

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (July 2022)

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

In summary – the key requirements of plan preparation are:

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

The Tests of Soundness at Examination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Effective: deliverable over its period based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities

This means the DPD should be deliverable, requiring evidence of:

- Sound infrastructure delivery planning;
- Having no regulatory or national planning barriers to delivery;
- Delivery partners who are signed up to it; and
- Coherence with the strategies of neighbouring authorities, including neighbouring marine planning authorities.
- The DPD should be flexible and able to be monitored.

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

4. Consistent with national policy: enabling the delivery of sustainable development

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

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

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

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

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

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<p><i>Vision and Objectives</i></p> <p>Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve?</p> <p>Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives?</p> <p>Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD?</p> <p>Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered?</p> <p>Are the policies internally consistent?</p> <p>Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives?</p> <p>Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD and other documents which set out (where applicable) the vision, strategic objectives, key outcomes expected, spatial portrait and issues to be addressed. • Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them. • The strategic objectives of the DPD, and the commentary in the DPD of how they derive from the spatial portrait and vision, and how the objectives are consistent with one another. • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery. • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. 	<p>Section 3.0 of the Local Plan sets out the context, including the spatial portrait and key issues specific to Bassetlaw. Section 4.0 of the Local Plan sets out the vision and objectives that are locally specific to Bassetlaw. The vision and objectives were initially consulted on as part of the Issues and Options consultation and have informed the preparation of the plan throughout. Where appropriate these have also been updated through Regulation 18/19 stages.</p> <p>The objectives link specifically with the set of planning policies; the objectives addressed by each policy are highlighted by a symbol below each policy. There are not considered to be any policy gaps arising from the objectives.</p> <p>Reasonable alternatives to the level of growth and spatial strategy have been assessed through the plan-making process. These have been captured through the various public consultations and through the production of the Local Plan evidence base. This includes the Sustainability Appraisal. Further details are set out in the Spatial Strategy and Site Selection background papers.</p>

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		<p>Throughout the Plan relevant strategic policies and site specific allocation policies and supporting text identify delivery timescales including for strategic sites. The housing trajectory in Appendix 3 identifies housing delivery rates. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2022 identifies infrastructure identified by infrastructure partners as being necessary to support Local Plan growth. Statements of common ground and the Duty to Cooperate Statement evidence commitment to delivery.</p> <p>Section 13 of the Local Plan contains an implementation and monitoring framework, which sets out how the plan will be implemented and monitored to ensure key policy objectives are achieved. This will be assessed yearly in the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) and through Infrastructure Funding Statements.</p> <p>The Local Development Scheme May 2022 sets out the role, scope and content of the Local Plan, and the work programme.</p>
<p><i>The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An evidence base which establishes the development needs of the plan area (see Justified below) and includes a flexible approach to 	<p>The spatial strategy of the Local Plan has been produced in accordance with</p>

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<p>Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.</p> <p>Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:</p> <p>—any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or</p> <p>—specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</p>	<p>delivery (see ‘Section 3 Effective’, below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at. • Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area) 	<p>national planning policy and the presumption of sustainable development. The strategy identifies the objectively assessed development needs and seeks to accommodate them insofar as is possible whilst still achieving the principles of sustainable development. The overall spatial strategy and the quantum of development and its distribution are set out in Policy ST1.</p> <p>The approach demonstrating how the spatial strategy was arrived at is set out in the Spatial Strategy Background Paper and evidenced through the Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>The 2020 Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment, and the 2022 Addendum established the housing and employment need in the District. The Addendum provided an update in May 2022 following the withdrawal of the Garden Village. Retail needs are identified by the 2017 Bassetlaw Retail and Leisure Study, gypsy and traveller needs are identified by the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2019 and updates in 2021 and 2022.</p>
<p>Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see model policy at 	<p>Policies ST1, ST2 and ST7 reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable</p>

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<p>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>	<p>www.planningportal.gov.uk)</p>	<p>development for the level and distribution of the proposed growth as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>It is no longer a requirement for a Local Plan to contain the model policy referred to.</p> <p>Policy ST15 - Provision of land for housing - allocates proportionate levels of growth to sustainable locations. The sustainable locations reflect the Spatial Strategy in policy ST1.</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 14 of the NPPF (see above).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background evidence papers demonstrating requirements based on population forecasts, employment projections and community needs. • Technical papers demonstrating how the aspirations and objectives of the DPD are related to the evidence, and how these are to be met, including from consultation and associated with the Duty to Co-operate. 	<p>The Bassetlaw HEDNA 2020 as updated by the May 2022 Addendum identifies the objectively assessed need for housing and economic development requirements for the district.</p> <p>The LAA, Site Selection Methodology Background Paper, Spatial Strategy Background Paper and the Housing Land Supply, Trajectory and Windfall Background paper provide a technical response to evidence how the objectives of the Local Plan relate to the evidence.</p> <p>Cross-boundary issues were taken into account at all stages of the plan-</p>

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		<p>making process through duty to cooperate. This includes the Strategic HMA Working Group.</p> <p>Duty to co-operate statements and Statements of Common Ground with neighbouring authorities and key stakeholders evidence the approach taken to addressing cross boundary/strategic issues.</p> <p>Policy ST35 seeks to maximise opportunities for mixed use development.</p>
NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development		
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)		
Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articulation of a clear economic vision and strategy for the plan area linked to the Economic Strategy, LEP Strategy and marine policy documents where appropriate. 	Section 3.0 Context and Section 4.0 Vision and Objectives articulates the issues and approach taken to the Plan’s economic strategy. The plan seeks to promote economic growth through the allocation of land for general employment needs, larger footloose business and additionally a strategic employment site to support regional logistics growth. Other policies protect and support the development of existing employment sites, rural businesses and the visitor economy. A set of policies helps to

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		<p>deliver this through Policy ST7-ST12.</p> <p>The Plan has been guided by the priorities of the D2N2 LEP Recovery and Growth Strategy, complements the South Yorkshire Strategic Economic Plan as set out in paragraphs 6.1.1 – 6.1.5.</p>
<p>Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (21)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A criteria-based policy which meets identified needs and is positive and flexible in planning for specialist sectors, regeneration, infrastructure provision, environmental enhancement. • An up-to-date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, (taking into account that LPAs should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of an allocated site being used for that purpose) para (22) 	<p>The employment policies of the plan provide a positive and flexible approach to address current needs and the growths sectors identified by the D2N2 Growth and Recovery Strategy.</p> <p>Policy ST7 provides a positive criteria-based policy to plan for general employment growth, footloose operators and to meet specific regional logistics needs.</p> <p>The LAA and the HEDNA provide an up-to-date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local need, informed by regular market intelligence.</p> <p>Policy ST5 provides a positive, flexible framework to support the regeneration of Worksop Central, including providing for environmental enhancement via a strategic flood</p>

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		<p>management scheme.</p> <p>Policy ST58 of the Local Plan requires the provision of necessary infrastructure from relevant development to mitigate identified impacts; which includes, transport, education and environmental enhancements. It provides flexibility by promoting a range of mechanisms to secure infrastructure. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2022 identifies the infrastructure required by evidence to support employment site allocations. This is a living document so is regularly updated in response to evidence and infrastructure partners requirements.</p>
<p>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)</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 (23)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: definition of networks and hierarchies; defining town centres; encouragement of residential development on appropriate sites; allocation of appropriate edge of centre sites where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres. 	<p>Policies ST13 and ST14 plan for the growth of the network and hierarchy of centres over the plan period; define the town centres and local centres and provide a positive framework to assess proposals which cannot be accommodated within the boundaries. The Plan is supportive of an appropriate mix of uses, including residential.</p> <p>In the case of Worksop, Policy ST5 provides a positive, flexible framework</p>

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		to support the regeneration of Worksop Central through a DPD (the regulation 18 Draft Worksop Central Development Plan Document June 2021 includes strategic and detailed policies and proposed site allocations for the regeneration of Worksop town centre between 2020-2040, building on the adopted Worksop Town Centre Masterplan 2021).
Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. • Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated. 	<p>Policy ST13 identifies the town centres which are then defined on the Local Plan Policies Map. Policy ST14 identifies primary shopping areas, which are also defined on the Local Plan Policies Map.</p> <p>The draft Worksop Central DPD identifies a development sites to meet needs for a variety of town centre uses. Policy ST14 identifies a small scale extension to Harworth & Bircotes town centre to meet identified needs. The emerging Retford Town Centre Neighbourhood Plan is expected to promote a mix of uses within its boundary. In all cases, this includes residential and mixed use development.</p> <p>Policy ST13 identify an opportunity to expand the provision of Local Centres to meet identified needs at Sites HS1:</p>

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		Peaks Hill Farm in Worksop, HS13: Ordsall South in Retford.
<p>3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)</p>		
<p>Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities. 	<p>About 80% of the District is within the rural area. Policy ST11 supports new employment development that needs to be in the rural area as a result of operational and locational requirements. Policy ST12 seeks to support the tourist industry within the rural area which also provides local employment.</p>
<p>4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)</p>		
<p>Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29)</p> <p>Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. (29)</p> <p>Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (29) including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint working with adjoining authorities, transport providers and Government Agencies on infrastructure provision in order to support sustainable economic growth with particular regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31. Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 35. A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision. Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport choice 	<p>Transport policies for Bassetlaw are set out in section 11 of the Local Plan. This includes a range of measures to promote and support sustainable modes of transport to help reduce the need to travel by car.</p> <p>Development is promoted in accordance with Policy ST1 and the spatial strategy; with development being allocated where access by sustainable transport exists or can be made more easily.</p> <p>Site specific allocation policies for strategic sites (HS1, HS13 and</p>

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<p>transport. (30)</p> <p>Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. (31)</p> <p>Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. (32)</p> <p>Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34)</p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35)</p> <p>Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37)</p> <p>For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38)</p> <p>The setting of car parking standards including</p>	<p>linked to the Local Transport Plan.</p>	<p>SEM001) seek new public transport infrastructure and where feasible active travel measures to the nearest centre. HS1 and HS13 also seek to provide everyday facilities on site to encourage sustainable travel for everyday journeys to minimise journey lengths.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out the necessary infrastructure sought to mitigate identified impacts upon highway infrastructure to support the sustainable delivery of growth.</p> <p>Cross boundary and strategic transport issues have been considered through duty to co-operate, in particular in relation the A57 and Retford. This is evidenced in the Duty to Cooperate Statement 2022 and relevant statements of common ground.</p>

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<p>provision for town centres. (39-40)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice. (41)</p>		
<p>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)</p>		
<p>Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications’ masts and high speed broadband. (43)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. (44)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband, noting the caveats in para 44. 	<p>Policy ST57 of the Local Plan sets out the policy on new digital and telecommunications infrastructure. This provides a positive, flexible policy for telecommunications development, and does not impose any blanket restrictions or unreasonable burdens on new development.</p>
<p>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality housing (paras 47-55)</p>		
<p>Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years’ worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing(47)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; plus the buffer as appropriate • Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of ‘compelling evidence’ to justify their inclusion (48) • A SHLAA 	<p>Paragraphs 5.1.21 - 26 refer to how the housing trajectory demonstrates a rolling five year supply of deliverable sites incorporating appropriate buffers and an additional 17% contingency allowance above the housing requirement. The Housing Trajectory is set out within Appendix 3 of the Plan. Evidence for the inclusion of a modest windfall allowance is set out in the Housing Supply, Trajectory and</p>

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		<p>Windfall Background Paper, May 2022</p> <p>The LAA was updated in March 2022.</p>
<p>Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (47).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15 	<p>The Council’s 5 and 10 year Housing Land Supply and Local Plan trajectory is set out in Appendix 3 of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The 5-year housing land supply position and AMR are regularly annually and are available on the Council’s website www.bassetlaw.gov.uk.</p> <p>The LAA sets out the supply of developable housing and employment sites for years 6 – 10 and 11 – 15 of the plan period.</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. (47)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A housing trajectory • Monitoring of completions and permissions (47) • Updated and managed SHLAA. (47) 	<p>Appendix 3 sets out the Housing Trajectory. This demonstrates the expected rate of delivery across the plan period.</p> <p>The plan is based on up to date monitoring information including completions and permissions as at 1st April 2022.</p> <p>The 5-year housing land supply is updated annually to take account of new permissions, completions and</p>

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		<p>lapsed sites. It is available on available on the Council’s website www.bassetlaw.gov.uk .</p>
<p>Set out the authority’s approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances (47).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on the density of development. 	<p>Housing density is considered by Policy ST35 Design Quality. Density should reflect place, taking into account local character and accessibility of an area and/or site. It identifies appropriate densities in more sustainable locations and near transport hubs as a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare. However, Policy ST35 acknowledges that this may not always be appropriate, and density particularly in the rural area should reflect site and location characteristics.</p> <p>Policy ST35 refers to the importance of other character assessments via made Neighbourhood Plans where more local detail is provided to help manage new development in these areas.</p>
<p>Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups (50) and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand. (para 159)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on planning for a mix of housing (including self-build, and housing for older people • SHMA • Identification of the size, type, tenure and range of housing) required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. (50) • Evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs. (50) 	<p>The HEDNA 2020 identifies the housing needs, including for different groups, size and tenure. This is translated into Policy ST30 of the Local Plan which requires a mix of housing types, and also makes provision for self- and custom build. Policy ST31 deals with the needs of older people</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy on affordable housing and consideration for the need for on-site provision or if off-site provision or financial contributions are sought, where these can these be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50) 	<p>and vulnerable groups and students.</p> <p>Policy ST29 addresses affordable housing needs from housing schemes of 10 or more units; on site, off site and via financial contributions.</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 (54).</p> <p>In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of allowing some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. Consideration of the case for resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens. (This is discretionary)(para 53) Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55. 	<p>Under Policy ST29 (10) & (11) Small-scale rural exception sites or First Homes exception sites will be supported adjacent to the main built-up areas of the eligible Large Rural Settlements and Small Rural Settlements, identified in Policy ST1.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, a small proportion of market housing may be provided, if it can be demonstrated that a 100% affordable scheme would be unviable without market housing.</p> <p>Policy ST2 sets out the approach to housing growth in the rural area.</p>
<p>7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)</p>		
<p>Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area (58).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of policy or policies which seek to increase the quality of development through the principles set out at para 58 and approaches in paras 59-61, linked to the vision for the area and specific local issues 	<p>Policy ST35 is the strategic design policy that sets out expectations for design quality across Bassetlaw. This will be supplemented by a Bassetlaw Design Code as part of the Design Quality SPD following adoption of this Local Plan.</p>

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		<p>Policies on matters such as heritage and landscape (ST37 and ST42), also deal with issues of quality where there are particular sensitivities, whilst ST38 addresses design expectations in green gaps. Policy ST50 sets out design provisions to help mitigate the impacts of climate change, ST44 promotes design to support healthy lifestyles. Many of the policies throughout the plan are relevant to the quality and design of development, and as such, should be read together to provide a comprehensive approach to design.</p>
<p>8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77)</p>		
<p>Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments (69).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of a policy or policies on inclusive communities. • Promotion of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69) 	<p>There is no specific policy on inclusive communities, although issues to do with accessibility, safety and health are included within several policies such as ST35 – design quality, ST44 – promoting health and wellbeing and ST47 – promoting sport and recreation. In addition Policy ST30 – Housing Mix includes issues such as mixed housing types and tenures. Policy ST45 promotes the protection and enhancement of community facilities, whilst ST57 promotes digital infrastructure connectivity.</p>

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		<p>All site specific policies include a set of design and development principles that are relevant to that particular site and area, and seek to address the needs of different groups such as through affordable housing and specialist housing.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal assesses all policies and proposals with regard to at safety and community cohesion.</p>
<p>Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local service. • Positive planning for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize; and ensure that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure. 	<p>Policy ST45 of the Local Plan deals with the protection and enhancement of existing community facilities, and encourages the co-location of facilities on site. The Policy also supports the development of suitable new facilities. Policy ST46 deals with the protection and enhancement of sports facilities whilst Policies ST13 and ST14 address town centre uses and local shops and services.</p>
<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 (73).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. (73) • A policy protecting existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land from development, with specific exceptions. (74) • Protection and enhancement of rights of way and access. (75) 	<p>The Open Space Assessment Update 2020 sets out the existing provision and where shortfalls exist. This has led to local standards for new provision in policies ST46 and will support the creation of useable and safe spaces and therefore contribute towards the creation of healthy neighbourhoods.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The Bassetlaw Playing Pitch Strategy (2019) and the Bassetlaw Built Facilities Study 2020 – determines the supply of and demand for playing pitches and built indoor and outdoor sports facilities , and identifies any shortfalls or oversupply by typology and location.</p> <p>The protection and enhancement of public rights of way is covered by Policy ST39 and Policy ST44.</p>
<p>Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – ‘Local Green Space’ (76-78).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy enabling the protection of Local Green Spaces. (Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. The designation should only be used when it accords with the criteria in para 77). Policy for managing development within a local green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (78) 	<p>Policy ST39 of the Local Plan seeks to protect and enhance the green and blue infrastructure network across the District. This includes Local green Spaces. Additionally, Local Green Spaces have been designated across the rural area through Neighbourhood Plans.</p>
<p>9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)</p>		
<p>Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. (81)</p> <p>Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Green Belt policies are included, these should reflect the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. (81) ○ Accord with criteria on boundary setting, and the need for clarity on the status of safeguarded land, in particular. (85) ○ Specify that inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. (87) ○ Specify the exceptions to inappropriate development (89-90) 	<p>Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for Green Belt Land.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. (83)</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. (84)</p> <p>Boundaries should be set using ‘physical features likely to be permanent’ amongst other things (85)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify where very special circumstances might apply to renewable energy development. (91) 	
<p>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)</p>		
<p>Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. (94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Support for energy efficiency improvements to existing building. • Local requirements for a building’s sustainability which are consistent with the Government’s zero carbon buildings policy. (95)) 	<p>The Local Plan contains a variety of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It is threaded throughout the plan, but some of the most significant elements are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST50 is the overarching strategic policy relating to climate change: • supports sustainable design and construction of new buildings including energy efficiency • support for use of BREEAM or equivalent for non residential buildings • Policy ST35 requires the design of development to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy ST51 seeks to support and promote the provision of renewable and low carbon technologies • Policy ST55 promotes sustainable transport and active travel • On the large site allocations green/blue infrastructure network is required to promote climate resilience and greener neighbourhoods. • Policy 41 - Trees, woodlands and hedgerows: The Council will protect existing trees, woodland and hedgerows and secure additional planting that increases canopy cover and carbon capture in the interests of climate change and adaptation. • Policy ST52 address flood risk and management
<p>Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. (97)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources, • Identification of suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17) • Identification of where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. (97) 	<p>ST51 seeks to positively and flexibly support appropriate renewable energy and low carbon schemes and manage the impact to help Bassetlaw meet the Government’s commitment of achieving a net-zero economy by 2050.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (99)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) • Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development away from flood risk areas through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (100) • Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures 	<p>Policy ST50 of the Local Plan deals with supporting the reduction of carbon emissions and promote climate change mitigation and adaptation methods through new development. ST51 deals with renewable energy and low carbon energy, which seeks to reduce greenhouse gases in accordance with the provision of the climate change Act.</p> <p>These in turn help address the vulnerability of new and existing development from the increased risk of flooding, and other extreme weather events.</p> <p>Policy ST52 manages the risk of flooding by directing development away from areas where there is a high risk of flooding, and ensuring that developments incorporate adequate sustainable drainage systems. The sequential and exception test has been applied in identifying development sites; this is evidenced through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessments 2020 and Sequential Test Assessment 2022.</p> <p>All developments, where appropriate, are required to undertake a sequential test to help identify the most suitable</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>areas to develop.</p> <p>Policy ST53 seeks to protect water quality and manage the impact on the wider water supply from new development.</p>
<p>Take account of marine planning (105)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure early and close co-operation on relevant economic, social and environmental policies with the Marine Management Organisation • Review the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine-related economic development • Integrate as appropriate marine policy objectives into emerging policy • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS 	<p>Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.</p>
<p>Manage risk from coastal change (106)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of where the coast is likely to experience physical changes and identify Coastal Change Management Areas, and clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas. • Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate. 	<p>Not applicable in Bassetlaw, which has no coastal areas.</p>
<p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)</p>		
<p>Protect valued landscapes (109)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. • Policy which seeks to minimise the loss of higher quality agricultural land and give great weight to protecting the landscape and scenic beauty of National Parks, the Broads and AONBs. 	<p>Policy ST39 is the overarching strategic policy that seeks to protect and enhance the green/blue infrastructure network.</p> <p>Policy ST37 Landscape Character seeks</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>to protect, restore and conserve the quality of the local landscape across the District. More specifically, Policy ST38 - Green Gaps identifies a number of locally important landscape areas which contribute positively towards that particular part of the District.</p> <p>Policy ST40: Biodiversity and Geodiversity promotes a landscape level approach to promoting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity to strengthen the nature recovery network and reflect the objectives of the Draft Bassetlaw Biodiversity opportunities Map. It also provides protection for assets designated nationally and locally.</p> <p>Policy 41: Trees, woodlands and hedgerows ensure development respects the distinctive landscape character for those designated areas.</p>
Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability (109)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Policy 49: Contaminated and Unstable Land seeks to minimise the impact from development on land and soils.</p> <p>Policy 48 covers amenity of existing and future users within the development and close to it and makes provision for proposals involving bad neighbour uses.</p> <p>Policy ST44 seeks to maintain and</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>where possible improve air quality, and minimise and mitigate against potential harm from risks such as pollution, environmental hazards.</p> <p>ST50 also refers to the need to reduce pollution and improve air quality to help minimise the impact on climate change.</p> <p>Where individual sites would potentially result in, or be vulnerable to, pollution or may have an effect on the environment, this is highlighted within the site specific allocation policy.</p>
<p>Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (117)</p> <p>Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests. • Policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species 	<p>Policy ST40 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) identifies the district’s ecological network and geological interests at a landscape level and seeks to protect, restore and enhance priority habitats and species to reflect the priorities of the draft Bassetlaw Biodiversity Opportunities Mapping (2018).</p> <p>Policy 41 (Trees, woodlands and hedgerows) set out Bassetlaw’s approach minimising effects on biodiversity and geodiversity, and where possible enhancing, Bassetlaw’s biodiversity.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The Local Plan also seeks to protect and enhance designated areas of biodiversity importance at a national and local level.</p> <p>Strategic and cross boundary issues are addressed through the Duty to Cooperate Statement and relevant statements of common ground.</p>
<p>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141)</p>		
<p>Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy for the historic environment based on a clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area, including assets most at risk. • A map/register of historic assets • A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (126) 	<p>The Local Plan contains a positive strategy for the historic environment, which can be viewed within Policy ST41 (The Historic Environment), and Policy 43 (Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets). This complements other heritage designations and information such as that contained within Conservation Area Appraisals and the Historic Environment Record.</p> <p>These policies have been developed in co-operation with Historic England and Lincs Archaeology.</p> <p>Local character and distinctiveness is promoted by Policy ST35.</p> <p>The Bassetlaw Heritage Methodology Paper details the methodology on</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		how the historic environment was considered through the selection of proposed site allocations.
13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)		
<p>It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (142)</p> <p>Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (146)</p>	<p>Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 143 and 145, including matters in relation to land in national / international designations; landbanks; the defining of Minerals Safeguarding Areas; wider matters relating to safeguarding; approaches if non-mineral development is necessary within Minerals Safeguarding Areas; the setting of environmental criteria; development of noise limits; reclamation of land; plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. This could include evidence of co-operation with neighbouring and more distant authorities.</p>	<p>Bassetlaw is not a minerals and waste authority. However, the relevant body for minerals and waste (Nottinghamshire County Council) has been consulted throughout the Local Plan process.</p> <p>Within relevant site specific allocation policies reference is made to ensuring that the requirements for non minerals development in minerals Safeguarding Areas have been met.</p>
<p>Justified: <i>The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.</i></p> <p>To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. 		
<p><i>Participation</i></p> <p>Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?</p>	<p>The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with whom and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI</p>	<p>The Local Plan has been through five Regulation 18 stakeholder and community engagement consultations between 2016 and 2021 and three Regulation 19 Publications consultations in 2021-2022, also with stakeholders and the community.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		The Consultation Statement 2022 sets out how the consultations were in accordance with national legislation and how they comply with the Council’s adopted Statement of Community Involvement 2020. This includes during the Covid 19 pandemic when consultations were also undertaken in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning, Development Management Procedure, Listed Buildings etc.) (England) (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Regulations 2020 (December 2020 Regulations).
<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"> • 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. <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very brief statement of how the main findings of consultation support the policies, with reference to: reports to the council on the issues raised during participation, covering both the front-loading and formulation phases; and any other information on community views and preferences. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each policy (or group of policies dealing with the same issue), a very brief statement of the evidence documents relied upon and 	<p>There is a wide evidence base which is available on the Council’s website at www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/bassetlawplan These studies, reports and technical papers provide evidence for the policies in the Plan and the strategy proposed.</p> <p>Each section of the Local plan is accompanied by a reference list, with Appendix 2 providing the list of references used.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD).	
<p><i>Alternatives</i></p> <p>Can it be shown that the LPA’s chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives? Have the reasonable alternatives been considered and is there a clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred approach was arrived at? Where a balance had to be struck in taking decisions between competing alternatives, is it clear how and why the decisions were taken?</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"> • Reports and consultation documents produced in the early stages setting out how alternatives were developed and evaluated, and the reasons for selecting the preferred strategy, and reasons for rejecting the alternatives. This should include options covering not just the spatial strategy, but also the quantum of development, strategic policies and development management policies. • An audit trail of how the evidence base, consultation and SA have influenced the plan. • Sections of the SA Report showing the assessment of options and alternatives. • Reports on how decisions on the inclusion of policy were made. • Sections of the consultation document demonstrating how options were developed and appraised. • Any other documentation showing how alternatives were developed and evaluated, including a report on how sustainability appraisal has influenced the choice of strategy and the content of policies. 	<p>The Consultation Statement pulls together all the relevant aspects of how the plan has evolved, the response and themes received and an officer view in response.</p> <p>The LAA assesses each site submitted in terms of suitability, availability and deliverability.</p> <p>Reasonable alternatives have been derived for each policy and to address the quantum of development identified. The Sustainability Appraisal shows the options considered and alternatives. The justification for the approach taken to alternatives are set out in the Sustainability Appraisal and the Site Selection Methodology Background Paper.</p>
<p><i>Effective: the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.</i></p> <p>To be ‘effective’ a DPD needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be deliverable • Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning • Have no regulatory or national planning barriers to its delivery • Have delivery partners who are signed up to it • Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities 		

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled • Be flexible • Be able to be monitored 		
<p><i>Deliverable and Coherent</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it clear how the policies will meet the Plan’s vision and objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? • Are the policies internally consistent? • Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? • Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery, such as evidence that the plans and programmes of other bodies have been taken into account (e.g. Water Resources Management Plans and Marine Plans). • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. • Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix). 	<p>The link between the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and the policies and proposals is clear. The links between the objectives and policies are highlighted by symbols after each policy. There are no obvious policy gaps in fulfilling the vision and objectives. The policies are internally consistent.</p> <p>Throughout the Plan relevant strategic policies and site specific allocation policies and supporting text identify delivery timescales including for strategic sites. The housing trajectory in Appendix 3 identifies housing delivery rates. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2022 identifies infrastructure identified by infrastructure partners as being necessary to support Local Plan growth. Statements of common ground and the Duty to Cooperate Statement 2022 evidence commitment to delivery.</p> <p>Section 13 of the Local Plan contains an implementation and monitoring framework, which sets out how the plan will be implemented and</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>monitored to ensure key policy objectives are achieved. This will be assessed yearly in the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) and through Infrastructure Funding Statements.</p> <p>The Local Development Scheme May 2022 sets out the role, scope and content of the Local Plan, and the work programme.</p>
<p><i>Infrastructure Delivery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? • Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified? • Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are identified and the proposed solutions put forward. • A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate. • Confirmation from infrastructure providers that they support the solutions proposed and the identified means and timescales for their delivery, or a plan for resolving issues. • Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule. 	<p>The Local Plan is accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which sets out the infrastructure identified by infrastructure partners required to deliver the plan, how it will be delivered, when and by whom (where the information is known).</p> <p>Statements of common ground and the Duty to Cooperate Statement 2022 evidence commitment to delivery.</p> <p>The Whole Plan Viability Assessment 2022 demonstrates that the plan is viable with the policy requirements taken into account, including affordable housing and CIL.</p> <p>The Community Infrastructure Levy draft Charging Schedule is under review and is submitted for</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		examination alongside the Local Plan.
<p><i>Co-ordinated Planning</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"> • Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the local authority and other bodies • Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives • Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area 	<p>This is set out at section 1.5 where the functional role of the District in the wider context of the County and Region is recognised.</p> <p>The Local Plan reflects spatial planning and strategies of other authorities and organisations including the D2N2 Growth and Recovery Strategy and the Nottinghamshire Local Transport Plan and wider regional investment programmes.</p> <p>Statements of common ground and the Duty to Cooperate Statement 2022 evidence alignment.</p>
<p><i>Flexibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances? • Does the DPD include the remedial actions that will be taken if the policies need adjustment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD setting out the assumptions of the plan and identifying the circumstances when policies might need to be reviewed. • Sections of the annual monitoring report and sustainability appraisal report describing how the council will monitor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information on trends on which the DPD is based • Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances • Sections within the DPD dealing with possible change areas and 	<p>Section 13 of the Local Plan contains an implementation and monitoring framework, which sets out how the plan will be implemented and monitored to ensure key policy objectives are achieved. This will be assessed yearly in the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) and through Infrastructure Funding Statements.</p> <p>Policy ST1 indicators highlight the approach to be taken should housing delivery not be as expected. A range of other policies provide flexibility</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>such as by making provision for housing delivery over two plan periods.</p> <p>Similarly the indicators for employment land (ST7) effectively monitor logistics floorspace to ensure that provision is appropriate.</p> <p>Section 13 (Implementation and Monitoring) describes the expectations in terms of levels of development and other matters and outlines how the Council will keep this under review, and trigger a review of the Local Plan if necessary.</p>
<p><i>Co-operation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined? 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly. A ‘tick box’ approach or a collection of correspondence is not sufficient, and it needs to be shown (where appropriate) if joint plan-making arrangements have been considered, what decisions were reached and why. The Duty to Co-operate Statement could highlight: the sharing of ideas, evidence and pooling of resources; the practical policy outcomes of co-operation; how decisions were reached and why; and evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues which need other organisations to deliver on, common objectives for elements of strategy and policy; a memorandum of understanding; aligned or joint core strategies and liaison with other consultees as appropriate. 	<p>The Duty to Co-operate Compliance Statement 2022 sets out how the duty to co-operate has been complied with for strategic issues. Evidence of complying with the duty includes Statements of Common Ground.</p> <p>Section 13 (Implementation and Monitoring) of the Plan sets out where the Local Plan may require duty to cooperate to facilitate and/or support delivery. Further detail is set out in the plan itself, either within the supporting text to policies and proposals.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan also</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		states where infrastructure partners are required to facilitate delivery of infrastructure.
<p><i>Monitoring</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain targets, and milestones which relate to the delivery of the policies, (including housing trajectories where the DPD contains housing allocations)? • Is it clear how targets are to be measured (by when, how and by whom) and are these linked to the production of the annual monitoring report? • Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual monitoring report? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones • Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories • Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies • Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal 	<p>Section 13 of the Local Plan contains an Implementation and Monitoring framework, which sets out how the plan will be monitored, when, by whom and where it will be reported. This includes indicators and targets. The significant sustainability effects have generally fed into policies in the Local Plan itself, which will be monitored through the same framework. Annual monitoring will take place the Annual Monitoring Report and the Infrastructure Funding Statement. A Housing Trajectory is also included at Appendix 3 of the Local Plan.</p>
<p><i>Consistent with national policy: the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the 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>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification? • Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons. • Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy. • Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of community involvement. • Where appropriate, evidence of consistency with national marine 	<p>All the policies and proposals in the plan are consistent with national policy.</p> <p>Text justifies policies by reference to the NPPF and planning practice guidance where relevant, without unnecessarily repeating national policy.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>policy as articulated in the UK Marine Policy Statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been considered and dealt with. 	<p>The Consultation Statement evidences the approach taken to stakeholder and community involvement in relation to the Local Plan from 2015-2022.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal provide the justification for the approach taken to the spatial strategy, policies, sites and reasonable alternatives.</p>

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Planning policy for traveller sites

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

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

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

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

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

In addition local planning authorities should:

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

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)</p>		
<p>Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective engagement undertaken, including discussing travellers’ accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups. 	<p>The Gypsy and Traveller, Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessments are based on technical survey work of Gypsies and travellers accommodation provision and needs in Bassetlaw, took account of representative bodies and involved engagement with travellers.</p> <p>The 2019 assessment, updated in 2022 identify the level of need for Gypsies and Travellers and the existing supply.</p> <p>The need and supply is reflected within Policy ST32.</p>
<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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan. • Collaborative working with neighbouring local planning authorities. • A robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning 	<p>The Gypsy and Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Accommodation Assessment are based on technical survey work of Gypsies and travellers accommodation provision and needs in Bassetlaw, took account of representative</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>decisions.</p>	<p>bodies and involved engagement with travellers, neighbouring authorities, police and health services, and assessed the permanent and transit accommodation needs with Bassetlaw.</p> <p>The Duty to Cooperate Statement 2022 and statements of common ground evidence cross boundary/strategic working.</p>
<p>Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)</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"> • Identification, and annual update, of a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against locally set target. Identification of a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. • An assessment of the need for traveller sites, and where an unmet need has been demonstrated a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified. • Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 11 	<p>The Gypsy and Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Accommodation Assessment 2022 identifies needs for 49 permanent traveller pitches and 0 plots for travelling showpeople.</p> <p>Policy ST35 identifies sites to meet growth needs for at least 10 years, with a criteria based policy able to provide a flexible positive approach to managing additional provision.</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)		
When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings LPAs should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community.		The existing sites proposed for expansion and those proposed for allocation have been based on accommodating the needs for Gypsies and Travellers. The sites are distributed across the District and are not concentrated within a particular area.
Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13)		
If there is a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs, LPAs in rural areas, where viable and practical, should consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable travellers' sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a rural exception site policy is used, and if so clarity that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity. 	Evidence from the GTAA identifies that there is enough land to meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community without the need to identify rural exception sites.
Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15)		
Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Belt boundary revisions made in response to a specific identified need for a traveller site, undertaken through the plan making process. 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, which contains no Green Belt land.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to accommodate a site inset within the Green Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site ... should be done only through the plan-making process.</p>		
<p>Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites 	<p>The Council’s Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment identifies the relevant need required across the District as being for residential use. Policy ST32 locates and manages this need.</p>
<p>Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Not applicable.</p>

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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'.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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

As articulated in the Marine and Coastal Act and the MPS, the Government aims for the MPS and marine planning systems to sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. Specifically, s.58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act requires all¹ 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 decisions²

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

- Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance
- Liaison between respective responsible authorities for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages
- Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions

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

¹ Like the Duty to Co-Operate, no distinction is made by the Marine and Coastal Access Act between public authorities with a tidal frontage and those without. Emphasis is placed on the likelihood of the decision being made affecting the marine area.

² For example, decisions about what representations they should make as a consultee or about what action they should carry out themselves.

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Key requirements under the Duty to Co-Operate		
Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of consistency of aim between relevant local plan policies and marine policy documents (i.e. the MPS and any relevant adopted marine plans) • Proof of collaborative working with the MMO and that the MPS has been taken into account. 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
Liaison between respective authorities responsible for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective policy development engagement undertaken, including discussions with the MMO • Evidence of iteration of policies and plans as a result of engagement with the MMO • Evidence of engagement with the MMO in relation to monitoring, implementation and throughout the policy cycle • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
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"> • Evidence that the LPA has shared or provided relevant data to the MMO that can help inform Marine Plans or MPS review • Demonstration that local plan policy has been underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS • Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	roles, and relevant marine plans	
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 2: General Principles for Decision-Making³		
Sections 2.1 -2.2: The UK vision for the marine environment		
<p>The UK vision for the marine environment ('clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas')</p> <p>Achieving the vision through marine planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in DPD where appropriate to UK vision for the marine environment • Contribution to the vision through local plan policies and supporting text 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning		
<p>Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
<p>Contribute to the objectives of relevant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as

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

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive)	appraisal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives 	plans have no implications for marine areas.
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities		
3.1 Marine Protected Areas		
Incorporate identified areas and features of importance for nature conservation Activities or developments that may result in adverse impacts on biodiversity should be designed or located to avoid such impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of relevant areas and features of importance for nature conservation within relevant marine plan area(s) Consideration of impacts of policy and/or terrestrial development on those areas and features of importance Measures to mitigate, monitor and manage negative impacts on those areas and features of importance 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
3.4 Ports and shipping		
Take into account and seek to minimise any negative impacts on shipping activity, freedom of navigation and navigational safety Protect the efficiency and resilience of continuing port operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that policy with potential impact on ports and shipping minimises negative impacts on sector Where relevant, evidence that economic, employment and transport policies are protective of ports and shipping sector 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
3.8 Fisheries		
Consider potential economic, social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity	impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture	plans have no implications for marine areas.
3.9 Aquaculture		
Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal		
Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.
3.11 Tourism and recreation		
Consider the potential for tourism and recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, reference to marine tourism and recreation Evidence that the potential for marine tourism and recreation has been recognised in plan-making 	Not applicable in Bassetlaw, as plans have no implications for marine areas.

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Appendix One

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

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

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