Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

This note was prepared by AMEC and URS on behalf of the Planning Advisory Service. It aims to help local authorities prepare their plans in advance of an examination, taking into account the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. A separate checklist looks at legal compliance.

In summary – the key requirements of plan preparation are:

- Has the plan been positively prepared i.e. based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed requirements?
- Is the plan justified?
- Is it based on robust and credible evidence?
- Is it the most appropriate strategy when considered against the alternatives?
- Is the document effective?
- Is it deliverable?
- Is it flexible?
- Will it be able to be monitored?
- Is it consistent with national policy?

The Tests of Soundness at Examination

The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the Council has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. Those seeking changes should demonstrate why the plan is unsound by reference to one or more of the soundness criteria.

The tests of soundness are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (para 182): "The Local Plan will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. A local planning authority should submit a plan for examination which it considers is 'sound' ", namely that it is:

1.   Positively Prepared: based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements

This means that the Development Plan Document (DPD) should be based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development. The NPPF, together with the Marine Policy Statement (MPS) set out principles through which the Government expects sustainable development can be achieved.

2.   Justified: the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence

This means that the DPD should be based on a robust and credible evidence base involving:

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- Research/fact finding: the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts.
- Evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area; and

The DPD should also provide the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. These alternatives should be realistic and subject to sustainability appraisal. The DPD should show how the policies and proposals help to ensure that the social, environmental, economic and resource use objectives of sustainability will be achieved.

3. Effective: deliverable over its period based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities
This means the DPD should be deliverable, requiring evidence of:
- Sound infrastructure delivery planning;
- Having no regulatory or national planning barriers to delivery;
- Delivery partners who are signed up to it; and
- Coherence with the strategies of neighbouring authorities, including neighbouring marine planning authorities.
- The DPD should be flexible and able to be monitored.

The DPD should indicate who is to be responsible for making sure that the policies and proposals happen and when they will happen. The plan should be flexible to deal with changing circumstances, which may involve minor changes to respond to the outcome of the monitoring process or more significant changes to respond to problems such as lack of funding for major infrastructure proposals. Although it is important that policies are flexible, the DPD should make clear that major changes may require a formal review including public consultation. Any measures which the Council has included to make sure that targets are met should be clearly linked to an Annual Monitoring Report.

4. Consistent with national policy: enabling the delivery of sustainable development
The demonstration of this is a 'lead' policy on sustainable development which specifies how decisions are to be made against the sustainability criterion (see the Planning Portal for a model policy www.planningportal.gov.uk). If you are not using this model policy, the Council will need to provide clear and convincing reasons to justify its approach.

The following table sets out the requirements associated with these four tests of soundness. Suggestions for evidence which could be used to support these requirements are set out, although these have to be viewed in the context of the plan being prepared. Please don't assume that you have got to provide all of these, they are just suggestions of what could be relevant.

In addition, the Legal Compliance checklist (a separate document, see www.pas.gov.uk) should be completed to ensure that this aspect is covered.

The Duty to Co-operate will also be assessed as part of the examination process.

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All documents listed in the table can be found on the Local Plan pages on the Council's website: http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/index.php/resident/local-plan

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Positively Prepared: *the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.*		

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Vision and Objectives Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve? Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives? Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered? Are the policies internally consistent? Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?	• Sections of the DPD and other documents which set out (where applicable) the vision, strategic objectives, key outcomes expected, spatial portrait and issues to be addressed. • Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them. • The strategic objectives of the DPD, and the commentary in the DPD of how they derive from the spatial portrait and vision, and how the objectives are consistent with one another. • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery. • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure.	Chapter 2 – Spatial Portrait, explains the area's characteristics and from this, identifies the key issues and priorities for the District at paragraph 2.41. Chapter 3 – Vision And Objectives, sets out an overall vision and breaks it down into objectives; "the stepping stones that will move the District towards the Vision". The Vision and Objectives respond to the spatial portrait and therefore are specific to the District. Appendix 1.1 shows how the main issues have fed into the development of the Plan, from their identification in the Spatial Portrait, through to their reference in the Vision, what objectives cover them and what specific policies deal with them. Appendix 10.1 clearly illustrates which policies contribute to which objectives, showing that there are no obvious gaps in the policies, with regard to the defined objectives. The Council explored reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy in its Identified Strategic Options (October 2015), and selected its Preferred Strategic Options in February 2016. Sustainability Appraisals were commissioned at both of these stages. Realistic timescales have been set to the strategic policies and sites. Policies will be monitored and the Plan will be reviewed to ensure it remains effective.

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		Paragraph 3.4 explains how the objectives will be achieved. Strategic Site allocations (policies SS4-SS8) set out the timescales for their delivery. Chapter 9 – Implementation and Infrastructure Delivery. Appendix 5.1 sets out the trajectory for Housing Allocations. The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan demonstrates a confirmation from relevant agencies that the support the objectives and identified means of delivery. The Local Plan is the only Development plan Document in the Councils Local Development Scheme.
The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17) Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas. Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: —any adverse impacts of doing so would	• An evidence base which establishes the development needs of the plan area (see Justified below) and includes a flexible approach to delivery (see 'Section 3 Effective', below). • An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at. • Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area)	Evidence base studies identify: the Full Objectively Assessed Housing Needs for Housing (across the HMA); employment; retail; and Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople; The evidence base also contains evidence of transport needs and recreation needs; Playing Pitch Strategy and Assessment and Green Space Strategy (informed by the Green Space Audit). The evidence base and iterative stages of the plan-making process, including the Identified Strategic Options and Settlement Hierarchy Study, provide an

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significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or —specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.		audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at.
Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally.	• A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see model policy at www.planningportal.gov.uk)	Chapter 3 – Vision And Objectives sets out how the District will transform economically, socially and environmentally (page 26). The first objective; Objective A, is Sustainable Growth, and the first policy in the Plan; SS1, is Sustainable Development and sets out an extensive list of criteria that development proposals should meet.
Objectively assessed needs The economic, social and environmental needs of the authority area addressed and clearly presented in a fashion which makes effective use of land and specifically promotes mixed use development, and take account of cross-boundary and strategic issues. Note: Meeting these needs should be subject to the caveats specified in Paragraph 14 of the NPPF (see above).	• Background evidence papers demonstrating requirements based on population forecasts, employment projections and community needs. • Technical papers demonstrating how the aspirations and objectives of the DPD are related to the evidence, and how these are to be met, including from consultation and associated with the Duty to Co-operate.	The joint North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw OAN Update (October 2017) sets out the full objectively assessed housing need; the Bolsover Economic Development Needs Assessment (October 2015) sets out the employment need; the Retail and Centres Study (April 2018) sets out the retail need; and the Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (June 2015) sets out the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation needs. The Playing Pitch Strategy and Assessment and Green Space Strategy also demonstrate examples of requirements based on community needs. Bolsover North and Clowne Garden Village are examples of specifically promoting mixed-use

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		developments. The Council has produced: A Statement of Duty to Co-operate; A Joint North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw HMA wide Statement of Common Ground; a Mansfield and Bolsover District Council's Joint Statement of Common Ground; and, a Joint Statement of Common Ground in respect of the former Coalite Chemical Works. The Council has produced position papers on: Clowne Garden Village; Employment; Gypsies and Travellers; Green Belt; Housing Requirement; and Residential Land Supply.
NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development		
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)		
Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21),	• Articulation of a clear economic vision and strategy for the plan area linked to the Economic Strategy, LEP Strategy and marine policy documents where appropriate.	Requirement on LA's to produce a Sustainable Community Strategy was repealed in March 2015 under Section 100 of the Deregulation Act 2015 (after this PAS guidance was produced). Economic Strategy set out in the: Overarching Vision; Objective E: Regeneration: Objective L: Economic Prosperity; & Objective M: Employment Opportunities. The economic strategy adopted by the plan allocates sufficient land to meet both identified needs, and to allow choice and flexibility. The plan supports the council's Growth Strategy. In this, it also reflects the Strategic Economic Plans of both the Sheffield City

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		Region Local Enterprise Partnership, and also the D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnership.
Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (21)	• A criteria-based policy which meets identified needs and is positive and flexible in planning for specialist sectors, regeneration, infrastructure provision, environmental enhancement. • An up-to-date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, (taking into account that LPAs should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of an allocated site being used for that purpose) para (22)	Employment Land Availability Assessment assesses deliverability of sites and informs allocations. Economic Development Needs Assessment (October 2015) also looks at site suitability. Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan assesses infrastructure provision and has informed policy requirements.
2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)		
Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23)	• The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: definition of networks and hierarchies; defining town centres; encouragement of residential development on appropriate sites; allocation of appropriate edge of centre sites where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres.	Town and local centres are defined on policies map. Objectives O: Place Making, and P: Town Centres, set out a positive approach for ensuring the vitality of town (and local) centres. Paragraphs 6.29-6.44 set out Retail, Town Centre and Local Centre Development, including qualitative and quantitative need, as well as recent commitments. This is informed by the Retail and Centres Study (April 2018). Policy WC5: Retail, Town Centre and Local Centre Development sets out criteria for town and local centre proposals.

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		Policies WC6, WC7 and WC8 provide town centre and edge of centre allocations to promote town centre uses and regeneration. Planning positively and encouraging economic development is also aided by Regeneration Frameworks that have been produced by consultants as a community-led approach.
Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (23)	• An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. • Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated.	Retail and Centres Study (April 2018).
3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)		
Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28)	• Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities.	Set out in and addressed by policies WC3: Supporting the Rural Economy, LC8: Agricultural, Forestry and Other Occupational Dwellings in the Countryside, and WC10: Tourism and the Visitor Economy. This is underpinned by Objective E: Regeneration and Objective J: Rural Areas.
4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)		
Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29) Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be	• Joint working with adjoining authorities, transport providers and Government Agencies on infrastructure provision in order to support sustainable economic growth with particular regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31. • Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a	Set out in the Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan. Policy SS1: Sustainable Development and criteria 'h' and 'k' of policy SC3: High Quality Development promote increased accessibility and conditions for active travel choices and sustainable forms of transport. These policies are underpinned by

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required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. (29) Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (29) including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. (30) Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. (31) Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. (32) Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34) Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35) Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37) For larger scale residential developments in	range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 35. • A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision. • Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. • If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) • Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport choice linked to the Local Transport Plan.	Objective A: Sustainable Growth and Objective H: Sustainable Transport. Policy SS4: Strategic Site Allocation - Bolsover North; Policy SS5: Strategic Site Allocation - Clowne Garden Village; Policy SS6: Strategic Site Allocation - Former Whitwell Colliery site; Policy SS7: Strategic Regeneration Site - Former Coalite Chemical Works site, all promote a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. A Parking Standards SPD is under preparation to support policy ITCR11: Parking Provision, in order achieve sustainable development locally, and ensure that sustainable modes of transport are still encouraged alongside providing suitable parking provision. Policies ITCR 1: Green Infrastructure; ITCR2: The Greenways Network; and, ITCR3: Protection of Footpaths and Bridleways identify, protect and enhance green routes. However, there are issues. We are currently a net exporter of labour. The allocations of employment land proposed aim to help reduce out commuting. However, given the shape of the district, this would not necessarily lead to more sustainability due to less travel.

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particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38) The setting of car parking standards including provision for town centres. (39-40) Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice. (41)		
5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)		
Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications' masts and high speed broadband. (43) Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. (44)	• Policy supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband, noting the caveats in para 44.	Policy ITCR12: Information, Communication Technology and Telecommunications, promotes super-fast broadband and provides a flexible approach to allow expansion of the network. This is supported by commitments from both the Sheffield City Region and D2N2 Local Enterprise Partnerships, who have a commitment in their Growth Deals with Government to support the extension of Superfast broadband coverage. Digital Derbyshire is also working with Openreach to improve broadband in Derbyshire.
6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality housing (paras 47-55)		
Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years'	• Identification of:	Allocations identified for the whole plan period in

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worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing(47)	a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; plus the buffer as appropriate • Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48) • A SHLAA	the Strategic Sites allocations, and Policy LC1: Housing Allocations. This includes a 10% buffer for flexibility. Although windfall sites have made a consistent contribution to housing delivery in the past, the housing provision does not include a further allowance for this. The current positon in relation to the Councils five year supply of identified sites is set out in its five year housing supply assessment 4th July 2018. The robustness of the Councils five year housing land supply has been backed up by three recent appeal decisions: • APP/R1010/W/16/3165450, Land at Lodge Farm, Bolsover (December 2017); • APP/R1010/W/17/3183977, Land at Sunny Bank, Tibshelf (March 2018); • APP/R1010/W/17/3184727, Land to the east of Rowthorne Lane, Glapwell (March 2018).
Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (47).	• Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15	Policy LC1 sets out the housing allocations and preceding Paragraphs 5.16 – 5.40 set out expected quantum of houses and timescales for development. Also, strategic site allocations which include housing are set out in policies SS4, SS5 and SS6.
Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a trajectory; and set out a housing implementation strategy describing how a five year supply will be maintained. (47)	• A housing trajectory • Monitoring of completions and permissions (47) • Updated and managed SHLAA. (47)	Housing Land Availability Assessment (October 2017).

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		Latest AMR. Appendix 5.1: Housing Trajectory
Set out the authority's approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances (47).	• Policy on the density of development.	The Whole Plan Viability Assessment indicates that the District does not have a demand for high density residential. Therefore, policy SC3 (b) High Quality Development sets out the Councils approach to housing density to reflect the local context.
Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups (50) and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand. (para 159)	• Policy on planning for a mix of housing (including self-build, and housing for older people • SHMA • Identification of the size, type, tenure and range of housing) required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. (50) • Evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs. (50) • Policy on affordable housing and consideration for the need for on-site provision or if off-site provision or financial contributions are sought, where these can these be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50)	The SHMA Policies LC3: Type and Mix of Housing, and LC4: Custom and Self Build Dwellings, plans for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and the needs of different groups. Policy LC2: Affordable Housing Through Market Housing, sets an affordable housing provision.
In rural areas be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate (54).	• Consideration of allowing some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. • Consideration of the case for resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens. (This is	The full objectively assessed housing needs contains an uplift for affordability. The whole Plan Viability Assessment concludes that a 10% requirement for affordable housing is a reasonable policy across the majority of the district. This is reflected in policy LC2:

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In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.	discretionary)(para 53) • Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55.	Affordable Housing through Market Housing. Policy LC8: Agricultural, Forestry and Other Occupational Dwellings in the Countryside, Policy SS9: Development in the Countryside, and policy SC5: Change of Use and Conversions in the Countryside, set out criteria to protect countryside locations but allow flexibility where it is necessary.
7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)		
Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area (58).	• Inclusion of policy or policies which seek to increase the quality of development through the principles set out at para 58 and approaches in paras 59-61, linked to the vision for the area and specific local issues	Policies SC2: Sustainable Design and Construction, and SC3: High Quality Development, set out criteria to ensure new development id of high quality in terms of sustainability and design. These support Objective O: Place Making, which refers to the need to 'promote high quality design that respects local character and distinctiveness'.
8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77)		
Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments (69).	• Inclusion of a policy or policies on inclusive communities. • Promotion of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality	Objective O: Place Making is "to promote inclusive design that meets the needs of all members of the community". Strategic site allocations for Bolsover North (policy SS4), Clowne Garden Village (policy SS5), and the former Whitwell Colliery site are mixed use sites. Also, policy LC3: Type and Mix of Housing, aims to create inclusive mixed – communities. Criterion 'd' of policy SC3: High Quality

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	public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69)	Development, is "promote vibrant mixed use proposals that support the vitality of the communities where opportunities arise.
Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).	• Inclusion of a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local service. • Positive planning for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize; and ensure that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure.	Policy WC5: Retail, Town Centre and Local Centre Development, supports proposals to maintain and enhance vitality and viability of centres, including their retail and service functions. Policy ITCR4: Local Shops and Community Facilities, seeks to protect local shops and community facilities. Policy SS3: Spatial Strategy and Distribution of Development, directs appropriate levels of development to settlements based on their level of sustainability, ensuring that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure. Policy SC3 (d) High Quality Development promotes vibrant mixed use proposals that support the vitality of the communities where they arise.
Identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities; and set locally derived standards to provide these (73).	• Identification of specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. (73) • A policy protecting existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land from development, with specific exceptions. (74) • Protection and enhancement of rights of way and	Green Space Quality and Accessibility Report (April 2018) Green Space Strategy (April 2018) Playing Pitch Strategy and Assessment (August 2017) Policy ITCR5: Green Space and Play Provision,

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	access. (75)	informed by the above evidence base, sets local standards to provide new green space and improvements to existing green space. ITCR6: Protection of Green Space, seeks to protect existing green space.
Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – 'Local Green Space' (76-78).	• Policy enabling the protection of Local Green Spaces. (Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. The designation should only be used when it accords with the criteria in para 77). Policy for managing development within a local green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (78)	ITCR6: Protection of Green Space, seeks to protect existing green spaces, including allotments and village greens.
9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)		

Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. (81)
Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. (83)
When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote
	• Where Green Belt policies are included, these should reflect the need to:
	   o Enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. (81)
	   o Accord with criteria on boundary setting, and the need for clarity on the status of safeguarded land, in particular. (85)
	   o Specify that inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. (87)
	   o Specify the exceptions to inappropriate development (89-90)
	   o Identify where very special circumstances might apply to renewable energy development. (91)
		Policy SS10: Development in the Green Belt, restricts most types of development within the Green Belt but provides exceptions where development may be acceptable, such as renewable energy in very special circumstances.
		
		A partial Green Belt Review has been undertaken to assess parts of the current boundary of the Green Belt in relation to achieving sustainable development.

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sustainable patterns of development. (84) Boundaries should be set using 'physical features likely to be permanent' amongst other things (85)		
10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)		
Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. (94)	• Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Support for energy efficiency improvements to existing building. • Local requirements for a building's sustainability which are consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy. (95))	Policy SS3: Spatial Strategy and Distribution of Development, directs levels of growth to settlements appropriate to their sustainability. Policy SC2: Sustainable Design and Construction, states that new development: (e) "Has regard to flood risk, and does not put new development in areas liable to flood or existing settlements at increased risk of flooding" (f) Adopts sustainable drainage principles and avoids detrimental changes to the characteristics of groundwater drainage and surface water run-off, and protects the capacity of natural surface water drainage systems and access to them for maintenance and improvement. Paragraph 95 refers to **WHEN** setting out any local requirement for a building's sustainability. No local requirements are being proposed. In addition, in Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more Prosperous Nation July 2015, the government confirmed it did not intend to proceed with a commitment to zero carbon homes.

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Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. (97)	• A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources, • Identification of suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17) • Identification of where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. (97)	Policy SC6: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy.
Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (99)	• Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) • Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development away from flood risk areas through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (100) • Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures	Objective B: Climate change aims to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Policy SC7: Flood Risk. Land Availability Assessments assesses a sites flood risk when considering their suitability.
Take account of marine planning (105)	• Ensure early and close co-operation on relevant economic, social and environmental policies with the Marine Management Organisation • Review the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine-related economic development • Integrate as appropriate marine policy objectives into emerging policy • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS	N/A

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Manage risk from coastal change (106)	• Identification of where the coast is likely to experience physical changes and identify Coastal Change Management Areas, and clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas. • Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate.	N/A
11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)		
Protect valued landscapes (109)	• A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. • Policy which seeks to minimise the loss of higher quality agricultural land and give great weight to protecting the landscape and scenic beauty of National Parks, the Broads and AONBs.	Policy SS1: Sustainable Development. Policy SC8: Landscape Character. Policy ITCR1: Strategic Green Infrastructure Network.
Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability (109)	• Policy which seeks development which is appropriate for its location having regard to the effects of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity.	Policy SC11: Environmental Quality (Amenity). Policy SC12: Air Quality. Policy SC13: Water Quality. Policy SC14: Contaminated and Unstable Land. Policy SC15: Hazardous Installations.
Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (117) Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117)	• Identification and mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests. • Policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species	Objective C: Countryside, Landscape Character and Wildlife. Policy SC9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Policy SC10: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows Policy ITCR1: Strategic Green Infrastructure Network. Policies maps.
12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141)		
Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)	• A strategy for the historic environment based on a clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area, including assets most at risk. • A map/register of historic assets • A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (126)	Objective D: Historic Environment Policy SC3: High Quality Development Policy SC16: Development within or Impacting upon Conservation Areas Policy SC17: Development affecting Listed Buildings and their Settings Policy SC18: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeology Policy SC19: Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest Policy SC20: Registered Parks and Gardens Policy SC21: Non-Designated Local Heritage Assets

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)		
It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (142) Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (146)	Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 143 and 145, including matters in relation to land in national / international designations; landbanks; the defining of Minerals Safeguarding Areas; wider matters relating to safeguarding; approaches if non-mineral development is necessary within Minerals Safeguarding Areas; the setting of environmental criteria; development of noise limits; reclamation of land; plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. This could include evidence of co-operation with neighbouring and more distant authorities.	Paragraphs 7.86 – 7.90 set out the saved policies of Derbyshire Country Council's minerals and waste plans that form part of the development plan for Bolsover district. Policies: SS1: Sustainable Development, SS10: Development in the Green belt, SC2: Sustainable Design and Construction, also all consider minerals. Policy SS6: Strategic Site Allocation – Former Whitwell Colliery Site, deals with mineral workings in a site specific policy.
Justified: The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence. To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be: • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives.		
Participation Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?	The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with whom and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI	This is set out in the Consultation Statement and SCI
Research / fact finding Is the plan justified by a sound and credible evidence base? What are the sources of evidence? How up to date, and how convincing is it? What assumptions were made in preparing the	• The studies, reports and technical papers that provide the evidence for the policies set out in the DPD, the date of preparation and who they were produced by. AND • Sections of the DPD (at various stages of	A comprehensive evidence base on which the local Plan is based is available to view online. The iterative stages of the Plan making process can been seen through the following links to Planning

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?	development) and SA Report which illustrate how evidence supports the strategy, policies and proposals, including key assumptions. OR • A very brief statement of how the main findings of consultation support the policies, with reference to: reports to the council on the issues raised during participation, covering both the front-loading and formulation phases; and any other information on community views and preferences. OR • For each policy (or group of policies dealing with the same issue), a very brief statement of the evidence documents relied upon and how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD).	Committees at each stage: Link to Identified Strategic Options Committee Report: http://web.bolsover.gov.uk/reportsagendas/pdf/Non%20Exempt%20Agendas/agenda1726.pdf Link to Proposed preferred Strategic options Committee Report: http://web.bolsover.gov.uk/reportsagendas/pdf/Non%20Exempt%20Agendas/agenda1768.pdf Link to Consultation Draft Local Plan Committee report: http://web.bolsover.gov.uk/reportsagendas/pdf/Non%20Exempt%20Agendas/agenda1890.pdf Link to Publication Local Plan Committee report: http://web.bolsover.gov.uk/reportsagendas/pdf/Non%20Exempt%20Agendas/agenda2101.pdf
Alternatives Can it be shown that the LPA's chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives? Have the reasonable alternatives been considered and is there a clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred approach was arrived at? Where a balance had to be struck in taking decisions between competing alternatives, is it clear how and why the decisions were taken?	• Reports and consultation documents produced in the early stages setting out how alternatives were developed and evaluated, and the reasons for selecting the preferred strategy, and reasons for rejecting the alternatives. This should include options covering not just the spatial strategy, but also the quantum of development, strategic policies and development management policies. • An audit trail of how the evidence base, consultation and SA have influenced the plan.	See links above that show iterative stages of Plan-making process, including the SA report and Statements of Consultation.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Does the sustainability appraisal show how the different options perform and is it clear that sustainability considerations informed the content of the DPD from the start?	• Sections of the SA Report showing the assessment of options and alternatives. • Reports on how decisions on the inclusion of policy were made. • Sections of the consultation document demonstrating how options were developed and appraised. • Any other documentation showing how alternatives were developed and evaluated, including a report on how sustainability appraisal has influenced the choice of strategy and the content of policies.	
Effective: *the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.* To be 'effective' a DPD needs to: • Be deliverable • Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning • Have no regulatory or national planning barriers to its delivery • Have delivery partners who are signed up to it • Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities • Demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled • Be flexible • Be able to be monitored		
Deliverable and Coherent • Is it clear how the policies will meet the Plan's vision and objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? • Are the policies internally consistent?	• Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery, such as evidence that the plans and programmes of other bodies have been taken into	Appendix 10.1 shows which policy contributes to which objective, and demonstrates that there are no obvious gaps in the policies. The Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan sets out realistic timescales for infrastructure delivery.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
• Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? • Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?	account (e.g. Water Resources Management Plans and Marine Plans). • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. • Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix).	Housing and Employment allocations within the Plan also have specified delivery expectations. The LDS sets out the scope and content of the Local Plan, as well as other documents that make up the development plan.
Infrastructure Delivery • Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? • Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified? • Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies?	• A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are identified and the proposed solutions put forward. • A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate. • Confirmation from infrastructure providers that they support the solutions proposed and the identified means and timescales for their delivery, or a plan for resolving issues. • Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule.	Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan. Policy II1: Plan Delivery and the Role of Developer Contributions. Policies SS4-SS8 (Strategic sites and regeneration areas) all prescribe infrastructure requirements. Whole Plan Viability Study. SHMA (for affordable housing). The Council has no current plans to produce a CIL
Co-ordinated Planning Does the DPD reflect the concept of spatial planning? Does it go beyond traditional land use planning by bringing together and integrating policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes from a variety of agencies / organisations that	• Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the local authority and other bodies • Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives • Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area	Duty to Co-operate Statement. Strategic Level Planning and Duty to Co-operate, and Local Aspiration and Initiatives are set out in the Local Plan's Introduction. Work with Derbyshire County Council set out in

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
influence the nature of places and how they function?		paragraphs 7.86-7.90 regarding the safeguarding of mineral resources.

Flexibility
 	
• Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances?
• Does the DPD include the remedial actions that will be taken if the policies need adjustment?
	• Sections of the DPD setting out the assumptions of the plan and identifying the circumstances when policies might need to be reviewed.
	
	• Sections of the annual monitoring report and sustainability appraisal report describing how the council will monitor:
	
	   a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this
	
	   b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information on trends on which the DPD is based
	
	• Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances
	
	• Sections within the DPD dealing with possible change areas and how they would be dealt with, including mechanisms for the rate of development to be increased or slowed and how that would impact on other aspects of the strategy and on infrastructure provision
	
	• Sections of the DPD identifying the key indicators of success of the strategy, and the remedial actions which will be taken if adjustment is required.
		Chapter 10 – Monitoring, sets out how the Plan will be monitored and reviewed.
		
		Appendix 10.2 shows the indicators that will be used to monitor each policy, the target to keep each policy effective and the point at which a review should be initiated.
		
		10% buffer built into housing target to provide flexibility.
		
		Strategic site policies have flexibility built in by acknowledging that masterplans and such documents may require amendment which will be looked at by the Council.
		
		SA Appendix J – Potential Monitoring Indicators

Co-operation • Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined?	• A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly. A 'tick box' approach or a collection of correspondence is not sufficient, and it needs to be shown (where appropriate) if joint	Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan. Key Joint Studies: • SHMA

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
• Is it clear who is intended to implement each part of the DPD? Where the actions required are outside the direct control of the LPA, is there evidence that there is the necessary commitment from the relevant organisation to the implementation of the policies?	plan-making arrangements have been considered, what decisions were reached and why. • The Duty to Co-operate Statement could highlight: the sharing of ideas, evidence and pooling of resources; the practical policy outcomes of co-operation; how decisions were reached and why; and evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues which need other organisations to deliver on, common objectives for elements of strategy and policy; a memorandum of understanding; aligned or joint core strategies and liaison with other consultees as appropriate.	• Retail Study • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Transport Studies • Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. The Council has also produced: A Statement of Duty to Co-operate; A Joint North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw HMA wide Statement of Common Ground; a Mansfield and Bolsover District Council's Joint Statement of Common Ground; and, a Joint Statement of Common Ground in respect of the former Coalite Chemical Works.
Monitoring • Does the DPD contain targets, and milestones which relate to the delivery of the policies, (including housing trajectories where the DPD contains housing allocations)? • Is it clear how targets are to be measured (by when, how and by whom) and are these linked to the production of the annual monitoring report? • Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual monitoring report?	• Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones • Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories • Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies • Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal	Housing and employment allocations both contain delivery dates. Appendix 5.1 – Housing Trajectory. Appendix 10.2 – How the policies with be monitored. Infrastructure Study and Delivery Plan. Link to most recent AMR: http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/images/LIVE/P/Plan_AMR_2016_17.pdf

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Consistent with national policy: *the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.*		
The DPD should not contradict or ignore national policy. Where there is a departure, there must be clear and convincing reasoning to justify the approach taken.		
• Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification? • Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included?	• Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons. • Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy. • Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of community involvement. • Where appropriate, evidence of consistency with national marine policy as articulated in the UK Marine Policy Statement • Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been considered and dealt with.	The Council considers that the Local Plan policies reflect local priorities and are supported by a robust and up to date evidence base. PAS Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Planning policy for traveller sites

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites was published in 23 March 2012 and came into effect on 27 March 2012. Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/07: Planning for Travelling Showpeople have been cancelled. Planning Policy for Traveller Sites should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework, including the implementation policies of that document.

The government's aim in relation to planning for traveller sites is:

'To ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic life of travellers whilst respecting the interests of the settled community'.

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

- That local planning authorities (LPAs) make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning
- That LPAs work collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites
- Plan for sites over a reasonable timescale
- Plan-making should protect green belt land from inappropriate development
- Promote more private traveller site provision whilst recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites
- Aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective.

In addition local planning authorities should:

- Include fair, realistic and inclusive policies
- Increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply
- Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and decision-taking
- Enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure
- Have due regard to protection of local amenity and local environment

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)		
Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.	• Early and effective engagement undertaken, including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups.	Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
Co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas.	• Demonstration of a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan. • Collaborative working with neighbouring local planning authorities. • A robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions.	Figure 5B in the Local Plan clearly sets out the Gypsy and Travellers accommodation Objectively Assessed Need for the lifespan of the development plan. The Council worked closely with the other authorities involved in the preparation of the GTAA, as well as the Derbyshire Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Group through the Derbyshire travellers Issues Working group. The Gypsy and Traveller, and the Travelling Showpeople Land Availability Assessments (LAAs) have a joint methodology with neighbouring authorities. The Council approached

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Derbyshire County Council and neighbouring authorities under the Duty to Co-operate to establish the availability of their sites to help meet the identified need, as explained in the Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Topic paper. The agreed approach is set out in the North Derbyshire and Bassetlaw Joint Housing Market Area Statement of Common Ground
Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)		
Set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in your area, working collaboratively with neighbouring LPAs. Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need. Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.	• Identification, and annual update, of a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years' worth of sites against locally set target. Identification of a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. • An assessment of the need for traveller sites, and where an unmet need has been demonstrated a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified. • Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 11	Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) assesses the theoretical requirement. Policy LC5: Site Allocations for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Policy LC6: Application for

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Policy LC7: Safeguarding sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)		
When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings LPAs should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community.		Criterion 'e' of Policy LC6: Application for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, states that proposed development, "is so located, designed and landscaped that its use will not significantly detract from the character of the area or from the amenity of adjoining or nearby land and so enclosed as to prevent encroachment onto adjoining land". Criterion 'f' of Policy LC6: Application for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, states that proposed development, "is appropriate to the scale of the nearest settlement, its local services and infrastructure".

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13)		
If there is a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs, LPAs in rural areas, where viable and practical, should consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable travellers' sites.	• If a rural exception site policy is used, and if so clarity that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity.	Criteria based policy LC6: Application for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, provides for such sites.
Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15)		
Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.

Exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to accommodate a site inset within the Green Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site ... should be done only through the plan-making process. | • Green Belt boundary revisions made in response to a specific identified need for a traveller site, undertaken through the plan making process. | Criterion 'h' of Policy LC6: Application for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, states that proposed development, "is not within the Green Belt, or in areas at high risk of flooding". |
| **Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)** | | |
| Local planning authorities should consider, wherever possible, including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents. | • Consideration of the need for sites for mixed residential and business use (having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents), or separate sites in close proximity to one another. | The Council has a site (Beaufit Lane, Pinxton) for \travelling Showmen's Winter Quarters. |

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	• N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites	
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)		
Local planning authorities should work with the planning applicant and the affected traveller community to identify a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community if a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site.	• Where a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site, the identification of a site or sites suitable for re-location of the community.	Policy LC 7: Safeguarding sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, safeguards existing permanent sites for use by Gypsies and Travellers.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Integration of marine and terrestrial planning

As the UK marine area and marine plan area boundaries extend up to the level of mean high water spring tides while terrestrial planning boundaries generally extend to mean low water spring tides (including estuaries), the marine plan area will physically overlap with that of some terrestrial plan. Local authorities with any tidal frontage, even if far inland and not conventionally regarded as coastal, must therefore take full account of the MMO, the MPS and marine plans under S.58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act and the Duty to Co-operate in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011. A full list of the local planning authorities whose areas overlap with the UK marine area appears in Appendix One.

Furthermore, the Duty to Co-Operate requires all local planning authorities, even if landlocked, to take account, where relevant, of the MMO's plans and activities when preparing their Local Plans. Finally, the NPPF requires LPAs to take the MPS into account under the tests of soundness (specifically, to test if an emerging DPD is consistent with national policy, which includes the MPS).

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (the Act) provided for the introduction of a marine planning system for England's inshore and offshore marine area, establishing the Secretary of State as the Marine Planning Authority for these areas. The Act also provided for the establishment of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and for the Secretary of State to delegate various planning functions. The planning functions including preparation and review were delegated to the MMO in 2010. The Act also provided for the adoption of the UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS). The MPS was adopted on 18 March 2011 and provides the policy framework for marine planning and for all decisions likely to affect the marine area.

There are eleven plan areas in English waters, for each of which a Marine Plan will be prepared by the MMO and adopted by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

In practical terms, all activities undertaken in the marine area require land based infrastructure, without which our ability to benefit economically and socially from activities in the marine area would be extremely limited.

The UK Government's vision for the marine environment, as articulated in the MPS, is:

'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'.

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In the absence of a marine plan prepared by the MMO and adopted by the Secretary of State the MPS is the relevant marine policy document. Where a marine plan has been adopted both the MPS and the Marine Plan are relevant marine policy documents for the marine plan area.

As articulated in the Marine and Coastal Act and the MPS, the Government aims for the MPS and marine planning systems to sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. Specifically, s.58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act requires all[1] public bodies to:

- take authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area in accordance with the MPS and relevant Marine Plans, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise
- state their reasons where authorisation or enforcement decisions are not taken in accordance with the MPS and relevant Marine Plans
- have regard to the MPS and relevant Marine Plans when taking decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area which are not authorisation or enforcement decisions[2]

In addition, the MPS seeks integration of marine planning and the terrestrial planning system through:

- Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance
- Liaison between respective responsible authorities for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages

- Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions

These aims are further supported by footnote 36 in the NPPF.

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[1] Like the Duty to Co-Operate, no distinction is made by the Marine and Coastal Access Act between public authorities with a tidal frontage and those without. Emphasis is placed on the likelihood of the decision being made affecting the marine area.
[2] For example, decisions about what representations they should make as a consultee or about what action they should carry out themselves.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Key requirements under the Duty to Co-Operate		
Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance	• Demonstration of consistency of aim between relevant local plan policies and marine policy documents (i.e. the MPS and any relevant adopted marine plans) • Proof of collaborative working with the MMO and that the MPS has been taken into account.	
Liaison between respective authorities responsible for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages	• Early and effective policy development engagement undertaken, including discussions with the MMO • Evidence of iteration of policies and plans as a result of engagement with the MMO • Evidence of engagement with the MMO in relation to monitoring, implementation and throughout the policy cycle • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS	
Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions	• Evidence that the LPA has shared or provided relevant data to the MMO that can help inform Marine Plans or MPS review • Demonstration that local plan policy has been underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS • Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their	

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	roles, and relevant marine plans	
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 2: General Principles for Decision-Making[3]		
Sections 2.1 -2.2: The UK vision for the marine environment		
The UK vision for the marine environment ('clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas') Achieving the vision through marine planning	• Reference in DPD where appropriate to UK vision for the marine environment • Contribution to the vision through local plan policies and supporting text	
Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning		
Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies	• Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal	
Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations	•	
Contribute to the objectives of relevant	• Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability	

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[3] As the Marine Policy Statement was not targeted specifically at terrestrial planning authorities, some of its sections are, in practice, relevant to marine planning authorities only and/or there is already a comprehensive policy framework governing terrestrial development (e.g. energy infrastructure), Where this is considered to be the case, i.e. where it is considered likely that a terrestrial planning DPD would be found sound without referencing that section, the section in question has been omitted from this checklist.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (August 2018)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive)	appraisal • Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives	
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities		
3.1 Marine Protected Areas		
Incorporate identified areas and features of importance for nature conservation Activities or developments that may result in adverse impacts on biodiversity should be designed or located to avoid such impacts	• Identification of relevant areas and features of importance for nature conservation within relevant marine plan area(s) • Consideration of impacts of policy and/or terrestrial development on those areas and features of importance • Measures to mitigate, monitor and manage negative impacts on those areas and features of importance	
3.4 Ports and shipping		
Take into account and seek to minimise any negative impacts on shipping activity, freedom of navigation and navigational safety Protect the efficiency and resilience of continuing port operations	• Evidence that policy with potential impact on ports and shipping minimises negative impacts on sector • Where relevant, evidence that economic, employment and transport policies are protective of ports and shipping sector	
3.8 Fisheries		
Consider potential economic, social	• Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative	

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity	impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture	
3.9 Aquaculture		
Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries	• Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered	
3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal		
Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment	• Reference to and consideration of the co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other marine activities, including the potential for waste water infrastructure to mitigate marine impacts through design or location	
3.11 Tourism and recreation		
Consider the potential for tourism and recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities	• Where relevant, reference to marine tourism and recreation • Evidence that the potential for marine tourism and recreation has been recognised in plan-making	

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Appendix One

This is an alphabetical list of all local planning authorities in England whose area overlaps with the UK marine area.

Adur	City of Westminster	Havant	North Tyneside
Allerdale	Colchester	Havering	North York Moors National
Arun	Copeland	Horsham	Park
Babergh	Cornwall	Hounslow	Northumberland
Barking and Dagenham	County Durham	Huntingdonshire	Norwich
Barrow-in-Furness	Dartford	Ipswich	Poole
Basildon	Doncaster	Isle of Wight	Preston
Bassetlaw	Dover	Isles of Scilly	Purbeck
Bexley	East Cambridgeshire	Kensington and Chelsea	Redcar and Cleveland
Blackpool	East Devon	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Richmond upon Thames
Boston	East Lindsey	Lake District National Park	Rochford
Bournemouth	East Riding of Yorkshire	Lambeth	Rother
Broadland	Eastbourne	Lancaster	Scarborough
Broads Authority	Eastleigh	Lewes	Sedgemoor
Canterbury	Exeter	Lewisham	Sefton
Carlisle	Exmoor National Park	Liverpool	Selby
Castle Point	Fareham	Maidstone	Shepway
Chelmsford	Fenland	Maldon	South Cambridgeshire
Cheshire West and Chester	Fylde	Medway	South Downs National Park
Chichester	Gateshead	Middlesbrough	South Gloucestershire
Chorley	Gloucester	New Forest	South Hams
Christchurch	Gosport	New Forest National Park	South Holland
City of London	Gravesham	Newark and Sherwood	South Lakeland
City of Brighton and Hove	Great Yarmouth	Newcastle upon Tyne	South Norfolk
City of Bristol	Greenwich	Newham	South Ribble
City of Kingston upon Hull	Halton	North Devon	South Somerset
City of Peterborough	Hambleton	North East Lincolnshire	South Tyneside
City of Plymouth	Hammersmith and Fulham	North Lincolnshire	Southend-on-Sea
City of Portsmouth	Hartlepool	North Norfolk	Southwark
City of Southampton	Hastings	North Somerset	Stockton-on-Tees

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Stroud
Suffolk Coastal
Sunderland
Swale
Taunton Deane
Teignbridge
Tendring
Test Valley
Thanet
Thurrock
Tonbridge and Malling
Torbay
Torridge
Tower Hamlets
Wandsworth
Warrington
Waveney
Wealden
West Devon
West Dorset
West Lancashire
West Lindsey
West Somerset
Weymouth and Portland
Winchester
Wirral
Worthing
Wyre
York