Hampshire County Council

Annexe to Reasons for Conditions (as required by Article 31 of the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010)

Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy DPD 2007

S5 – (Capacity Requirements for Recycling, Composting and Recovery and Treatment)
Waste management capacity (including specialist facilities as detailed in Policy S7) will be provided in the period to 2020, as follows:
Recycling and Composting – facilities for the reception, storage, segregation and processing of 1.86 million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (and associated bulking-up, transfer and contingency storage facilities);
Recovery and Treatment - facilities for the reception, storage and treatment of 0.93 million tonnes a year of municipal, commercial and industrial waste (and associated bulking-up and transfer facilities).

S9 (Recycled and Secondary Aggregates
By 2016, production capacity will be provided for the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates at a rate of 1.7 million tonnes a year, including provision for the reprocessing of 100,000 tonnes of incinerator bottom ash.

Policy DC 3 – Landscape and Townscape
Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the likely visual impact of the proposed development and its impact on, and the need to maintain and enhance, the distinctive character of the landscape or townscape. If necessary, additional design, landscaping, planting and screening, including planting in advance of the commencement of the development, should be proposed.

Policy DC 6 – Highways
Major mineral extraction, landfills and ‘strategic’ recycling, aggregate processing and recovery and treatment facilities, will be permitted provided they have a suitable access to and/or route to the minerals and waste lorry route as illustrated on the Key Diagram.

In all cases, minerals and waste development will only be permitted if it pays due regard to the likely volume and nature of traffic that would be generated by the proposal and the suitability of the proposed access to the site and of the road network that would be affected. Consideration should be given to highway capacity, road and pedestrian safety, congestion and environmental impact, and whether any highway improvements are required and whether these could be carried out satisfactorily without causing unacceptable environmental impact.

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Policy DC 8 – Pollution, health, quality of life and amenity
Minerals and waste development will only be permitted if due regard is given to the pollution and amenity impacts on the residents and users of the locality and there is unlikely to be an unacceptable impact on health and / or thee quality of life of occupants of nearby dwellings and other sensitive properties. Where necessary minerals and waste developments should include mitigation measures, such as buffer zones between the site and such properties.

Policy DC12 – Restoration and Aftercare
Mineral extraction, landfill and other appropriate developments will not be permitted unless there is satisfactory provision for the restoration of the site, within a reasonable timescale, for an after use consistent with the general planning objectives of the area. The restoration and after care of sites should seek to meet two or more of the following planning objectives:

a. Improving public access to the countryside, including public access for disabled people and recreation;
b. Use for management of water resources and/or flooding management;
c. The improvement of biodiversity;
d. Use as back-up grazing for the New Forest;
e. Return to agriculture, forestry or other 'open' use recreational facilities.

Proposals for mineral extraction and landfill must include provision for at least five years of aftercare following restoration of the site.
Restoration proposals for mineral workings in Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones should take account of the need for progressive working and restoration, to prevent open water bodies becoming bird roosts.

The Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006

Policy SET03 (overriding need for development in the countryside):
Development in the countryside (i.e. outside the boundaries of settlements defined by Policy SET 01 and shown on the Inset Maps) will only be permitted if:
1. there is an overriding need for it to be located in the countryside; or
2. it is of a type appropriate in the countryside as set out in Policies SET 06 – 13, ESN 05-09, ESN 11, ESN 13 - 14, ESN 23 -25 and ESN 27 - 33.

For developments that require a building or buildings, it must be demonstrated that in the locality there are no existing buildings:
1. which are adequate for the proposed use;
2. which reasonably could be made available;
3. which have been severed from an existing farm unit; or
4. which have recently changed from the proposed use.

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SET 10 (Expansion of existing employment sites in the countryside)
In the countryside, proposals for the extension of existing buildings or construction of new buildings as expansion of existing employment sites will be permitted provided that the building(s) and their use;

are appropriate in scale to the site and a rural location;
are appropriate in scale to the curtilage and contained within it;
are well related to existing building(s) and would be in keeping with their character;
would not have a significant detrimental impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding area and the wider countryside;
does not include outside storage where this would be visually intrusive; and
would not lead to a significant detrimental impact resulting from vehicle movements.