoration of completed phases. • Installation of perimeter drainage. • Imported infill used in site restoration to be wholly inert. • Settlement treatment to discharge waters to be provided in quarry sump. • Dewatering discharge to unlined perimeter drainage with overflow to Angel Stream. • Dewatering to be undertaken in line with any requirements that may be imposed by the necessary consenting Water Abstraction Licence. • Submission and implementation of Hydrometric Monitoring Scheme (including groundwater level monitoring). • Adoption of best practice fluids handling measures. • All fuels and fluids kept in bunded double-walled containers • Operation of Site under ISO 14001 accredited Management System. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
	Air quality / Traffic Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Traffic associated with the proposal could cross the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA (River Avon) on the A35. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[62].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** (see text above) **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** (see text above) **Development Considerations** (See list of Development considerations, above) Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	**YES**
Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar • A046a(NB) *Branta bernicla bernicla*: Dark-bellied brent goose	**Removal of supporting habitat** New/extended minerals and waste sites can lead to loss of, or impact on, habitat that provides functional support to International sites,	The proposed development in this location could have potential significant effects on the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) in relation to potential SPA bird use of the site at high tide for foraging/roosting. It is recognised that the allocation site lies outside of the current mapped Solent Wader and Brent Goose network, which aims to identify, maintain	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites.]*	**YES**

[62] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

• A052(NB) *Anas crecca*: Eurasian teal • A156(NB) *Limosa limosa islandica*: Black-tailed godwit • Waterbird assemblage • A176(B) *Larus melanocephalus*: Mediterranean gull • A191(B) *Sterna sandvicensis*: Sandwich tern • A192(B) *Sterna dougallii*: Roseate tern • A193(B) *Sterna hirundo*: Common tern • A195(B) *Sterna albifrons*: Little tern • A137(NB) *Charadrius hiaticula*: Ringed plover *Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) is 3.87 km from the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar*	such as grassland that provides roosting and foraging sites for qualifying bird species.	and protect a network of sites within the Solent area that are regularly used by the designated overwintering birds of the Solent Special Protection Areas (SPAs). A recent Ecological Impact Assessment[63] has been prepared for the current planning application for the site (includes details of four wintering bird surveys undertaken in 2022 and 2023). The Impact Assessment concluded that there would not be a likely significant effect on SPA/Ramsar qualifying species from development of the site. This conclusion is replicated in the Shadow HRA for the development[64].	**Development Considerations** for the site allocation have been designed to ensure that the consideration of this and other hazards will be addressed at the planning proposal stage to address any uncertainty with respect to the operational use of the site, at this stage of the assessment. *[Significant improvements / additions have been made to the Development Considerations since the initial Screening stage]*. Relevant Development Considerations include: • ~~Protection~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact on the integrity** of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA/Ramsar and the Solent and Dorset Coast SPA*. • **An e**cological and hydrological assessment of all watercourses, ditches and aquatic habitats will be required **to determine the risk** including an understanding of the hydrological regime and interaction between and importance of any functional connection to offsite habitats and features**,** including the nearby SINCs, SSSIs, SPAs and Ramsar **and their appropriate protection***. • ~~The impact~~ **Ensure no significant adverse impact** on all roosting, foraging**,** and breeding areas used by qualifying bird species of the nearby SPAs and Ramsar, and on their functional linkage*. • Mitigation should comply with the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy. • Early establishment of replacement and enhanced hedgerows bounding the site with an ecological receptor for reptiles and other species is required. • Long term management of species-rich meadows, ponds and other habitats is required. • Dust management plan and monitoring is required. • Restoration should be to existing ground levels and should include Crooked Lane replacing the double hedgerow feature along the whole route. Restoration should provide a suitable setting for the Listed Buildings and respect their significance. • The site is Best and Most Versatile (Grade 2 and 3). Soil handling and management is required and restoration to original (or improved) agricultural land classification. • The new planting around the site should be managed to allow it to reach maturity. • Footpaths New Milton 168/721 and 168/720 will require protection and enhancement with greater connectivity to wider network**, including the 'Green Loop' as adopted in the New Milton Neighbourhood Plan**. • A Transport Assessment is required. **It must include details of the shift in HGV movement from Downtown Manor Farm to Ashley Manor Farm.** • **A** Hydrological/Hydrogeological Assessment and monitoring is required, taking into account the adjacent Historic Landfill, to ensure that any impacts on	

[63] Ecological Impact Assessment – Ashley Manor Farm, New Milton (Richard Green Ecology) January 2024 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2022/0338

[64] Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment – Ashley Manor Farm, New Milton (Richard Green Ecology) January 2024 - https://planning.hants.gov.uk/Planning/Display/HCC/2022/0338

			groundwater flows and water quality are considered and mitigated where needed. • **A** Flood Risk Assessment **is** required. **The s**~~S~~ite must be designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flood, result in no net loss of floodplain storage, not impede waterflows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • Protection of existing sewer pipelines is required. *('The Asterix denotes that development cannot be permitted if it may negatively affect the integrity of International protected sites and the development requirements for maintaining this integrity must be addressed.'*) **Potential Mitigation Measures** • Restoration to return site to existing landform and agricultural landuse with increased focus on nature conservation, to include other habitats such as species rich hedgerows, grassland, scrub and woodland designed to complement the existing retained and adjacent habitats. • Hedgerow and tree planting at the outset of the development as well as during restoration • Preparation and implementation of a detailed Landscape and Ecological Management Plan. • Restoration to include greater emphasis on creating wildlife corridors with proposed ditches, woodland, scrub and grassland providing a network of interconnected habitats in an arable setting. • Arable fields to have rounded field corners left unsown to develop marginal grassland, with new hedgerows and 4m wide headlands. • Woodland planting in the wider site to link to existing woodland and improve connectivity in the wider landscape. • Construction of an attenuation pond to provide a water source for birds and other wildlife. • Preparation and implementation of a Soil Management Plan, secured through planning condition. Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
River Avon SAC • 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and	Traffic associated with the proposal could cross the River Avon SAC on the A35. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[65].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally*	**YES**

[65] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation • 1016 Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana* • 1095 Sea lamprey *Petromyzon marinus* • 1096 Brook lamprey *Lampetra planeri* • 1106 Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* • 1163 Bullhead *Cottus gobio* *Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) is 8.98 km from the River Avon SAC*	associated vehicle movements.		*designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (See list of Development considerations, above) Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	
Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar • A037(NB) *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*: Bewick swan • A051(NB) *Anas strepera*: Gadwall *Ashley Manor Farm (NFD01) is 8.98 km from the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar*	**Air quality / Traffic** Air pollution can result from emissions from on-site activities on minerals and waste sites and associated vehicle movements.	Traffic associated with the proposal could cross the Avon Valley SPA/Ramsar on the A35. **This issue is considered further in the HRA Air Quality Addendum[66].**	**Policy 3: Protection of habitats and species** requires that development that is likely to result in a significant effect, either alone or in combination, on the following designated sites: Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites; sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on such sites; and European Protected Species, will need to satisfy the requirements of the Habitats Regulations. *[Policy wording modified following the initial Screening stage to strengthen reference to sites identified or required as compensatory measures for adverse effects on International sites to counteract adverse effects on internationally designated sites; and make reference to Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and river basins.]* **Policy 11: Protecting public health, safety, amenity and well-being** requires that minerals and waste development not release emissions to the atmosphere, land or water (above appropriate standards), including 'cause a significant adverse impact on coastal, surface or groundwaters'. *[Policy wording modified following initial screening stage to change all reference to 'unacceptable' to 'significant adverse']* **Development Considerations** (See list of Development considerations, above)	**YES**

[66] HMWP Partial Update: HRA Air Quality Addendum (July 2024) - https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan/minerals-waste-plan-partial-update-consultation

			Any proposed development at this site would be subject to a **development-specific project level HRA**, which will provide a greater level of detail on potential impacts than is possible in this HRA.	

A summary of this document can be made available in large print, in Braille or audio cassette. Copies in other languages may also be obtained. Please contact the Minerals and Waste Policy Team at Hampshire County Council by email HMWP.consult@hants.gov.uk or by visiting hants.gov.uk.