

# Purbeck Local Plan

Submission January 2019

Self-assessment of soundness



Thriving communities in balance  
with the natural environment

## Introduction

- 1.1 The Purbeck Local Plan (PLP) has been formally submitted to the Secretary of State. The plan will now be examined by an independent inspector to assess whether it has been prepared in accordance with the legal and procedural requirements as set out by the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 ("2012 Regulations") and whether the plan is "sound".
- 1.2 Examinations into plans such as this can be lengthy and complex. Regulations and good practice require the Council to complete and submit a range of statements as part of the Examination 'bundle' and invariably, participants at Examinations will refer to additional documents to support their own view points. The independent planning inspector appointed to undertake the examination will consider all of the material prior to reaching a conclusion on the Purbeck Local Plan's soundness and compliance with the legal requirements.
- 1.3 To facilitate the examination process and for the benefit of the planning inspector and other examination participants, local planning authorities are encouraged to submit a Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist and guidance.
- 1.4 The completed checklist provided with this document provides succinct reference points that demonstrate how the Purbeck Local Plan is sound. The responses to the checklist further signpost the reader to a range of other supporting evidence that has been prepared and the processes undertaken to get the Plan to this point. Through the examination process additional information may be required to be developed and published in support of the Plan. All such information will be published on the Council's website and clearly referenced and recorded as additional documents submitted to inform the examination process.
- 1.5 The summary provided through the submitted Regulation 22 statement on the stages of preparation of the Local Plan and engagement, summarises how the Council has responded to legislative and national policy changes in the transition from PLP1 (2012) and a partial review, to a single Purbeck Local Plan.
- 1.6 Table 1 below summarises the key stages in preparing the Plan to the point of submission. It will be referred to within the following Checklist. Unless otherwise stated, references to chapters, policies and paragraphs will be drawn from the October 2018 Regulation 19 Purbeck Local Plan Pre-Submission Draft.

**Table 1: Key stages in preparing the Purbeck Local Plan**

<b>Development Plan Document</b>	<b>Publication Date</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Purbeck Local Plan Part 1	November 2012	PLP1
Early engagement – scoping exercise	2013	SCOPE
Partial Review Issues and Options	January 2015	PRI&O
Partial Review Options Consultation	June 2016	PRO
PAS independent review	February 2017	PAS
New Homes for Purbeck Consultation	January 2018	NHP
Purbeck Local Plan Pre-submission	October 2018	LPPSD
Purbeck Local Plan Submission Version	January 2019	LPSV

## The Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist.

### Background and role of the soundness checklist

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

- A. The checklist was first prepared in prepared in early 2013 by AMEC and URS on behalf of the Planning Advisory Service. It was subsequently updated to take account of national policy in relation to Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and again most recently in March 2014 to acknowledge the requirements of the Marine and Coastal Access Act. Its purpose is to help local authorities prepare their plans in advance of an examination, taking into account the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.

### **National Planning Policy Framework**

- B. A revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in July 2018, replacing in full the previous NPPF 2012. The publication draft Purbeck Local Plan was drafted having regard to the 2018 NPPF to aide understanding and application in future years. The Purbeck Local Plan has been submitted after the 25<sup>th</sup> January 2019, in accordance with the transitional arrangements<sup>1</sup> and it is therefore anticipated that the soundness of the Plan will be considered with reference to the 2018 NPPF. As such this checklist has been updated to respond to the revised NPPF.

### **The Tests of Soundness at Examination**

- C. 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.
- D. In summary - the key requirements of plan preparation are:
- Has the plan been positively prepared i.e. based on a strategy that seeks to meet objectively assessed requirements?
  - Is the plan justified?
  - Is it based on robust and credible evidence?
  - Is it an appropriate strategy<sup>2</sup> 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?
- E. The tests of soundness are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (para 35):  
“Local Plans and spatial development strategies are examined to assess whether they have been prepared in accordance with legal and procedural requirements, and whether they are sound. Plans are ‘sound’ if they are:
- i) Positively Prepared: providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development.
- This means that the Development Plan Document (DPD) should be based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, The NPPF, together with the Marine Policy Statement set out principles through which the Government expects sustainable development can be achieved.

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<sup>1</sup> Annex 1 of the NPPF 2018 paragraph 214 allows for local plans submitted on or before the 24<sup>th</sup> January 2019 to be examined having regard to policies contained in the previous 2012 NPPF

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

- ii) Justified: an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence.

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

- 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.

- iii) Effective: deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground.

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;
- Coherence with the strategies of neighbouring authorities, including neighbouring marine planning authorities; and
- 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 the authority's monitoring reporting.

- iv) Consistent with national policy: enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in this Framework (the NPPF).

The PAS templates contain suggestions for evidence which could be used to support these requirements. However, PAS advise that these must be viewed in the context of the plan being prepared. It should not be assumed that all need to be provided as they are just suggestions of what could be relevant.



planning advisory service

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><b>Positively Prepared:</b> providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development.</p>		
<p><b>2. Achieving sustainable development</b></p>		
<p><i>The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF para 11)</i>            a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change;            b) strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas<sup>5</sup>, unless:            i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area<sup>6</sup>; or            ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning.</li> <li>• Confirmation from the relevant</li> </ul>	<p>The characteristics of Purbeck are set out in chapter 2 of the PSD draft plan between paragraphs 20 to 38. These paragraphs outline the key spatial context and characteristics of the District that inform the matters the Plan addresses. The supporting justification with each chapter of the Plan and for each individual policy outlines in further detail the issues that the policies in the Plan seek to address.</p> <p>Chapter 2 sets out the Council’s vision for achieving sustainable development, together with a succinct commentary on characteristics of Purbeck and ten key objectives for achieving the vision set out in the Purbeck Local Plan. Paragraph 20 explains that the vision and objectives have been developed to underpin the policies of the Plan. The Vision on page 18 of the Submission Draft outlines the outcome for the District that implementation of the plan’s policies and proposals will achieve.</p> <p>Ten key objectives of the Purbeck Local Plan are set out in paragraph 39, grouped into four overarching themes of Environment, Housing, Economy and Infrastructure. The Local Plan is structured so that each chapter aligns with the objectives. As such there is a chapter for Environment (from</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.</p> <p><sup>5</sup> As established through statements of common ground.</p> <p><sup>6</sup> The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 176) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 63); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.</p>	<p>agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>paragraph 49), Housing (paragraph 106), Economy (paragraph 193) and Infrastructure (paragraph 221).</p> <p>The overall spatial strategy for the District is expressed through Policy V1: Spatial strategy for sustainable communities and supported by the Key Diagram included immediately after policy V1.. This policy reflects the Vision and shapes the overall spatial approach to proposals for development in Purbeck.</p> <p>The Infrastructure chapter expresses specifically how general infrastructure requirements arising from development would be secured. This includes Policy I1: Developer contributions to deliver Purbeck’s infrastructure.</p> <p>Forecasts for housing delivery have been underpinned by evidence within a Strategic housing land availability assessment (SHLAA), Infrastructure delivery plan (IDP) and understanding of viability. Key allocations are supported by a clear policy framework expressing the key infrastructure requirements for their delivery.</p> <p>The vision and objectives were prepared having regard to, and as a result of ongoing engagement with, key agencies. Consequently, the statutory consultees Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England are supportive of the plan’s objectives and means of delivery. Natural England provided comments in response to the publication draft plan advising minor drafting modifications to the Plan. The Council’s proposed modifications response schedule includes a small number of mainly minor revisions that respond to a number of these suggestions.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

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		<p>The Purbeck Local Development Scheme 2018 sets out that the Purbeck Local Plan Review, to which the PSD has been submitted for examination, will replace in full the PLP1.</p> <p>The only additional development plan document (DPD) proposed is the Dorset wide Gypsy and Traveller (including Travelling Showpeople) Joint DPD. This DPD is currently in preparation and representations on a pre-submission draft is expected in early Summer2019.</p> <p>The Swanage Local Plan was adopted in June 2017. As an up-to date DPD for the Swanage area this DPD provides key policy for this area of Purbeck. The PSD has been prepared with reference to the role of the Swanage Local Plan, particularly with regards to town centre and retail needs.</p> <p>Preparation of an updated Community Infrastructure Levy is also underway and, in being undertaken in parallel with the Purbeck Local Plan, has reached an advanced stage with concurrent / consecutive examinations anticipated.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan is based upon a robust evidence-based assessment of the needs for growth. This includes housing delivery assessed in accordance with a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the wider East Dorset Housing Market Area and employment land requirements identified in accordance with the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Workplace Strategy.</p> <p>The overall scale of growth identified provides for delivery that can respond to potential challenges and offers a range and choice of sites capable of addressing needs. Further, Policy IM1:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area)</li> </ul>	<p>Tools for delivery – the Purbeck Local Plan implementation strategy, outlines how delivery of the plan will be monitored and the measures the Council will take to maintain delivery, supporting overall a flexible and effective strategy.</p> <p>The submitted plan has evolved through four stages of consultation and representations between 2015 and 2018. The scale of growth planned over this time has evolved as government policy and population and household projections have been published.</p> <p>The PRI&amp;O in 2015 considered options for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>housing delivery of 124 dwellings per year (2,233 homes 2013 to 2031).</li> <li>alternative spatial strategies for housing growth and employment growth.</li> <li>potential requirements for consideration of green belt deletion as part of the Local Plan review.</li> </ul> <p>The PRO in 2016 considered preferred proposals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proposed 3,038 additional homes between 2013 and 2033 to meet OAN with an alternative to deliver more than OAN.</li> <li>consideration of the issue of second homes.</li> <li>a proposed delivery strategy based upon an infrastructure led approach with a focus on sustainable locations wherever possible.</li> <li>settlement specific proposals for scale and distribution of growth.</li> </ul> <p>The NHP in January 2018:</p>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlined a revised scale of growth informed by an updated SHMA.</li> <li>• Outlined three different reasonable alternative spatial strategies through which development could be directed in order to meet objectively assessed need growth; the options presented for comments having been informed by previous feedback to the PRI&amp;O and PRO consultation. This comprised a geographical spread of development dispersed across the District to an option that concentrated new homes in two specific locations.</li> </ul> <p>The PSD publication in October 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced strategic policies to guide future development, reflecting key feedback from the PRI&amp;O and PRO.</li> <li>• Adopted a similar level of housing growth outlined in the NHP, informed by an update to the SHMA made in accordance with the government’s latest local housing needs assessment methodology and national policy on small sites requirement.</li> <li>• Developed a preferred spatial strategy arising from the NHP consultation in January 2018 that dispersed development across the District whilst directing most new homes to the least environmentally sensitive parts of Purbeck.</li> </ul> <p>The overall approach within the Local Plan is focused upon achieving sustainable development. Purbeck is a rural district with the challenges that can present for sustainable travel and accessibility and areas of high-quality landscape value and internationally important sites of biodiversity. Policies are provided throughout the plan, especially in relation to the environment to ensure development would not adversely affect or mitigates possible negative effects upon sustainability</p>

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		<p>objectives. Policy E8, in respect of heathland areas of the highest environmental value, ensures that harm from development does not arise causing an adverse effect upon international sites. Policy E9 ensures mitigation is provided to address potential impacts upon the Poole Harbour Special Protection Area. Overall, the spatial strategy set out in Policy V1: Spatial strategy for sustainable communities enables sufficient delivery that will meet the District’s evidence-based needs for development. The strategy supports allocation of sufficiently large new developments that can support new infrastructure provision and development elsewhere through a range of criteria-based policies, including notably Policy H8: Small sites next to existing settlements that can help support and maintain sustainable communities in small settlements throughout the District.</p>
<p><i>Objectively assessed needs</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Meeting these needs should be subject to the caveats specified in Paragraph 11 b. i. and ii. of the NPPF (see above).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<p>In accordance with NPPF (para 11 footnote 6) the presumption in favour of sustainable development would not apply in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty which would affect highly valuable biodiversity habitats.</p> <p>Reflecting this, the PSD provides a framework, reflected by policy V1 that protects highly sensitive locations whilst setting a positive strategy that supports development to proceed, where it would be appropriate to do so. In addition to identified housing allocations, Policy H8 supports housing development on small sites in settlements adjacent to existing homes, Policy H12 supports development of Rural exceptions sites and Policy H13 supports delivery of homes to meet specific rural workers needs. Policy EE2: Planning for employment provides a principle in favour of new employment use development, Policy EE3: Vibrant town and local centres supports new retail development and Policy EE4: Supporting vibrant and attractive</p>

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		<p>tourism provides a positive framework for new tourist related development.</p> <p>The plan acknowledges at paragraph 19 the role of NPPF and its implementation should the Plan be silent or out-of-date. This approach, based upon multiple sites, rather than the inclusion of a specific model policy specifically relating to the presumption in favour of sustainable development, was considered carefully by the Council and subject to discussion during an informal pre-publication advisory visit facilitated by the Planning Inspectorate.</p>
<p><b>3. Plan making</b></p>		
<p>Plans should be positively prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in a way that is aspirational but deliverable. Plans should also be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement and contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous, accessible through use of digital tools and avoid unnecessary duplication of policies that apply to a particular area (including the NPPF). (NPPF para 16)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background evidence papers demonstrating requirements based on population forecasts, employment projections and community needs.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence of housing needs and consideration of the range of sites available for development, is comprised within the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Housing background paper</u> – provides the context for policy development and includes a narrative for the housing strategy for the District, linking the wider evidence base including the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and green belt evidence study. The background paper outlines the approach to housing site selection leading to the proposed allocations in the plan.</li> <li>• <u>Strategic housing market area assessment (SHMA)</u> – provides the technical evidence upon which housing needs for Purbeck have been identified (to include the Eastern Dorset SHMA 2015 and update for Purbeck 2018).</li> <li>• <u>Strategic housing land availability assessment (SHLAA)</u> – considers the suitability for development of a range of sites across the District.</li> </ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Green belt evidence study</u> – this report updates and consolidates evidence given in several earlier green belt evidence papers prepared since the partial review commenced. It explores each site and the case for exceptional circumstances necessitating release of green belt land in the Plan.</li> </ul> <p>Evidence of economic needs and consideration of the sites available for development is comprised within the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Economy background paper</u> - The paper outlines the employment land requirements and supply for Purbeck, reviews the evidence regarding the District’s town centres and considers the available evidence supporting the role of tourism in Purbeck. It sets out for each how this technical evidence has been considered in development of the Purbeck Local Plan and informed proposals for growth and policy.</li> <li>• <u>Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole workspace strategy</u> – The strategy considers employment needs and supply across the sub-region including Purbeck.</li> <li>• <u>Poole and Purbeck town centres retail and leisure study final report</u> – This study considers retail needs and supply in Purbeck’s town centres as part of a wider study area including Poole. It outlines the locations considered to be centres and their role in meeting the needs of the District.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Delivering a sufficient supply of homes (NPPF paras 59-79)</b></p>		
<p>Identify and maintain a rolling supply of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of five years or more</li> </ul>	<p>The Council maintains an annually updated five-year housing</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5%, 10% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 10% applies where the LPA has published an annual position statement, 20% buffer applies where there has been significant under delivery of housing over the previous 3 years (NPPF paras 67 and 73 refer)</p>	<p>supply of specific deliverable sites; plus, the buffer as appropriate reflecting results of the housing delivery test or annual published statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (NPPF para 70)</li> <li>• A Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)</li> </ul>	<p>land supply assessment. The May 2018 Five Year Land Supply Assessment is based upon the previous PLP1 housing requirement. This demonstrates total past delivery at an average rate of 133 dpa compared to a plan requirement of 120 dpa. On this basis a 5% buffer is applied to the residual five-year land supply requirement.</p> <p>To reflect the housing land requirements of the Council based upon the proposed local plan housing requirement of 168dpa the 2018 SHLAA and Housing Background Paper review potential delivery and the contribution of proposed housing allocations.</p> <p>Housing delivery, as outlined in the housing background paper would enable delivery of 868homes between 2018/19 and 2022/23 against a requirement of 840.</p> <p>This delivery does not include existing commitments. At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 there were 359 dwellings with planning permission that would further contribute to housing delivery within the first five years of the plan period. The five year supply for Purbeck, as published in May 2018, is calculated at 5.7 years. The Council will produce the next assessment of five year housing land supply in March 2019.</p>
<p>Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (NPPF para 67).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15</li> </ul>	<p>Informed by evidence provided through the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Table 4 of the Housing Background paper further establishes that through a combination of allocations, provision at neighbourhood plan allocation sites and permitted supply there would be:</p> <p>a) 1,127 dwellings completed against a requirement of 840</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>dwelling in years 6-10.</p> <p>b) 733 dwellings completed in years 11-15 taking total delivery to 2,688 against a requirement of 2,688.</p>
<p>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. (NPPF paras 73, 74 and 75)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A housing trajectory</li> <li>• Monitoring of completions and permissions</li> </ul> <p>Updated and managed SHLAA.</p>	<p>A housing trajectory is set out at paragraph 117 of the PSD plan.</p> <p>Policy IM1: Tools for delivery – the Purbeck Local Plan implementation strategy sets out a clear framework to inform how the Council’s monitoring of housing delivery will be reviewed through the annual Authority Monitoring Report with specific identified actions where the plan targets are not met. Meanwhile, introduction of the Housing Delivery Test will also directly outline the steps that must be taken to maintain housing delivery and a five-year housing land supply.</p> <p>An up to date Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) has been published alongside consultation at PSD. The Council updates its SHLAA and five-year land supply assessment on an annual basis.</p>
<p>Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends and needs of different groups and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand. (NPPF para 61)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy on planning for a mix of housing (including self-build, and housing for older people</li> <li>• SHMA</li> <li>• Identification of the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. (61)</li> <li>• Evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed</li> </ul>	<p>Policies H4 and H5: Moreton Station / Redbridge Pit and Wool specifically identified as part of the housing allocations in these two locations that 65-bed care homes should be delivered specifically to respond to the needs of an increasingly older population in Purbeck.</p> <p>Policy H9: Housing mix sets out the evidence-based requirements for a mix of housing delivery. This supports the evidence provided through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment that sets out general needs for the type and size of</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

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	<p>needs derived through a Local Housing Need assessment – based upon the standard methodology or other approach where exceptional circumstances exist. (60)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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. (62)</li> </ul>	<p>homes.</p> <p>Specific provision is made for delivery of an element of self-build housing and, in responding to evidence of the aging population single storey housing.</p> <p>Policy H10: Part M of the Building Regulations sets out that 10% of new homes must be built to optional building regulations to M4(2) accessible and adaptable accommodation.</p> <p>Policy H11: Affordable housing outlines the tenure mix of development required within the District. This policy also sets out the approach the Council would take to on-site delivery and commuted sums. This is in support of sustainable rural communities and informed by the SHMA.</p>
<p>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 (NPPF para 77).</p> <p>In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. (NPPF para 78)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration of allowing some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.</li> <li>Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 79 of the NPPF.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy H12: Rural exception sites sets out provision for affordable led housing developments and, informed by evidence of viability and discussion with the Council’s housing strategy team, sets out the minimum proportion of such sites that must be affordable.</p> <p>Policy H13: Rural workers homes in the countryside establishes specific circumstances and criteria for the consideration of new dwellings in rural locations.</p>
<p><b>6. Building a strong, competitive economy (NPPF paras 80-84)</b></p>		
<p>Set out a clear economic vision and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Articulation of a clear economic vision</li> </ul>	<p>The overall Vision set out in the Purbeck Local Plan articulates a</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

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<p>strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth and is flexible to needs not anticipated in the Plan (NPPF para 81),</p> <p>Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (81)</p>	<p>and strategy for the plan area linked to the Economic Strategy, LEP Strategy and marine policy documents where appropriate.</p>	<p>clear vision for economic development focused upon the District's strengths in advanced engineering and manufacturing employment. Policy V1: Spatial strategy for sustainable communities provides the overall spatial context whilst Policy EE1: Employment land supply sets out the framework upon which provision of land for economic development is set.</p> <p>This policy supports key objectives for the sub region reflected by the Dorset LEP and the Dorset Strategic Economic Plan, particularly in relation to the Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone and Holton Heath, both key strategic employment land sites within East Dorset.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A criteria-based policy which meets identified needs and is positive and flexible in planning for specialist sectors, regeneration, infrastructure provision, environmental enhancement.</li> </ul>	<p>Policy EE1: Employment land supply provides a range and choice of sites across Purbeck for development including Dorset Innovation Park – a major site of c40ha that is targeted specifically at providing opportunities for growth in key economic sectors of advanced engineering, defence, marine and cyber security. Meanwhile Holton Heath provides for opportunities in advanced engineering and manufacturing.</p> <p>A further 10 smaller employment sites at locations dispersed across the District provide a range of local opportunities for local business and employment development.</p> <p>Evidence informing employment land confirms that no further employment land is required to be allocated within this Local Plan.</p>
<p>Supporting a prosperous rural economy (NPPF paras 83 and 84). Support sustainable economic growth in rural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote</li> </ul>	<p>As a rural district, achieving sustainable economic growth in the countryside across Purbeck District is a very important issue.</p>



Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (83)</p>	<p>the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments and support local services and facilities.</p>	<p>Reflecting this a range of policies are designed to support growth in the countryside. These include Policy H8 Small sites next to rural settlements, Policy H12 Rural exception sites and Policy H13 Rural workers homes in the countryside. These policies provide a positive framework for appropriate residential development in rural areas to support sustainable growth and development of those communities.</p> <p>Policy EE2: Planning for employment, sets a positive strategy for the consideration of development proposals in the countryside that would support economic growth, agricultural and rural business diversification and rural regeneration.</p> <p>Policy EE4: Supporting vibrant and attractive tourism provides specific provisions to manage and support the development of new tourism related accommodation across the district including in the countryside.</p> <p>Policy I7: Community facilities and services are particularly focused upon safeguarding where appropriate local services are crucial to the sustainability of rural communities.</p>
<p><b>7. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (NPPF paras 85-90)</b></p>		
<p>Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (85)</p> <p>Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<p>Informed by the Poole and Purbeck Retail and Leisure Study and Economy Background Paper, the District's hierarchy of retail centres is outlined through Policy EE3: Vibrant town and local centres.</p> <p>The criteria provided in Policy EE3 sets a framework through which retail development is directed towards and encouraged to</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (85)	centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres.	<p>support growth and investment within each centre, whilst setting appropriate measures to consider retail development proposals at edge of centre and out of centre locations. In addition, measures are in place to enable change of use and redevelopment within town centres that support the viability and vitality of those centres.</p> <p>No specific retail allocations are proposed within the Purbeck Local Plan. A substantial proportion of overall retail needs for Purbeck are met through the Swanage Local Plan with the residual floor area of 700sqm capable of being addressed within the remaining centres over the plan period, including Wareham town centre.</p>
Policy informing the Local Authorities approach to application of the sequential test and identification of a locally set threshold for impact assessments or a national threshold of 2,500sqm. (Para 86 to 90)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses.</li> <li>• Evidence informing any locally set threshold for impact assessments.</li> </ul>	<p>The Poole and Purbeck Retail and Leisure Study provides an assessment of retail needs, an analysis of retail spending and role of each centre in the study area and provides recommendations for plan making. This evidence is summarised through the Economy background paper and has informed the approach set out within the Plan at policy EE3, including the proposed approach to sequential test and identification of a locally set threshold for impact assessments.</p> <p>Primary and secondary shopping frontages are not identified. Purbeck's town and local centres generally are not of a scale to justify identification of such frontages, a finding confirmed within the retail and leisure study. The general policy approach set out within EE3 and reflected on the policies map identifies areas subject to Policy EE3, as being the retail areas for each centre as defined. The retail and leisure study notes that for Wareham this provides a reasonable proxy for the town centre.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><b>8. Promoting healthy communities (NPPF paras 69-78)</b></p>		
<p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places (NPPF para 91).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of a policy or policies on inclusive communities.</li> <li>• 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 public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (91 to 95)</li> </ul>	<p>The plan’s vision notes the importance of maintaining a sense of local community. Specifically, it identifies the delivery of housing that meets local needs first to create balanced, mixed and well-integrated communities as a priority.</p> <p>Through a number of policies, the plan works to achieve inclusive communities across the District. Examples of this being housing allocation policies H4 (Moreton Station / Redbridge Pit) and H5 (Wool) that include provision for a 65 bed care home in each location.</p> <p>The plan supports neighbourhood planning by integrating the proposals of those plans already made, and by setting out the intention to support those that may come forward.</p> <p>Policy E12: Design requires new development to limit the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour, to positively integrate with its surroundings and provides buildings that are accessible to all.</p> <p>Policy I2: Improving accessibility and transport is focused upon ensuring that new development promotes safety, security and opportunities for healthy lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Policy I3: Green infrastructure, trees and hedgerows recognises that green infrastructure is also an important part of connectivity.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The plan’s housing policies, specifically Policy H9: Housing mix, Policy H10: Part M of the Building Regulations, Policy H11: Affordable housing and Policy H15: Meeting the needs of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople, provide a framework for ensuring a housing delivery that supports a mixed community.</p>
<p>Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (NPPF para 92).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local service.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2018) (IDP) that considers the District’s future infrastructure needs, including those related to community facilities and services.</p> <p>The findings of the IDP are reflected positively in the plan through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy H3: New housing development requirements, which provides a list of infrastructure requirements that must be delivered alongside housing development;</li> <li>• Policy I4: Recreation, sport and open space, which considers new and replacement facilities and the safeguarding of existing facilities;</li> <li>• Policy I6: Wareham integrated health and social care, which identifies a site for the relocation of existing health care facilities in Wareham;</li> <li>• Policy I7: Community facilities and services, which provides a comprehensive framework for considering new facilities and services alongside new development, replacement facilities and services, and the safeguarding of existing facilities and services; and</li> </ul>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy I1: Developer contributions to deliver Purbeck's infrastructure, which sets out how contributions towards necessary infrastructure will be sought.</li> </ul>
<p>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 (NPPF para 96).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. (96)</li> <li>A policy protecting existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land from development, with specific exceptions. (97)</li> <li>Protection and enhancement of rights of way and access. (98)</li> </ul>	<p>The plan is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2019) (IDP) that considers the District's future infrastructure needs, including green infrastructure, and the findings of the Built Sports and Leisure Facilities Needs Assessment (2017).</p> <p>Purbeck District Council is developing a Green Infrastructure Strategy to support the delivery of new homes in Purbeck Local Plan.</p> <p>A Dorset wide playing pitch strategy has been commissioned and work on this is well underway, the findings of the study anticipated to be known by the time that the Purbeck Local Plan reaches examination.</p> <p>Policy I4: Recreation, sport and open space requires new facilities alongside new development in line with the Fields in Trust guidelines, replacement facilities that match or improve on those replaced and safeguards existing facilities.</p>
<p>Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – 'Local Green Space' (NPPF paras 100-101).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 100). Policy for managing development within a local</li> </ul>	<p>Local Green Space has not been identified within this plan. It is therefore not necessary to provide a policy to enable the protection of such areas. Consideration of the need to include a policy identifying and protecting areas of local green space will be a matter for subsequent plan revisions; meanwhile, some neighbourhood plans within the District are considering the appropriateness of Local Green Space designations within their areas.</p>

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (101)	
<b>9. Promoting sustainable transport (NPPF paras 102-111)</b>		
<p>Plans should actively manage patterns of growth so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised;</li> <li>- opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued;</li> <li>- environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure taken into account – including opportunities to avoid and mitigate adverse effects, and for net environmental gains;</li> <li>- patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places. (NPPF para 102)</li> </ul> <p>Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable. Opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account. (NPPF para 103)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 104.</li> <li>• Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 102.</li> <li>• A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision.</li> <li>• Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes.</li> <li>• If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (105 and 106)</li> <li>• Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport</li> </ul>	<p>The Council has set out through its duty to co-operate statement, together with the jointly produced Statement of Common Ground, the cross-boundary transport issues that exist in Purbeck. Where required the Council has and continues to work together with neighbours on cross border issues.</p> <p>A wide range of joint working has been undertaken with Dorset County Council as Highway Authority and the Highways Agency in relation to the Strategic Road Network in the District and consideration of the need for appropriate improvements to the road network have been considered. Where required these improvements have been expressed within the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and, where specifically related to proposed residential allocations, the need for improvements to the road network or sustainable travel have been set out within Policies H4 to H7.</p> <p>The overarching strategy for development has sought to maximise development in locations that can be sustainably accessed, within the context of a rural district, highly constrained by environmental designations. Broadly development is directed to locations that can be supported by key town and local centres, or, particularly in the west of the District where it is close to major employment growth and public transport opportunities. Elsewhere the strategy is based upon enabling development, proportionate to the existing scale of settlements.</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Planning policies should support an appropriate mix of uses across an area and be prepared with the active involvement of transport infrastructure providers and operators; and recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields. (NPPF para 104)</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should recognise the importance of providing adequate overnight lorry parking facilities. (NPPF para 107)</p> <p>When assessing sites that may be allocated for development in the Plan, ensure that they provide opportunities for sustainable transport, provide safe and suitable access, and impacts upon highway safety or highway capacity and congestion can be effectively mitigated to an acceptable degree. (NPPF para 108)</p>	<p>choice linked to the Local Transport Plan.</p>	<p>Each major development proposal is supported by a specific policy to guide the mix of development that should come forward on the site. These are set out within Policies H4 to H7.</p> <p>Policy I2: Improving accessibility and transport is specifically focused upon ensuring that new development is as accessible as it can be and makes appropriate improvements to highway and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Parking standards are set out within the Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Residential Car Parking Strategy.</p>
<p><b>10. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (NPPF paras 112-116)</b></p>		
<p>Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications' masts and high-speed broadband. (NPPF para 112)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high-speed broadband, noting the</li> </ul>	<p>Policy I2: Improving accessibility and transport specifically incorporates requirements for the provision of infrastructure for superfast broadband as a criterion (k) for development.</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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. (NPPF para 114)	caveats in para 114.	Policy H3 requires that proposals for new homes include details of charging points for electric vehicles and infrastructure for super-fast broadband.
<b>11. Making effective use of land (NPPF paras 117 to 123)</b>		
Set out the authority's approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances (122 - 123).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy on the density of development.</li> </ul>	The Council does not consider that specific policy on the density of development is appropriate for a predominantly rural district where the nature of each potential housing development site can be highly varied.
<b>12. Achieving well-designed places (NPPF paras 124-132)</b>		
Set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. (125)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of policy or policies which seek to increase the quality of development through the principles set out at para 127 and approaches in paras 128-132, linked to the vision for the area and specific local issues.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan provides a robust approach to ensuring high quality design that begins within its vision and is comprehensively addressed throughout, through general policies and those that respond to the specific characteristics of the District.</p> <p>The plan's policy on Landscape (policy E1) provides clear criteria on assessing proposals within the specific contexts of the AONB and the Jurassic Coastline World Heritage Site, as well as within all other parts of the District.</p>



Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy E2: Historic Environment ensures that development proposals must respond positively to the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>The need for new development to protect the distinctive character of Purbeck as derived from its built, natural and historic environment is noted in the plan's Vision. This is carried through to the plan's "Environment" objectives, which set out the clear requirement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve the outstanding character and distinctiveness of Purbeck's coastline, countryside, cultural heritage and settlements.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance Purbeck's natural habitat, biodiversity and geodiversity.</li> <li>• Ensure high quality, sustainable design fit for all.</li> </ul> <p>An overarching policy on design (policy E12) requires all proposals to demonstrate a high quality of design by responding to nine criteria that reflect the principles of NPPF paragraph 127.</p> <p>For further guidance in the decision-making process, the plan signposts to the Council's Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (2014) for more detailed design principles and to Townscape Character Appraisals (2012) that set out a character evaluation for several towns and villages.</p> <p>Policy E12: Design sets out the Council's expectations in achieving high quality and sustainable design and incorporates</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		within this policy an expectation that development would make efficient use of land.
<b>13. Protecting Green Belt land (NPPF paras 133-142)</b>		
<p>Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use 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. (141)</p> <p>When drawing up or reviewing green belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. (138) and use of readily recognisable features that are likely to be permanent when defining boundaries (139)</p> <p>Boundaries should be set using 'physical features likely to be permanent' amongst other things (139)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where Green Belt policies are included, these should reflect the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. (141)</li> <li>○ Accord with criteria on boundary setting, and the need for clarity on the status of safeguarded land in particular. (139)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Informed by a robust analysis of green belt outlined within the Green Belt Study 2018 the plan includes a policy on the green belt (policy V2) that refers to locations where amendments to the existing green belt boundary is proposed and sets out the particular characteristics that designated green belt will be protected for over the plan period.</p> <p>The policy also outlines an approach that enables positive uses in the green belt including improved access and recreational use of green belt achieved, by example, by developing areas of suitable alternative natural greenspace (SANGs).</p>
<b>14.Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (NPPF paras 148-169)</b>		
Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (148)</li> </ul>	An objective of the Purbeck Local Plan (para 39) is to improve resilience to climate change and mitigate flood risk.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>water supply and demand considerations. (149)</p>		<p>Purbeck is a rural district with the challenges that this can present for sustainable travel and accessibility; however, the plan's spatial strategy is based upon delivering the District's housing needs in sustainable, accessible locations.</p> <p>The Council encourages the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy subject to adverse impacts being addressed in policy E3: Renewable energy. This is supported by policy E12: Design that expects development to minimise energy consumption, including where possible inclusion of renewable energy.</p> <p>Specific local requirements such as standards consistent with zero carbon have been superseded by the national housing technical standards review 2015.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help increase the use and supply of renewable energy and low carbon energy and heat. (151)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources,</li> <li>• 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 49.</li> <li>• 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. (151)</li> </ul>	<p>An objective of the Purbeck Local Plan (para 39) is to improve resilience to climate change and mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>Policy E3: Renewable energy encourages the use and supply of all renewable and low carbon energy provided any adverse impacts can be satisfactorily addressed.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Avoid increased vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (150)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account taken of the long term implications of climate change for flood risk. (149)</li> <li>• Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development to areas with the lowest risk of flooding through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (158)</li> <li>• Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures.</li> </ul>	<p>An objective of the Purbeck Local Plan (para 39) is to improve resilience to climate change and mitigate flood risk.</p> <p>The plan has been informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2018) (SFRA). The SFRA summarises and collates the risks arising from known sources of flooding in order for a sequential approach to be followed in allocating land in the Purbeck Local Plan.</p> <p>The SHLAA considered flood risk and rules out or suggested mitigation for a number of potential development sites and the Housing Background Paper (2018) explains in detail how sites were allocated based upon the known information with regards flooding.</p> <p>Policy E4: Assessing flood risk requires applicants to further investigate the potential for flood risk when preparing development proposals with a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (in areas of potential risk). The policy also sets out how the Council would consider development in an area with a risk of flooding, or where development is likely to increase the risk from flooding elsewhere. In these circumstances, the Council would need to be satisfied that the development would be safe, and risk would be mitigated, including measures to ensure the development is appropriately flood resilient, flood resistant and ‘future proofed’.</p> <p>Policy E5: Sustainable drainage systems (SuDs) expects the delivery of SuDs alongside major development, development on land that is at risk from flooding and development where surface water run-off from development is likely to increase the risks from flooding elsewhere. The policy also advises that surface</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		water must be discharged through other means than through connections to foul sewer systems.
Take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement (166)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure early and close co-operation on relevant economic, social and environmental policies with the Marine Management Organisation (25)</li> <li>• Review the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine-related economic development</li> <li>• Integrate as appropriate marine policy objectives into emerging policy</li> <li>• Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS</li> </ul>	<p>The plan's Duty to Cooperate Statement sets out that the Council has, in accordance with the duty to co-operate and the Marine and Coastal Access Act, taken the marine planning system into account during plan preparation. The Council has provided consultation responses on the draft South Marine Plan and held an informal meeting in September 2018 with the Marine Management Organisation in order develop effective future joint working.</p> <p>The Duty to Cooperate Statement of Common Ground recognises the joint responsibilities with regards to the coast; in particular with regard to coastal change management.</p> <p>The international importance of the District's marine environment is recognised in the plan and is protected through Policy E7: Conservation of protected sites and Policy E9: Poole Harbour.</p> <p>The plan supports further growth at Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone, where a key economic strength is marine engineering.</p> <p>Purbeck's coastline is important to the area's tourist economy; Policy EE4: Supporting vibrant and attractive tourism recognises and supports this whilst providing protection to the important marine environment.</p>
Reduce risk from coastal change (167)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of where the coast is likely to experience physical changes and identify Coastal Change</li> </ul>	The plan is supported by a Coastal Change Management Areas evidence paper (2018). The paper reports on how the South Devon & Dorset Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) Review

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>Management Areas, and clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate. (167)</li> </ul>	<p>(2011) and the Poole and Christchurch Bays SMP Review (2011) identify the sections of the District’s coastline that are likely to be affected by coastal change. The Council has used the evidence presented in SMPs to identify CCMA’s in the Local Plan and prepare supporting Policy E6: Coastal change management areas (CCMA’s). Policy E6 is clear on the development and infrastructure that will not and may be permitted within CCMA’s.</p>
<p><b>15.Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (NPPF paras 170-183)</b></p>		
<p>Protect valued landscapes (170)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitat and green infrastructure. (171)</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan is supported by an Environment background paper, that outlines the evidence and approach to conserving the character and distinctiveness of Purbeck’s coastline, countryside, cultural heritage and settlements, its natural habitat, biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> <p>The plan’s vision and objectives are clear in that Purbeck’s landscapes and wildlife must be conserved.</p> <p>Policy E7: Conservation of protected sites. Policy E8: Dorset heathlands, Policy E9: Poole Harbour and Policy E10: Biodiversity and geodiversity set out a comprehensive framework for the conservation and enhancement of the District’s ecological sites and networks.</p> <p>Policy I3: Green infrastructure, trees and hedgerows expects new development to protect and strengthen the green infrastructure network.</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Policy E1: Landscape provides clear criteria on assessing proposals within the specific contexts of the AONB and the Jurassic Coastline World Heritage Site, as well as within all other parts of the District.
Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability (178)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any development site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions. (178)</li> <li>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. (180)</li> <li>Sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants. (181)</li> </ul>	<p>Policy E11: Development next to sewage treatment works and pumping stations has been prepared to respond to the specific impacts related to such infrastructure. This is supported by designated consultation zones illustrated on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Additionally, Policy E12: Design expects new development to avoid or mitigate harmful impacts including those arising from light pollution.</p>
<p>Planning policies should protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (174)</p> <p>Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (171)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification and mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests.</li> <li>Policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species.</li> </ul>	Policy E7: Conservation of protected sites, Policy E8: Dorset heathlands, Policy E9: Poole Harbour and Policy E10: Biodiversity and geodiversity, taken together this suite of policies set out a comprehensive framework for the conservation, restoration, creation and enhancement of the District's ecological sites and networks. All protected sites are shown on the policies map.
<b>16.Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF paras 184-188)</b>		
Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A strategy for the historic environment based on a clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area,</li> </ul>	The Purbeck Local Plan's vision and objective clearly articulate the overall strategy to conserve and enhance the historic

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>assets most at risk (185)</p>	<p>including assets most at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A map/register of historic assets. (187)</li> <li>• A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (185)</li> </ul>	<p>environment of the area.</p> <p>Designated heritage assets have been included on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Policy E2: Historic environment’s supporting text sets out the understanding of the historic environment in the District, including the heritage currently recognised at risk.</p> <p>The policy sets out the considerations in assessing proposals that would affect heritage assets so that significance would not be unjustifiably harmed. This includes the benefits of repairs and bringing vacant heritage assets back into use, and the contribution they make to local character and distinctiveness.</p>
<p><b>17.Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (NPPF paras 203-211)</b></p>		
<p>It is essential 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 (203)</p> <p>Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (208)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 205 and 207, 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</li> </ul>	<p>Purbeck District Council is not the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the area.</p> <p>The plan’s Duty to Cooperate Statement sets out that the Council has worked closely with Dorset County Council, in its role as the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority, when developing the strategy for meeting the District’s housing needs to ensure that development does not sterilise existing mineral deposits.</p> <p>The plan’s housing allocation at Moreton Station / Redbridge Pit is on a site that partly still operates as a sand and gravel pit. Policy H4: Moreton Station / Redbridge Pit is clear that the delivery of the site will only commence after this current use has</p>



## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	neighbouring and more distant authorities.	stopped (expected December 2022) and the site has been restored.
<p><b>Justified:</b> <i>An appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence</i></p> <p>To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Participation</b></p> <p>Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?</p>	<p>The consultation statement 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.</p> <p>Reference SCI.</p>	<p>The Council is fully committed to meaningful and on-going engagement in the planning process to ensure that the needs and aspirations of the community and stakeholders are fully taken into account in the preparation of the Plan that will help to shape the future development of the District over the next 15 years.</p> <p>Engagement throughout plan preparation has been undertaken in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement that was most recently updated in October 2018.</p> <p>The submitted regulation 22 Consultation Statement sets out in detail how plan preparation has informed development of the plan. The Council has undertaken engagement in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations (2012) specifically for the preparation of this District wide local plan. This statement provides an overview of engagement undertaken at each of the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early engagement – scoping exercise 2013</li> <li>• Issues and options consultation January to March 2015</li> <li>• Partial review options consultation June and August 2016</li> </ul>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAS independent review 2017</li> <li>• New homes for Purbeck (Regulation 18) consultation January - March 2018</li> </ul> <p>A report of consultation has been prepared following each stage of consultation outlining the responses received and taken to inform future progress of the Local Plan.</p> <p>At each stage District wide engagement with residents and businesses has been undertaken whilst key statutory bodies and other stakeholders have been engaged throughout the plan making process.</p>
<p><i>Research / fact finding</i></p> <p>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?</p> <p>What assumptions were made in preparing the DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections of the DPD (at various stages of development) and SA Report which illustrate how evidence supports the strategy, policies and proposals, including key assumptions.</li> </ul> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p>The Council has developed and maintained a comprehensive suite of evidence to inform the preparation of sound and deliverable policies and proposals contained within this Plan. The Council has endeavoured to ensure information available at the time has been made accessible to consultees as part of each of the formal local plan consultation and representations stages.</p> <p>The full suite of evidence used to inform the Plan has been available through the Council’s webpages. A full schedule of submitted documents identifying relevant and most up to date studies, reports and technical reports that the PSD version of the plan relies on, has been prepared and submitted.</p> <p>The PSD is structured to provide an outline of the relevant evidence and issues affecting the District that each policy seeks to address. For example reference to the SHMAA at paragraph 152 in relation to housing mix or reference to the Workspace Strategy at paragraph 199 in relation to employment land requirements and supply.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>any other information on community views and preferences.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Evidence base documents referenced within the plan, which have instrumental to informing preparation of each policy, have been submitted for examination in support of the Purbeck Local Plan. The Council views the evidence as being suitably comprehensive, proportionate and robust to inform a sound understanding of the needs and constraints in Purbeck and enable effective policy development. The available evidence has been subject to engagement comment and where necessary subsequent revisions and updates alongside the plan. The Council has also worked with key consultees where necessary to ensure the evidence informing the plan is suitably up to date and credible.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been an integral ongoing iterative instrument that has informed preparation of the Purbeck Local Plan. This has been completed in-house by the Council's Policy Team, with additional consultancy support from Capita, who are experienced in undertaking SA's. This has meant that the evolution of the Plan has been an iterative one run in parallel with, and informed by, the SA at each stage.</p> <p>The Council has sought to ensure that the evidence developed is robust and consistent with best practice and is based upon the most up to date information to inform the preparation and drafting of the plan as it has advanced through its respective stages.</p> <p>Crucially, in accordance with the NPPF, setting the objectively assessed needs for the Purbeck Local Plan has been based on locally derived evidence. The Council has and continues to work in partnership with other agencies including the Dorset LEP and neighbouring local authorities in Dorset, particularly those in the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		eastern Dorset Housing Market Area. The evidence is both robust and up to date, demonstrating that the level of planned growth sought through this Local Plan is the most appropriate for meeting local needs.
<p><i>Alternatives</i></p> <p>Can it be shown that the LPA's chosen approach is an appropriate strategy taking into account 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?</p> <p>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?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• An audit trail of how the evidence base, consultation and SA have influenced the plan.</li> <li>• Sections of the SA Report showing the assessment of options and alternatives.</li> <li>• Reports on how decisions on the inclusion of policy were made.</li> <li>• Sections of the consultation document demonstrating how options were developed and appraised.</li> </ul> <p>Any other documentation showing how alternatives were developed and evaluated, including a report on how sustainability appraisal has influenced the</p>	<p>Throughout its preparation, following each stage of consultation the Council has prepared consultation statements and reports setting out the findings from engagement. The approach followed in preparation of the Plan has evolved from delivery of a partial review of PLP1 to a full Local Plan review, as outlined and recommended in the PAS review note. This reflected an assessment of the evolving national policy context and that the quality and depth of work undertaken had effectively laid the groundwork for a full Local Plan review.</p> <p>Throughout, options and alternatives for delivery have formed part of the plan preparation.</p> <p>The Issues and Options document outlined the main issues affecting Purbeck, both now and in the future, and discussed a range of options for tackling these issues.</p> <p>The Partial review options consultation document was prepared in the context of national policy and guidance; available evidence; and feedback received during the previous (issues and options) consultation. Where an option aligned closest to these, the Council put it forward as a preferred option. Other reasonable alternatives were presented as alternative options.</p> <p>The 'New homes for Purbeck' consultation sought views on three different possible spatial options for growth across the District over the plan period. As part of the consultation the Council also sought views on the inclusion in the new local plan</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>choice of strategy and the content of policies.</p>	<p>of policies relating to second homes, affordable homes and small sites.</p> <p>A range of evidence and background papers have been prepared for each section of the plan that reflect on the evidence developed and the evolution of plan policy and alternatives considered. Each of the consultation reports have been published on the Council’s website and have been submitted alongside the Plan. The regulation 22 Consultation Statement provides a full overview of the consultation undertaken and how it has informed plan preparation.</p> <p>The SA report has also been developed alongside plan preparation with the final SA report published alongside the PSD in October 2018. The SA has considered each option and alternative and provided an assessment of the effectiveness of each and potential mitigation of negative effects against SA objectives. Specific policies throughout the plan, for example Policy E8: Dorset Heathlands are in place to ensure new development in accordance with the plan does not adversely impact the heathlands, provide measures that would manage development to address potentially negative sustainability effects.</p>
<p><b>Effective:</b> deliverable over the plan period, and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic matters that have been dealt with rather than deferred, as evidenced by the statement of common ground.</p> <p>To be ‘effective’ a DPD needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be deliverable with no regulatory or national planning barriers</li> <li>• Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning</li> <li>• Have delivery partners who are signed up to it</li> </ul>		

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities and demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled</li> <li>• Be flexible</li> <li>• Be able to be monitored</li> </ul>		
<p><i>Be deliverable with no regulatory or national planning barriers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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?</li> <li>• Are the policies internally consistent?</li> <li>• Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives?</li> <li>• Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives.</li> <li>• 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 account (e.g. Water Resources Management Plans and Marine Plans).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix).</li> </ul>	<p>As detailed above, Policy IM1 addresses implementation and monitoring. The accompanying monitoring framework sets out within the schedule targets and monitoring, details for individual local plan policies in accordance with the structure of the local plan and each set of objective themes.</p> <p>It is considered there are no gaps in policies in this regard and that they are internally consistent as demonstrated by the SA report, which has considered the cumulative impact of policies and how they relate to each other.</p> <p>The plan has been developed through engagement with the key agencies and responses have been received from each, highlighting general support for the plan’s objectives and overall policy approach (notwithstanding some minor comments that the Council understand are capable of being addressed). The absence of response from organisations including Historic England is evidence of the success of prior informal consultation on draft policies, and the Council assumes that these organisations are now content with the drafting of the plan as submitted.</p> <p>The Monitoring Framework includes targets and indicators for monitoring purposes. Delivery of the site allocations are supported primarily by the SHLAA data and evidence of engagement with site owners and developers. More detailed assessments of infrastructure requirements have been</p>

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>considered through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and specific needs highlighted through policy to guide each allocations delivery.</p> <p>The Local Development Scheme outlines each of the development plan documents in preparation and in place in Purbeck. This includes a Gypsy and Traveller (and Travelling Show People) DPD prepared jointly with Dorset authorities that will address planning for this specific group. Meanwhile, the provisions within the adopted Swanage Local Plan set policy and growth for this area of Purbeck.</p>
<p><i>Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified?</li> <li>• Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified?</li> <li>• Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are identified, and the proposed solutions put forward.</li> <li>• A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan is supported by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which has been updated as the Plan has advanced. The IDP has identified the need for further investment in a range of infrastructure sectors, including schools, open space and transport and sets out who is responsible for leading delivery.</p> <p>The plan is also supported by a whole plan viability assessment which confirms that the proposed development is viable and that developments are able to contribute to infrastructure provision and accord with policy requirements of the Purbeck Local Plan.</p> <p>Site specific infrastructure requirements are identified within the IDP infrastructure schedule and each allocation in policies H4 to H7.</p> <p>The Infrastructure chapter of the plan sets out a range of infrastructure requirements and policy criteria to ensuring infrastructure needs are appropriately considered as development comes forward. Policy is also provided to specifically outline how developer contributions will be</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>considered. Meanwhile the Council is, in parallel with the Purbeck Local Plan, reviewing its Community Infrastructure Levy that will be key to supporting delivery of a range of infrastructure needs and is similarly supported by a robust viability assessment.</p>
<p><i>Have delivery partners who are signed up to it</i></p> <p>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 influence the nature of places and how they function?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the local authority and other bodies</li> <li>• Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives</li> <li>• Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area.</li> </ul>	<p>The plan’s strategy draws on a wide range of spatial connections, frameworks, policies and programmes including the Dorset LEP, the Dorset Local Transport Plan and joint evidence-based documents, including the joint Workplace Strategy and joint Strategic Housing Market Assessment prepared in partnership with a number of adjoining authorities. The plan also provides for specific proposals of partnership agencies such as provision of restructuring health facilities in Wareham, through Policy I6: Wareham integrated health and social care.</p> <p>The plan identifies a clear spatial vision for the District, which describes the collective aspirations for the future. These principles are articulated through the spatial development strategy and policies to implement the key objectives of the plan. It has regard to all areas of Purbeck District according to the characteristics, constraints, opportunities and needs of different parishes. It is therefore considered that the plan goes beyond traditional land use planning to influence the nature of places and how they function as well as providing a framework for social, economic and environmental well-being for the borough.</p> <p>The Duty to Cooperate Statement confirms support to the spatial elements of the plan from adjoining authorities, prescribed bodies and other key agencies.</p>



## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><i>Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities and Demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined?</li> <li>• 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?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly.</li> <li>• A Statement or Statements of Common Ground between strategic policy making authorities and relevant bodies prepared in accordance with planning guidance on plan making.</li> </ul>	<p>A Duty to Co-operate Statement and a Duty to Co-operate Statement of Common Ground have both been prepared and published alongside the submitted Purbeck Local Plan.</p> <p>This outlines the on-going and meaningful cross border co-operation that has shaped plan delivery, how authorities co-operate on strategic matters, the governance in place for cross boundary discussions and decision making where necessary, and where joint infrastructure needs exist the joint arrangements for delivery. The statement of common ground reviews strategic matters and the position of each authority. This includes notably the discussions that have taken place to inform PDC's assessment that release of green belt land is justified and necessary as part of the most appropriate strategy for delivering an effective local plan.</p>
<p><i>Be flexible</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances?</li> <li>• Does the DPD include the remedial actions that will be taken if the policies need adjustment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections of the DPD setting out the assumptions of the plan and identifying the circumstances when policies might need to be reviewed.</li> <li>• Sections of the annual monitoring report and sustainability appraisal report describing how the council will monitor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this; and</li> <li>b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>As far as possible, the plan has sought to provide as much certainty as possible in terms of its reliance on an up to date evidence base including the District wide IDP and viability reports. A robust approach to establishing probable rates of housing delivery has been undertaken informed by an understanding of past delivery and engagement with key stakeholders, land owners and site promoters. The deliverability of employment land needs rests particularly on two key strategic sites at Dorset Innovation Park and Holton Heath. Both sites are recognised as key locations within the Dorset SEP and benefit from focused strategies to support future investment and delivery.</p> <p>That said, wherever possible and appropriate, the plan has also</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>on trends on which the DPD is based.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>adopted both a flexible and pragmatic approach to new development. Policies regarding housing delivery are appropriately flexible to provide the Council with a mechanism to continue to enable small scale sustainable housing delivery to take place at settlements across the District; particularly important should there be a delay in expected delivery timetable of any housing allocations.</p> <p>Policy IM1 and the associated monitoring framework included within the plan sets out information for each policy as to which policy and objective theme it relates to. This framework and its relationship to each SA objective is set out within the SA report. Furthermore, the framework sets out the expected outcomes from each policy that can be considered through future authority monitoring reports, and where any shortfall in delivery is identified the provision of IM1 would come into effect for the Council to take action.</p>
<p><i>Be able to be monitored</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the DPD contain targets, and milestones which relate to the delivery of the policies, (including housing trajectories where the DPD contains housing allocations)?</li> <li>• 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?</li> <li>• Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones</li> <li>• Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories</li> <li>• Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies</li> <li>• Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the</li> </ul>	<p>As detailed above, the monitoring framework included within the PSD sets out the key strategic indicators for the plan's respective policies and the overall approach to monitoring and review. This is integrated into the plans implementation through Policy IM1: Tools for delivery – the Purbeck Local Plan implementation strategy.</p> <p>This framework and policy will ensure that the plan can respond quickly to changing circumstances.</p> <p>The authority monitoring report will also be the process through which any significant effects on the SA objectives will be</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual monitoring report?</p>	<p>framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal.</p>	<p>monitored. As set out within the SA report, the relationship between each SA objective and monitoring indicators will enable understanding of the significant effects the plan has upon the sustainability of the District.</p>
<p><b>Consistent with national policy:</b> <i>enabling the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework</i></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons.</li> <li>Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy.</li> <li>Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of community involvement.</li> <li>Where appropriate, evidence of consistency with national marine policy as articulated in the UK Marine Policy Statement</li> <li>Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been</li> </ul>	<p>It is considered that the plan's policies are fully consistent with national policy. Where policy proposals include changes to key policy such as green belt, the Council considers that the approach we have taken to identify amendments to boundaries accord with the policy guidance and need to demonstrate exceptional circumstances as set out in paragraphs 136-138 of the 2018 NPPF against which the Purbeck Local Plan is being examined.</p> <p>The policies proposed are underpinned and informed by evidence and have been reviewed for their sustainability effects, with appropriate mitigation in place where necessary to address potential negative effects.</p> <p>The policies are considered justified in that they add to or aid the implementation of national policies within the local context.</p>

<b>Soundness Test and Key Requirements</b>	<b>Possible Evidence</b>	<b>Evidence Provided</b>
	considered and dealt with.	

### **Planning policy for traveller sites**

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites was published in 23 March 2012 and came into effect on 27 March 2012 before being updated in August 2015. 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 (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<b>Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 7)</b>		
Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early and effective engagement undertaken, including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups.</li> </ul>	<p>A joint DPD for Gypsy and Travellers is currently in preparation and identified in our Local Development Scheme. However, in the interim and to provide a framework for decision making, a criteria-based policy for Gypsy and Travellers has been included in the Local Plan. This is supported by the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) commissioned to inform the Joint DPD that was published in October 2017 and updates a previous GTAA in 2013 also undertaken by ORS. As part of the preparation of this evidence ORS engaged directly with the gypsy and traveller community both in established sites and the bricks and mortar community, and with the representative bodies. Development of the local plan itself has provided opportunities for representation from the community, representative bodies and support groups.</p>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration of a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan.</li> <li>• Collaborative working with neighbouring local planning authorities.</li> </ul>	<p>As detailed above both the GTAA 2017 and the previous GTAA 2013 have been developed to provide a clear understanding of the needs of the travelling community.</p> <p>The Council is working jointly with its neighbouring authorities on the production of a</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions.</li> </ul>	<p>DPD that will provide for the specific accommodation needs of GTAA.</p> <p>The Council consider the ORS GTAA provides a highly robust evidence base for Gypsy and Travellers, prepared in accordance with latest national policy.</p> <p>The approach set out within the PSD is based upon identifying appropriate criteria-based policy to allow effective consideration of planning applications for gypsy and traveller accommodation.</p>
<p><b>Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 8-13)</b></p>		
<p>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.</p> <p>Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need.</p> <p>Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>An assessment of the need for traveller sites, and where an unmet need has been demonstrated a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified.</li> <li>Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 13</li> </ul>	<p>The needs for gypsy and traveller accommodation will be met through the Gypsy and Traveller Joint Dorset DPD currently being prepared.</p> <p>Policy H15 Meeting the needs of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople provides criteria that accord with national policy.</p>

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<b>Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 14)</b>		
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.		<p>The needs for gypsy and traveller accommodation will be met through the Gypsy and Traveller Joint Dorset DPD currently being prepared.</p> <p>Policy H15 Meeting the needs of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople provides criteria that accord with national policy.</p>
<b>Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 15)</b>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If a rural exception site policy is used, and if so clarity that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity.</li> </ul>	<p>The needs for gypsy and traveller accommodation will be met through the Gypsy and Traveller Joint Dorset DPD currently being prepared.</p> <p>Policy H15 Meeting the needs of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople provides criteria that accord with national policy.</p>
<b>Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 16-17)</b>		
<p>Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.</p> <p>Exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Belt boundary revisions made in response to a specific identified need for a traveller site, undertaken through the plan making process.</li> </ul>	<p>The needs for gypsy and traveller accommodation will be met through the Gypsy and Traveller Joint Dorset DPD currently being prepared.</p> <p>Policy H15 Meeting the needs of gypsy,</p>



## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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.		traveller and travelling showpeople provides criteria that accord with national policy.
<b>Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 18-20)</b>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites</li> </ul>	<p>The needs for gypsy and traveller accommodation will be met through the Gypsy and Traveller Joint Dorset DPD currently being prepared.</p> <p>Policy H15 Meeting the needs of gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople provides criteria that accord with national policy.</p>
<b>Policy G: Major development projects (para 21)</b>		
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	No such development proposals are proposed that would affecting existing gypsy and traveller sites in Purbeck.

## 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'.

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.

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

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<sup>3</sup> 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<sup>4</sup>

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 Paragra 166 in the NPPF.

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<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> For example, decisions about what representations they should make as a consultee or about what action they should carry out themselves.

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<b>Key requirements under the Duty to Co-Operate</b>		
<p>Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstration of consistency of aim between relevant local plan policies and marine policy documents (i.e. the MPS and any relevant adopted marine plans)</li> <li>• Proof of collaborative working with the MMO and that the MPS has been taken into account.</li> </ul>	<p>The South Marine Plan was published in July 2018. The Council provided responses to engagement on the Marine plan during its development and has engaged with MMO on its implications for Local Plan making, including through a meeting at Purbeck District Council Offices in September 2018.</p> <p>The plan's environmental objectives include specific reference to 'conserve the outstanding character and distinctiveness of Purbeck's coastline, countryside, cultural heritage and settlements'. Key policy related to safeguarded water quality at Poole Harbour, and protection of the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Site designated coastline and AONB landscapes adjacent to coastal areas accord with the general objectives of the Marine Plan and specifically Objective 9: To consider the seascape and its constituent marine character and visual resource and the landscape of the south marine plan areas.</p>
<p>Liaison between respective authorities responsible for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early and effective policy development engagement undertaken, including discussions with the MMO</li> <li>• Evidence of iteration of policies and plans as a result of engagement with the MMO</li> <li>• Evidence of engagement with the MMO in relation to monitoring, implementation and throughout the policy cycle</li> </ul>	<p>See above</p>

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS</li> </ul>	
Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence that the LPA has shared or provided relevant data to the MMO that can help inform Marine Plans or MPS review</li> <li>Demonstration that local plan policy has been underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS</li> <li>Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their roles, and relevant marine plans</li> </ul>	See above
<b>Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 2: General Principles for Decision-Making<sup>5</sup></b>		
<b>Sections 2.1 -2.2: The UK vision for the marine environment</b>		
<p>The UK vision for the marine environment ('clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas')</p> <p>Achieving the vision through</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reference in DPD where appropriate to UK vision for the marine environment</li> <li>Contribution to the vision through local plan policies and supporting text</li> </ul>	<p>See above.</p> <p>The Local Plan, through its policies on landscape, tourism and biodiversity contribute to the achievement of the UK vision for the marine environment.</p>

<sup>5</sup> 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 (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
marine planning		
<b>Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning</b>		
Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal</li> </ul>	The SA and Habitat Regulations Assessment reports for the Plan have focused on and influenced the Plan based on the particular interactions of the plan (in terms of scale of growth overall and particular sites) with the coastline which is designated as Special Protection Area and Ramsar site and water quality.
<b>Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	
Contribute to the objectives of relevant EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability appraisal</li> <li>• Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives</li> </ul>	The SA Report Scoping Report highlights the Water Framework Directive whilst Policy E5: Sustainable drainage and Policy E9: Poole Harbour are particularly focused upon maintaining and enhancing water quality.
<b>Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities</b>		
<b>3.1 Marine Protected Areas</b>		
Incorporate identified areas and features of importance for nature conservation  Activities or developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of relevant areas and features of importance for nature conservation within relevant marine plan area(s)</li> <li>• Consideration of impacts of policy and/or terrestrial</li> </ul>	The Purbeck Local Plan, as informed by the SA and Habitat Regulations Assessment reports, focuses on the potential impacts in terms of scale of growth overall and particular sites and tourism with the coastline. Key policy related to safeguarded water

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
that may result in adverse impacts on biodiversity should be designed or located to avoid such impacts	<p>development on those areas and features of importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to mitigate, monitor and manage negative impacts on those areas and features of importance</li> </ul>	<p>quality at Policy E9: Poole Harbour, and Policy E1 regarding protection of the outstanding universal values of the World Heritage Site designated coastline and AONB landscapes adjacent to coastal areas accord with the general objectives of the Marine Plan and specifically Objective 9: To consider the seascape and its constituent marine character and visual resource and the landscape of the south marine plan areas.</p>
<b>3.4 Ports and shipping</b>		
<p>Take into account and seek to minimise any negative impacts on shipping activity, freedom of navigation and navigational safety</p> <p>Protect the efficiency and resilience of continuing port operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence that policy with potential impact on ports and shipping minimises negative impacts on sector</li> <li>Where relevant, evidence that economic, employment and transport policies are protective of ports and shipping sector</li> </ul>	<p>Within Purbeck there are no major port facilities.</p>
<b>3.8 Fisheries</b>		
<p>Consider potential economic, social and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture</li> </ul>	<p>Small scale charter boats operate from Swanage for recreational fishing in addition to some commercial fishing activity in Swanage and West Lulworth. In general terms policy is framed to improve water quality and would consequently as far as relevant improve conditions for fisheries and aquaculture.</p>
<b>3.9 Aquaculture</b>		

## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered</li> </ul>	See above.
<b>3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal</b>		
Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	PDC both individually and jointly with neighbouring authorities have engaged with Wessex Water as part of the plan making process. This process has not identified the need for specific additional waste water infrastructure in the marine environment.
<b>3.11 Tourism and recreation</b>		
Consider the potential for tourism and recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where relevant, reference to marine tourism and recreation</li> <li>Evidence that the potential for marine tourism and recreation has been recognised in plan-making</li> </ul>	This has been considered by the plan (and informed by the SA and Habitat Regulations Assessment reports) which have focus on the potential impacts (in terms of scale of growth overall and particular sites and tourism). The coastal attraction of Purbeck is a clear driver of tourism in the area. The role particularly of Poole Harbour for tourism and the importance of protecting water quality in the harbour, Policy E9 is a key aim for the plan.



## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

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

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

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## Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (January 2019)

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

