

HAMPSHIRE MINERALS PLAN

TOPIC PAPER

LANDFILL

1. Introduction and Background

Introduction

This topic paper provides a background to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework (HMWDF)¹ in respect of landfill. The issue of waste management has been considered extensively in recent years. Nationally, the Government has produced a revised Waste Strategy for England², and the South East England Regional Assembly has produced proposals for waste and minerals within its Draft Regional Plan for the South East³. Within Hampshire, a stakeholder group involving industry and community interests and the local authorities, has also produced its perspective on the issue in a document titled “More from Less”⁴. All these documents have in common the aim of dealing with waste as a resource and highlighting the need to manage effectively our natural resources, to increase resource efficiency and minimise wastage and also to deal with waste as a whole system rather than by origin of the waste as at present.

Hampshire has already built up an excellent record of dealing sustainably with household waste in terms of recycling, using unavoidable waste to recover energy and diverting waste from landfill. But there is still room for improvement and we need to make waste collection and disposal as easy as possible at an affordable cost and recycle waste from shops, industrial and commercial premises. In turn, this will help to reduce our carbon dependence by using waste and energy from waste more effectively, create employment opportunities from waste and material processing and avoid landfill. Hampshire already diverts about 85% of its municipal waste from landfill and aims to play its part in meeting the regional plan target of 84% diversion for all waste by 2020. A key component of the HMWDF is therefore to minimise landfill within the County. With this emphasis within the strategy, there is a need to provide new non-hazardous landfill capacity for only 25% of the waste remaining after recycling and composting has taken place.

The topic paper includes background data and the issues around types of landfill, the national, regional and local policy context and the details of the demand and available capacity for landfill within the County. It should be read in conjunction with the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and the Hampshire Minerals Plan. It should be noted that whilst the Hampshire Waste Plan will detail the majority of policies and facilities for waste management and treatment, the Hampshire Minerals

¹ Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework
<http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/development-framework.htm>

² Waste Strategy for England - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, May 2006
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm>

³ The South East Plan – South East England Regional Assembly, March 2007
<http://www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/index.html>

⁴ More from Less – Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, Project Integra and the Hampshire Natural Resource Initiative Trust, March 2006
<http://www.mrs-hampshire.org.uk/>

Plan details policies and sites for landfill, given their association with minerals workings.

What is Landfill ?

Landfill is defined in the Landfill Regulations⁵ as a waste disposal site for the deposit of waste into or onto land.

Modern landfills are engineered to a high specification to take account of local geology, water courses, adjacent land uses and landscape. They are often operated in a series of cells, each of which includes systems to control the gas and the leachate, or liquid, which are emitted from the waste as it decomposes. Former mineral workings are more often than not used for this purpose.

The regulations classify three types of landfills:

- i. Inert waste. This is waste that is chemically inert, non combustible, non biodegradable, and not likely to give rise to environmental pollution or harm to human health. Examples of inert waste are glass, concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics, ferrous and non-ferrous metal, plastic, soils & stones. In practice in Hampshire, inert waste is used in the restoration of minerals workings or civil engineering and other infrastructure projects.
- ii. Non hazardous waste. This is waste that is not hazardous and examples of such waste are wood, paper, card, textiles, food and garden wastes.
- iii. Hazardous Waste is defined in Article 1(4) of Directive 91/689/EEC⁶. It includes waste that may be harmful to human health or the environment, but not radioactive waste, animal carcasses, some waste from mineral workings and decommissioned explosives. It is more fully defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005⁷. It can include items such as clinical waste, asbestos, organic and inorganic chemicals, oils, paints and adhesives. Hazardous waste sites are especially licensed to accept such waste and controls are enforced to deal with the risks specific to the waste types accepted

Why landfill ?

Historically, landfill was a relatively cheap method of disposing of waste. Landfill sites have often utilised sites previously worked for mineral extraction, where they are suitable in environmental terms to do so. It is used to dispose of mixed waste, so does not require complex system for the segregation of waste. It is however an environmentally unsustainable means of waste disposal and new policy and legislation (see below) is designed to avert its use as a waste treatment.

What is Landraising?

Landraising is the deposit of waste to form engineered mounds or artificial landforms above the general level of the surrounding land. It is mostly used solely as a means of disposing waste, without benefit in terms of restoring despoiled land. It does not form part of any proposals in the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Core Strategy.

⁵ The Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations 2002 <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2002/20021559.htm>

⁶ Council of the European Union Directive December 1991 - 91/689/EEC, as amended by Directive 94/31/EC. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/hazardous_index.htm

⁷ The Hazardous Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2005 March 2005 <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20050894.htm>

Who operates landfill sites ?

Within Hampshire , all landfill sites are operated by private contractors, many of whom are also involved in the collection and transportation of the waste in addition to its final disposal. The contractors include those providing a service to the local authorities by disposing domestic waste.

Who regulates landfill sites ?

Sites are regulated by the Environment Agency⁸ who ensure their impact on the environment is minimal through an ‘environment permitting’ system. A permit will specify the list of waste types permitted and the total quantity of waste to be deposited in the landfill. It will also include conditions relating to sound preparation and management of the site, for monitoring for the safe operation of the site and for appropriate financial regulation. The EA inspect landfills regularly to make sure they are operating within the regulations and only taking appropriate waste. They also ensure that adjacent land and water is not polluted and that site nuisance such as odours, waste blowing across the site, noise, and vermin such as gulls do not affect any communities in the area.

Landfill sites also require planning consent from the local minerals and waste planning authority (within the plan area - Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, and the New Forest National Park Authority), before they can be operated. Where granted, planning permission will generally be subject to conditions related to the design and operation of the site, including vehicular access , the amount of waste permitted and restoration of the site to a beneficial afteruse.

⁸ Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waste/1416460/?lang=_e

2. Policy Context

Landfill Directive

The aim of the European Landfill Directive (1993)⁹, which is transposed into the Landfill (England & Wales) Regulations 2002 (see reference 5) is to “prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, ground water, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste, during the lifecycle of landfill”.

It seeks to achieve this by requiring higher engineering standards for designing and operating landfill sites, bans a number of materials such as hazardous liquids, flammable, corrosive, explosive and infectious wastes. It also requires that almost all waste is treated prior to landfilling to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, or facilitates its handling, or enhances its recovery.

The directive also sets demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled. These targets are

- By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995 – For Hampshire this equates to 351,052 tonnes.
- By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995 - For Hampshire this equates to 233,826 tonnes.
- By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995 - For Hampshire this equates to 163,615 tonnes.

For local waste disposal authorities (within the plan area Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council), these targets are reinforced by provision of the Waste And Emissions Trading Act 2003¹⁰. This provides for specific tonnage reduction targets for biodegradable waste that the local authorities send to landfill and a permit trading scheme that penalises authorities that do not meet their targets, but rewards those that achieve or better them.

The directive is also supported by taxation on each tonne of material landfilled, regardless of its origin (currently £32 per tonne for most types of waste).

⁹ European Landfill Directive

¹⁰ Waste & Emissions Trading Act 2003

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/ukpga_20030033_en_1

Waste Strategy for England 2007

Three of the key objectives for the Waste Strategy for England 2007 are;

- to meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste (see c. below);
- increase the diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of the treatment of municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste.

The role of the HMWDF in safeguarding sites for alternative facilities for recycling and treating unavoidable waste is vital in achieving these objectives, but landfill will still play some part in the management of wastes within the plan period, particularly inert wastes from construction and demolition sites.

Regional Strategy

The South East Plan was submitted to the Government on 31st March 2006 and was the subject of an examination in public in 2006/07. The final plan is expected to be adopted in late 2008. In respect of minerals and waste, the Plan is based on a resource management approach of treating waste as a resource with value, taking account of the use of resources as a whole, including energy, in managing waste. This approach reflects the waste hierarchy of reducing the amount of waste we produce in the first place, recycling and recovering as much value and energy as possible and maximising the diversion from landfill.

Key policies of the Plan that need to be translated into the HMWDF are;

- Reduce waste growth of all waste to 1% per annum by 2010 and 0.5% by 2020, including encouragement of sustainable design, construction and demolition.
- Provide sufficient waste management capacity within the region, equivalent to the amount of waste arising within the region's boundaries, and that require management.
- Divert 71% of all waste from landfill by 2010 and 84% by 2020, by promoting re-use, recycling, mechanical and / or biological treatment and thermal treatment with energy recovery.
- Continue to provide sufficient landfill capacity to process residues and waste that cannot practicably be recovered.
- Recycle and compost 50% of all waste by 2010 and 60% by 2020 and bring forward sites for a mix of size and type of waste facilities to manage the following benchmark average annual tonnages of waste;

Table 1
South East Plan Benchmark Average Annual Tonnages of Waste in Hampshire.

Waste Type	2006-2010	2011-2015	2016-2020
Municipal Solid Waste	1,007,000	1,123,000	1,221,000
Commercial & Industrial	1,742,000	1,942,000	2,113,000

Waste			
-------	--	--	--

Source: South East Plan

- Provide for a continuing, but declining landfill capacity, including “husbanding” of sites to provide for disposal of non hazardous waste. The plan identifies the considerable forecast / theoretical shortfall for non-hazardous waste in Hampshire during the plan period.
- Secure high quality restoration and, where appropriate, aftercare, of waste management sites.
- Make provision on a regional basis for special waste facilities, including treatment facilities for air pollution control residues (from combustion facilities), at least one treatment / de-manufacturing plant for waste electronic and electrical equipment, and a sub regional network of soil treatment facilities and landfill for hazardous waste.

The examination in public into the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy noted the lack of opportunities in Hampshire for non- hazardous landfill and accepted that policy S3 would not make provision for landfill of London’s waste in the period to 2016. The revised wording of the Policy noted that this approach would be reviewed as part of a review of the Strategy for the period post 2016.

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework – Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

The Strategy sets out a spatial vision for future minerals and waste planning in Hampshire and provides the basis for the Hampshire Minerals Plan. It describes the context in which the strategy is set, in terms of Hampshire’s geography, local minerals and waste planning issues such as Hampshire’s shortage of minerals and landfills, and the national, regional and planning policy, including the links with relevant community strategies, Hampshire’s Material Resources Strategy and Local Transport Plans.

Ten objectives are set out, to be fulfilled by the strategy and its policies, reflecting the environmental, social, geographical and planning context. These include the following objectives relevant to landfill;

- Help eliminate waste growth in the long term and meet or exceed regional targets to limit waste growth to 0.5% a year by 2020;
- Support the driving of waste resource infrastructure and management up the waste hierarchy by helping to deliver:
 - A significant change in recycling so that average recycling rates for all waste increases to 60% by 2020;
 - Increasing the recovery of un-recycled waste;
 - Provision for disposal facilities as the last option;
 - Sufficient facilities to ensure that Hampshire is net self sufficient in waste handling by 2016.

PPS 10 “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management”¹¹

Planning Policy Statement 10 is one of a series of Planning Policy Guidance notes prepared by the Government. It provides guidance to Local Authorities in relation to planning for Sustainable Waste Management. PPS 10 notes that positive planning has an important role in helping to deliver

¹¹ Planning Policy Statement 10 “Planning for Sustainable Waste Management”

sustainable waste management by providing guidance on the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources and by providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place at the right time. It advises local authorities to identify in development plan documents sites and areas for waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their area. In doing so local authorities should be able to demonstrate 10 years' capacity and provide more confidence for all stakeholders about when and where provision for waste will be made.

PPS 12 "Local Spatial Planning"¹²

Planning Policy Statement 12 provides guidance to local authorities in the preparation of local development frameworks, such as the HMWDF. It sets out the main advantages of spatial planning as "a central role in the overall task of place shaping and in the delivery of land uses and associated activities". It highlights the importance of spatial planning to support economic growth and regeneration, and to provide means of safeguarding the area's environmental assets. It goes on to describe the requirements of key and associated proposal maps and any supplementary planning documents and sets the key tests of "soundness" of a plan in that it should be:

- justified, through a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives;
- effective, being deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored; and
- consistent with national (and regional) policy.

¹² Planning Policy Statement 12 "Local Spatial Planning"
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp>

3. The Hampshire Situation

Hampshire County Council, in partnership with Portsmouth & Southampton City Councils and the New Forest National Park Authority, is obliged to submit an Annual Monitoring Report¹³ to Government each year related to the HMWDF. It explains how the authorities are progressing the preparation of the Framework and examines the effectiveness of planning policies applicable in that year. At the end of July 2007, the remaining disposal capacity at licensed landfill sites in Hampshire was estimated to be approximately 7.26 million tonnes. This comprised void space to provide capacity for 3.4 million tonnes at sites limited to take inert / construction and demolition waste and void space to provide capacity for 3.86 million tonnes in sites that are licensed to accept non hazardous waste, including household, commercial and industrial waste. The table below provides a summary of the breakdown of this available capacity, together with an estimate of available life.

Table 2 Landfill Capacity in Hampshire July 2007

Landfill Type	Adjusted# Void Capacity (m)	Adjusted# Void Capacity (tonnes)	Averaged Annual Inputs (tonnes)	Life Expectancy from 31/07/07 (years)
Non hazardous (Commercial & industrial and household)	3,700,000	2,960,000	507,000	5.8
Inert (construction, demolition & excavation)	3,702,000	5,553,000	718,000	7.7

Adjustment to account for daily cover, site capping etc. = 20% reduction in void capacity.

Source: Table 4.12, HMWDF Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07.

Only three existing sites have significant remaining capacity for non hazardous waste; Chatsworth / Blue Haze, Squabb Wood and Pound Bottom. These are estimated to provide for approximately 5.8 years life at averaged annual input rates.

11 sites providing for inert waste have capacity for approx 7.7 years life on the same basis.

¹³ Hampshire Minerals & Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report – http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/development-framework/amr_main.htm

4. Demand for landfill

The three main sources (or streams) of waste used in the development of the HMWDF are;

- i. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) – includes household waste, street litter, waste from Household Waste Recycling Centres.
- ii. Commercial and Industrial Waste (C & I) – waste from shops, offices & business including industrial premises.
- iii. Construction, Demolition & Excavation (CDE) - waste from building and civil engineering activities.

The waste produced from the CDE stream is mainly inert waste. During the plan period it is forecast that 18.5 million tonnes of inert waste will be produced in the County. Of this, 17 million tonnes is expected to be used to restore mineral workings, and the remainder is expected to be used in civil engineering and other infrastructure projects, preferably at the site of production. It should be noted that agricultural improvement works do not count as civil engineering or infrastructure projects.

The main need for landfill provision within the County therefore arises from the MSW and C & I streams. The assumed arisings for these streams, used in the HMWDF are derived from current arisings and forecast growth based on the planned reduction indicated in the South East Plan (i.e. decreasing from 3% per year growth to 0.5% by 2020). The resulting figures are shown in the table below:

Table 3 Waste to be Managed by Waste Stream

Annual Averaged Tonnages to be managed	2015 (000 Tonnes)	2020 (000 Tonnes)
Municipal Solid Waste	1,099	1,132
Commercial & Industrial Waste	1,903	1,961
Total	3,002	3,093

Source: Table 6.1 HMWDF Minerals and Waste Core Strategy July 2007

The HMWDF is based upon the assumption that Hampshire will meet the regional targets for recycling and composting of 50% of all waste by 2015 and 60% for all waste by 2020. The aim is also to at least meet the regional targets of 71% diversion of waste from landfill by 2010 and 84% by 2020. Details of how the assumptions on which the Core Strategy is based are shown in Appendix 1 to this report and as a result, the following annual landfill capacity will be planned for;

Table 4 Planned Annual Landfill Capacity

Year	Non-Hazardous Waste		Inert Waste		Total	
	Tonnes a year	% of all waste	Tonnes a year	% of all waste	% of all waste	% diversion
2010	360,000	6.5%	1,243,000	22.5%	29%	71%
2015	338,000	5.8%	876,000	15.2%	21%	79%
2020	310,000	5.2%	646,000	10.8%	16%	84%

Source: Table 19.1, HMWDF Minerals and Waste Core Strategy July 2007

Thus the core strategy proposes at policy S6 that up to 5.3 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste landfill capacity is provided during the plan period (2006 – 2020).

DRAFT

5. Policy Development and Site Selection

Landfill is less acceptable in terms of environmental and social acceptability than it once was, and this message is reinforced in European, national, and regional policy and fiscal measures. In financial terms, therefore, landfill is also becoming a more expensive option. In order to reflect and support these policies, and help to ensure that in future Hampshire's waste is managed as effectively and efficiently as possible, Hampshire authorities have strongly promoted the Material Resource Approach to materials management. The "More from Less" document sets out broadly how this can be achieved, including an action plan for its delivery and the HMWDF continues this theme.

The HMWDF aims to minimise the amount of waste landfilled, in line with national and regional policy and to enable the Hampshire Waste Disposal Authorities to meet their Landfill Directive obligations for the diversion of Biodegradable Municipal Waste. This relies on new waste management facilities being brought forward during the plan period. Inevitably this will take time and without doubt there will be a continued, but diminishing role for landfill. Where they are required, the Framework aims to ensure that the local impact of a landfill site on the local area is minimised.

Regulation 26 (2004 regulations) Consultation

Approximately 500 representations were made in relation to the "Regulation 26" (2004 regulations) Consultation Plan ("the Consultation Plan") concerning landfill issues. These issues included;

- Some 180 responses to question 9 in the consultation, which asked if the Purple Haze site should be identified in the plan for landfill, given that it is unlikely to be available within the plan period. Many respondents were unsure or considered that it should not be identified, but few considered that it should be.
- Just over 300 responses to questions 21 and 22, regarding the usefulness of identifying Landfill Potential Areas and the need for accurate definition of them on an Ordnance Survey base. There was some confusion about the purpose of the areas, as set out in paragraph 19.12 of the Core Strategy and how they are applied, as set out in paragraphs 19.13 and 21.16 of the Core Strategy. As a result, opinion on the way forward was divided, but clarification of their role and purpose was requested.
- 20 responses regarding detailed operation and issues concerning existing landfill sites.
- The document is not clear about how the requirement has been calculated or where the existing landfill void is located. The submitted plan needs to provide a detailed statistical explanation of the basis of the proposals.
- The submitted document should make reference to the possible need to make provision for London's waste after 2016.
- Sites should only be included in the plan if they are likely to be required to meet demand and available within the plan period.
- Sites for landfilling waste should be identified specifically and included within the Waste Plan, not the Minerals Plan.
- Concern at traffic impacts from proposals including road safety issues, particular with additional HGV traffic movements.

- Land raising should be considered to gain benefits such as agricultural improvement.
- The submitted document should clarify the need for and the role and status of the Landfill Potential Area if specific sites are allocated.
- The plan should clearly identify the differences between landfill for waste disposal and use for inert waste to secure restoration of mineral sites and guarantee that inert waste will not become domestic landfill.

Landfill Sites

Background studies have indicated the need to provide for some 5.3 million tonnes of non-hazardous waste, and this is incorporated into Policy S6 of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.

Possible sites for landfilling have been considered using a systematic appraisal of the options available. Initial options were published in a consultation document in September 2006¹⁴ (and subsequently revised in May 2007¹⁵ in the light of responses received to the first consultation). These sites have then been reviewed in an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal process. In this, they have been appraised against a list of selection criteria, including designated landscapes and visual impact, ecology and biodiversity, archaeology, historic landscape and buildings, hydrogeology and groundwater risk, controlled surface water and coastal waters, flooding, air quality, human receptors and transportation.

The Consultation Plan indicated that landfill requirements would be met from the following existing sites;

Table 5 Preferred Landfill Sites

Site	Available Void - 1/1/07	Life	Comments
Blue Haze, Ringwood	2.9 million tonnes	2007 - 2020	Existing operational site with 2.5 million tonnes permitted void capacity plus surcharging of approx 400,000 tonnes.
Bunny Lane, Romsey	0.96 million tonnes	Completion before 2020	Former mineral extraction site with permission for inert fill; suitable "in principle" for non hazardous waste
Pound Bottom, Redlynch	0.45 million tonnes	Completion before 2020	Existing operational landfill site
Squabb Wood, Romsey	1.11 million tonnes	Completion before 2020	Existing operational site with approx. 0.7 million tonnes permitted void capacity plus surcharging of approx 400,000 tonnes, subject to access provision.

¹⁴ Hampshire Minerals Plan and Hampshire Waste Management Plan Issue and Options – Sept 2006 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/development-framework/sites-plans/sites-plan-issues/environment-minerals_and_waste-issues-options.htm

¹⁵ Hampshire Minerals Plan and Hampshire Waste Management Plan Issue and Options – May 2007 http://www3.hants.gov.uk/planning/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy/development-framework/sites-plans/sites-plan-issues/environment-minerals_and_waste-io.htm

Source: Table 4.6 Hampshire Minerals Plan Regulation 26 Consultation October 2007

The document also noted that Purple Haze is likely to be suitable for landfill, but realistically it will be a successor to Blue Haze and is unlikely to be available for landfill during the plan period, so it is not included as a preferred site.

The Pound Bottom site at Redlynch is an operational site, with unused landfill capacity, but is currently used largely for recycling and composting uses that have planning permission until 2014. It lies within the New Forest National Park, and because of environmental and traffic constraints, further operations on the site are unlikely to be permitted. The authorities do, however, wish to see completion of the landfilling, enabling appropriate restoration works to take place.

The Sustainability Assessment¹⁶ indicated that the above sites did not have overriding issues that could not be mitigated, but equally, no new sites have emerged as possible new landfill sites.

Hazardous / Special Waste

Hampshire has a number of hazardous waste treatment plants including the hazardous waste incinerator at Fawley, but does not have any hazardous waste landfill. In 2003, Hampshire's net export of hazardous waste was just over 65,000 tonnes. It is not considered that a hazardous waste landfill site is needed in Hampshire because production is insufficient to justify one. The Strategy notes the need to increase the amount of hazardous waste treated within its boundaries, to achieve the 2016 target for net self sufficiency and puts forward the following to help achieve it:

- Review, in the Hampshire Waste Management Plan, the potential for expansion of Hampshire's existing hazardous waste infrastructure (including clinical waste treatment);
- Review in the Hampshire Minerals Plan, the potential for providing separate cells for stabilised non-reactive hazardous wastes at Hampshire's non-hazardous landfill sites;
- Identify sites and locations for the management of at least 20,000 tonnes a year of air pollution control residues;
- Identify sites and locations where possible co-located with non-hazardous landfill, composting or soil blending operations, for the treatment of at least 35,000 tonnes a year of contaminated soil.

Landfill Potential Areas

The Consultation Plan set out Landfill Potential Areas which were defined as broad areas of interest which have potential for non-hazardous landfill, from within which, subject to geological and planning evaluation, sites, locations and 'areas of search' may be identified. Given that the proposed Submission Plan identifies the specific sites shown in table 5 above to meet the requirement for non-hazardous landfill, it is not proposed to continue to identify Landfill Potential Areas.

¹⁶ Sustainability Assessment Report

6. Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Control of Development

Section 26 of the Minerals & Waste Core Strategy details the policies for the control of minerals and waste developments. This section aims to ensure that the impact of a landfill site is minimised and that where a landfill site proposal comes forward, any issues identified in the site selection process are addressed at that stage. Such issues can be better addressed when a specific proposal is being brought forward and its impact on the local community and environment is identified in more detail and specific mitigation measures developed.

Policy DC 14 of the Minerals & Waste Core Strategy states that Planning Permission will only be granted for landfill provided the site;

- i. Is identified for landfill use, as part of the restoration of a mineral site, in the Hampshire Minerals Plan, or pending its adoption is an existing or proposed un-restored mineral void, and in the case of non-hazardous landfill is within the landfill potential area shown on the Key Diagram, and
- ii. Appropriate provision is made for the pre treatment or sorting of waste, either on or off sites to substantially reduce its biodegradable and recyclable content, and
- iii. It does not pose an unacceptable environmental risk, including risk to groundwater, and
- iv. It is close to, and within good access to the minerals and waste lorry route as shown on the key diagram.

Restoration and Aftercare

Quarries and landfill sites can be restored to provide and beneficial afteruse and meet other planning objectives, such as providing for landfill, water storage, recreation or biodiversity opportunities. Policy DC12 of the Minerals & Waste Core Strategy sets out the policy for helping to achieve these objectives. It require the restoration of a site within a reasonable time period, for an afteruse consistent with the general planning objectives of the area and seek to meet two or more of the following planning objectives:

- Improving public access to the countryside
- Use for management of waster resources and / or flooding management
- The improvement of biodiversity
- Use as back-up grazing;
- Return to agriculture, forestry or other “open” use recreational facilities

Landfill restoration also includes decommissioning of sites and continued control of potential pollution. Requirements to address these issues are imposed through Pollution Prevention and Control Permits administered by the Environment Agency (see reference 8).

Review and Monitoring

The Framework as a whole is reviewed and monitored in accordance with PPS 12 “Preparation of a Local Development Framework” (see reference 12) and the accompanying Good Practice Guide¹⁷.

¹⁷ Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide

A Monitoring Plan is set out in Appendix 3 of the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The plan details the main indicators used to measure the impact and effectiveness of the strategy and its key objectives and policies. These include monitoring planning permissions for minerals and waste developments, monitoring pollution and the impact of such developments on designated landscape, biodiversity, cultural or heritage sites, waste statistics etc. A number of the indicators are the “core output indicators” developed in the good practice guide.

The Core Strategy notes at paragraph 28.3 that the policies will be examined where necessary to increase their effectiveness in the light of the monitoring plan, and in any event the Strategy is likely to be reviewed within five year of its adoption.

The Annual Monitoring Report (see reference 14), prepared in accordance with regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004¹⁸, will continue to be publish

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/localdevelopmentframework>

¹⁸ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/uksi_20042204_en.pdf

Appendix 1 – Demand for Landfill

Waste Management Pathway	Municipal Waste (000 tonnes)		Commercial & Industrial Waste (000 tonnes)		Total (000 tonnes)	
	2015	2020	2015	2020	2015	2020
(Arising)	(1,099)	(1,132)	(1,904)	(1,961)	(3,003)	(3,093)
Recycling and Composting	604	679	1,047	1,177	1,651	1,856
Recovery and Reuse	495	453	519	475	1,014	928
Landfill	0	0	338	309	338	309
Total	1,099	1,132	1,904	1,961	3,003	3,093

Source: Core Strategy Public Examination Background Document HCD11

Waste Stream	Year (000 tonnes)												
	2006-09	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Municipal Waste	603	130	104	78	52	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	993
Commercial Waste	961	230	252	274	295	317	338	333	327	321	315	310	4,273
Total Landfill	1,564	360	356	352	347	343	338	333	327	321	315	310	5,266

Source: Core Strategy Public Examination Background Document HCD11