

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

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

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

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

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

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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<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 One of the Local Plan sets out:</p> <p>A Spatial Portrait (1.4)</p> <p>Key Issues: Opportunities and Challenges (1.5)</p> <p>Vision for the Strategic Area (1.6)</p> <p>Strategic Objectives (1.7)</p> <p>Strategic Issues and Policies (1.8)</p> <p>The strategic objectives for Part One of the Plan are designed to support the Vision for the area, and are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing sufficient new homes • Fostering economic development • Providing new and improved transport and communication infrastructure • Addressing education and healthcare needs

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring high quality outcomes <p>Section Two of the Plan sets out:</p> <p>A Spatial Portrait (3.1)</p> <p>A Vision for Tendring, incorporating outcomes (2.1)</p> <p>Objectives for the Plan Area (2.2)</p> <p>The Local Plan considers the unique characteristics of the District and the challenges that it faces. The Part Two vision and objectives for the District underpin many of the projects, policies and proposals in this Local Plan that the Council will work with partners to implement between now and 2033. It also reflects the Council's own corporate priorities.</p> <p>To address challenges and deliver the vision, the plan identifies 'strategic priorities' for achieving sustainable development and planning for economic growth, meeting the social needs of a growing population and protecting the places that make Tendring District an attractive place to live,</p>

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		<p>work and visit.</p> <p>Each policy in Part Two is linked to the Objective(s) that the policy will contribute to achieving.</p> <p>Infrastructure is related closely to housing delivery and this can be found in the SHLAA (TDC/049).</p> <p>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (TDC/049) sets out housing delivery across discreet time periods across the plan period and also includes a Housing Trajectory.</p> <p>Support for the Local Plan can be evidenced through the Tendring District Council Duty to Co-operate Statement (SDTDC/005) and various inputs different organisations will have in the implementation of the Local Plan is detailed in Section 10.</p> <p>The Local Development Scheme (TDC/003) sets out the new Local Plan will supersede the Council's 2007 'saved policies' and cover the period to 2033 and beyond. It id further stated that it will include the strategic and development management policies, site specific</p>

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		<p>and broad allocations and a Local Plan Policies Map. Its linkages with the NPPF and County Plans are set out.</p> <p>The Policies are considered to be internally consistent and consistent between Part One and Part Two</p> <p>Consultation responses from key stakeholders are dealt with in the outcomes report (to follow). Responses prior to Submission Stage are considered within the Consultation Report (SDTDC/006).</p>
<p><i>The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17)</i></p> <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>	<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 delivery (see ‘Section 3 Effective’, below). • An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at. • Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area) 	<p>Section One of the Local Plan sets out a flexible approach to Plan delivery through incorporation of the model policy for Sustainable Development (SP1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development).</p> <p>The Spatial Strategy responds to local circumstances, constraints and opportunities. In Part One of the Plan, the spatial strategy is set out in Policy SP2 – Spatial Strategy for North Essex. A local context is provided by Part Two policies SP 1 – Managing Growth and SP 2 –</p>

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<p>—specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</p>		<p>Settlement Development Boundaries.</p> <p>In terms of need for the Plan Area covered by Section One, this is addressed through Policy SP3 – Meeting Housing Needs, Policy SP4 – Providing for Employment and Policy SP5 – Infrastructure and Connectivity.</p> <p>Part Two of the Plan examines need more closely and specifically of Tendring District Council. Relevant policies include Policy LP 1 – Housing Supply, Policy PP 1 – New Retail Development and Policy PP 7 – Employment Allocations.</p> <p>A supporting evidence base can be found on the examination page of the Council website. This provides a suite of documents justifying the establishment of the need requirement in the administrative area.</p> <p>The Local Plan was prepared on the basis of cross border strategic planning including engagement with Essex County Council on issues relating to Gypsies and</p>

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		<p>Travellers, minerals and waste.</p> <p>Alternatives to the quantum of development proposed, overall strategy and distribution of development were proposed in previous iterations of this Local Plan as well as the relevant SA/SEA report.</p>
<p>Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see model policy at www.planningportal.gov.uk) 	<p>Section One of the Local Plan contrains Policy SP1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development which is based on the model policy.</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 Local Plan meets the FOAN for economic, social and environmental needs and complies with the Duty to Co-operate to address cross boundary strategic issues (see Duty to Co-operate Statement SDTDC/005).</p> <p>Tendring share the same Objectively Assessed Housing Need methodology with Chelmsford, Colchester and Braintree, although Tendring utilise a variation of that methodology due to unattributed population change.</p>

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		<p>This issue is explored within the Objectively Assessed Housing Needs Study (TDC/020) Paragraph 4.7 onwards.</p> <p>The Plan has been based on a comprehensive evidence base developed around the requirement to accommodate Tendring's OAN. The full list of submitted documents is contained on the Tendring District Council website. Particularly relevant documents to demonstrate accordance with this requirement with regard to Part Two of the Plan are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectively Assessed Housing Needs Study 2016 (TDC/020) • Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2015 (TDC/042) • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2017 (TDC/035) • Employment Land Review 2016 (TDC/028) • Local Wildlife Site Review

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		<p>2008 (TDC/017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space Assessment Report 2017 (TDC/039) • Water Cycle Study 2017 (TDC/014) <p>The policies in Part Two of the Local Plan address the quantum of development and other issues that arise through the evidence base.</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. 	<p>The economic vision for the Plan Area is incorporated into the Strategic Vision and is specifically addressed in Part One of the Plan through Policy SP4 and supporting paragraphs 1.51 – 1.56.</p> <p>Within Section Two, the Vision sets out economic aspirations with Section 6 – Prosperous Places providing the economic focussed policies. This section is informed by evidence including the Objectives of the Tendring District Council Economic Development Strategy 2013 (TDC/013) and the Tendring</p>

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		District Council Retail Study 2016(TDC/022).
<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>Policy SP4 of Part One, and Policies PP1, PP6 and PP7 of Part Two, act to accommodate OAN for economic requirements.</p> <p>The Local Plan notes (6.5.7) the findings of the Essex County Council 'Grow on Space Feasibility Study' with regard to the need for employment space to be flexible.</p> <p>The Aspinall Verdi Employment Land Review (2016) highlights that there is the need to promote Tendring District as a vibrant place to live, work and visit, and to promote the area to support sustainable economic growth. Key opportunity sectors in the District include Offshore Wind and Care and Assisted Living. Other sectors, including agri-tech, composite, engineering, manufacturing, hospitality and retail. It also notes the requirement for employment space to be flexible and highlights that such provision is available in Tendring District.</p> <p>The above review includes up-to-date assessments of the</p>

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		<p>deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs</p> <p>The Local Plan notes (6.5.12) that “the Council will ensure that the right amount and type of employment land is available in locations that balance the demands of the market with the capacity of infrastructure and the need to protect, and where possible enhance the environment.”</p> <p>Policy PP6 states (inter-alia) that “Proposals for non-employment uses on these sites will only be considered acceptable if they clearly demonstrate that the alternative use(s): involve a vacant building for which there is clear and robust evidence of prolonged marketing, with registered commercial agents at a reasonable price, to demonstrate that there is no realistic prospect for continued employment use.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (TDC/006 & TDC/023) also reflects investment and infrastructure requirements to support delivery.</p>

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<p>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)</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>The following policies in the Local Plan address town centre issues:</p> <p>Policy PP1 – New Retail Development states that “Retail development will be encouraged and permitted in the retail policy area of the town centres as defined on the Policies Map. This will be the main focus for new additional retail floorspace for the town centres.”</p> <p>Policy PP2 – Retail Hierarchy sets out the retail hierarchy for the Plan Area. It is stated that “These centres will be the focus for ‘town centre uses’ which include retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism and cultural, community and residential development. The Council will promote a mix of appropriate town centre uses within these defined centres with ‘active street frontages’ at ground floor level.” The need to consider these areas as part of a sequential test is also highlighted.</p> <p>Policy PP3 – Village and Neighbourhood Centres states that</p>

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		<p>“Small-scale retail development to serve the day-to-day needs of village and local neighbourhoods will be normally permitted. Where express planning permission is required, proposals for change of use from retail within a neighbourhood shopping parade or a village with limited shopping provision will not be permitted unless retail use is either: no longer viable; no longer needed by the community it serves; or is to be relocated, to provide an equivalent or improved facility.</p> <p>Policy PP4 – Local Impact Threshold sets out thresholds by which an impact assessment will be required for applications for retail, leisure and office development outside of a ‘centre’ as defined on the Policies Map.</p> <p>Policy PP5 – Town Centre Uses sets out what development is considered appropriate in Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages including residential development.</p> <p>The Local Plan states (Paragraph 6.2.9) that In order to plan positively to promote the vitality</p>

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		<p>and viability of the town centres, the Council has identified a local retail hierarchy for the District that sets out the role and function of centres. The presumption would be that any proposals for a main town use would only be permitted if firstly every effort had been made to locate it in the defined centres as a preference (following the application of the 'sequential test'). Further (6.1.8), "Where an application fails to satisfy the sequential test or is likely to have significant adverse impact on the town centre, it should be refused. Local planning authorities are required to ensure that sequential test and impact test have been properly applied, and that the "town centre first" approach has been followed. This does not mean that out-of-centre development is necessarily inappropriate."</p>
And	<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>The Tendring District Council Retail Study 2016 (TDC/022) sets out the future needs for town centre uses. It states that "It is assessed at the district level that after accounting existing facilities and convenience goods commitments, there is no immediate convenience floorspace need up to 2025. By 2032, there is a convenience goods expenditure</p>

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		<p>capacity within Tendring of £12.8m. This identifies a capacity to accommodate between 980 sq.m net and 1,850 sq.m net of new convenience goods floorspace by 2032.” Further evidence and distribution of this floorspace at the sub-district level can be found in the Study and associated policies.</p> <p>Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages are defined on the Proposals Maps. Further information can be found in Local Plan paragraphs 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 respectively, as well as Policy PP5. The Tendring Retail study provides further detail with regard to these frontages.</p> <p>The 2017 Retail Study went above and beyond the scope of the 2016 Retail Update. Whereas the 2016 Retail Study concerned principally with survey work, the 2017 Retail Update contained town centre health checks.</p>
3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)		
Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28)	<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, 	Much of Tendring is rural in nature and Policy PP13 – The Rural Economy acts to support particular types of economic development

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	<p>and support local services and facilities.</p>	<p>outside of Defined Settlement Boundaries. This includes leisure, tourism, agricultural and other rural business types. Farm diversification schemes are explicitly highlighted as being supported.</p> <p>The conversion or re-use of rural buildings in the countryside to support employment uses is also supported where appropriate.</p> <p>Policy LP6 – Rural Exception Sites seek to ensure the viability of rural communities by meeting the housing needs of local people unable to afford accommodation in the villages where they live or have close local family or employment ties. The rural exception policy will be particularly useful in delivering additional housing in rural settlements where only limited growth is proposed and where the affordable housing is not likely to be otherwise delivered.</p> <p>In terms of local services, Policy PP3 – Village and Neighbourhood Centres states that “Small-scale retail development to serve the day-to-day needs of village and local neighbourhoods will be</p>

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		<p>normally permitted and also acts to protect retail development from re-allocation unless it can be shown to be no longer viable or required.</p> <p>Policy SP5 – Infrastructure and Connectivity and Policy CP3 – Improving the Telecommunications Network states that where practical, new development must be served by at least superfast broadband.</p> <p>Section 3.1.4.5 of the Plan states that “The countryside in the District is one of its key assets both in terms of tourism and the living environment for our residents.” Policy PP8 Tourism includes that the Council will support appropriate proposals for the provision of leisure and tourism facilities as part of farm diversification schemes as well as other more general policy aspirations that are relevant to rural areas.</p>
<p>4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)</p>		
<p>Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29)</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 	<p>Strategic priorities with regard to sustainable transport are set out in Policy SP5 – Infrastructure and</p>

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<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 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</p>	<p>regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 linked to the Local Transport Plan. 	<p>Connectivity. These include a desire to “Substantially improved connectivity by promoting more sustainable travel patterns, introducing urban transport packages to increase transport choice, providing better public transport infrastructure and services, and enhanced inter-urban transport corridors.</p> <p>Policy SP7 – Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in North Essex states that they will be planned around a “step change in integrated and sustainable transport systems for the North Essex area that put walking, cycling and rapid public transit networks and connections at the heart of growth in the area, encouraging and incentivising more sustainable active travel patterns.”</p> <p>Commitments with regard to the Strategic Major Infrastructure Projects required to facilitate the delivery of the Garden Communities, and other major projects, has required collaboration with a number of bodies, as detailed in the Duty to Co-operate Statement (SDTDC/005), the Infrastructure Delivery Plan</p>

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<p>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 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>(TDC/006 & TDC/023) and Chapter 10 of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Strategic Objective 4 of the Tendring Local Plan is to “To make efficient use of existing transport infrastructure and ensure sustainable transport opportunities are promoted in all new development. Where additional capacity is required in the form of new or upgraded transport infrastructure, to ensure this is provided as necessary in connection with new development.”</p> <p>The Aspinall Verdi Employment Land Review (2016) notes that employment development is best located in combination with existing or proposed housing growth to promote a sustainable pattern of development and access by sustainable transport</p> <p>modes. The Tendring Local Plan states that (6.5.9) “Existing employment sites will be safeguarded and additional employment land will be required in a number of sustainable urban and rural locations.”</p> <p>The five key outcomes of the</p>

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		<p>Essex Transport Strategy 2011 are highlighted in the Local Plan (8.1.3).</p> <p>Paragraph 8.1.9 of the Local Plan states that “Proposals for new development will be required to take account of the need to ensure accessibility, having regard to its location in relation to existing services and facilities, and by providing safe pedestrian and cycle connections to existing networks. As the Tendring District is mainly rural, reliance upon private cars will be inevitable to some extent within its remoter parts. However, the Council will require that measures for sustainable travel at all new developments are investigated and implemented where practicable.”</p> <p>Reference is made to Essex County Council being the Highway Authority. It is stated (8.1.10) that new developments will be required to be acceptable in terms of highway capacity, safety and convenience and to meet the requirements for access and parking which are contained in the latest version of the Essex County Council Development Management Policies, Travel Plan and Parking</p>

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		<p>Standards.</p> <p>The Plan includes a number of 'Strategic Allocation Mixed-Use Sites' that are expected to accommodate homes, jobs and community assets. These provide opportunities to undertake a number of day-to-day activities in the same local area.</p> <p>Policy CP2 – Improving the Transport Network states that "Major development proposals should include measures to prioritise cycle and pedestrian movements, including access to public transport" whilst there is also support for non-motorised travel alongside strategic link roads to support the major growth areas.</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</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 SP5 in Section One of the Local Plan requires the "Roll-out of superfast broadband across North Essex to secure the earliest availability for universal broadband coverage and fastest connection speeds for all existing and new developments (residential and non-residential), where all new</p>

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<p>development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. (44)</p>		<p>properties allow for the provision for superfast broadband in order to allow connection to that network as and when it is made available.”</p> <p>Policy CP3 – Improving the Telecommunications Network states that all new dwellings and non-residential buildings must be served by broadband where practicable. Where this is not possible, CIL may be utilised to provide such access.</p> <p>With regard to wider telecommunications development, the same policy states that proposals for new telecommunications infrastructure will be supported where they utilise existing developments and not impact on existing networks. New proposals will be supported if they cannot make use of existing facilities and are sympathetic to the environment.</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%</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, 	<p>Policy SP3 – Meeting Housing Needs of Section One of the Local Plan sets out the housing numbers expected to be provided over the wider plan area during the plan</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>(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>	<p>inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A SHLAA 	<p>period. Policy SP7 – Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in North Essex states the housing provision allocated to each of the Garden Communities.</p> <p>Policy LP1 - Housing Supply in Part Two of the Plan sets out the housing to be supplied in Tendring District, which totals 12,000. This is above the OAN requirement of 11,000 as established through the SHLAA (see below).</p> <p>The Executive Summary of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (TDC/049) states that “This assessment identifies that through a combination of dwellings completed since 2013, large sites with planning permission for housing development, small sites and windfall sites and sites specifically allocated in the Council’s emerging Local Plan, the objectively assessed requirement to deliver 11,000 homes between 2013 and 2033 can be met and exceeded. The assessment also identifies that the Council can demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites as required by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>If the Council was required to deliver a higher level of housing development than 11,000 homes, this assessment identifies options available to the Council for achieving this – including options that require no changes to the Local Plan.”</p> <p>Section 5 of the SHLAA contains the Housing Trajectory whilst Appendix 2 details the assessment of the contribution that can be made by small sites and windfalls.</p> <p>Section 4 of the SHLAA concludes that “Sufficient land can be identified to address the five-year requirement which, including historic shortfall since 2013 and a 20% buffer as required by the NPPF.” It also states that “Over the full plan period, there is a potential surplus of land and the Local Plan therefore identifies sufficient land to deliver an oversupply of around 1,200 homes.”</p>
Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (47).	<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 	Section 4 of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (TDC/049) takes the form of a table

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>outlining the main conclusions from the SHLAA assessment. This table splits delivery into four time periods, including 6-10 years and 11-15 years. As well as across the District as a whole, these time periods are looked at across 15 settlement types / locations and sources of supply (which include Local Plan Allocations, and Large Planning Permissions and small sites/windfalls).</p> <p>The assessment confirms that “the policies and proposals in the submitted Local Plan when combined with site with planning permission on large and small sites, and windfall sites, can reasonably ensure that 11,000 homes are delivered in Tendring in the period 2013-2033 in line with the recommendations in the OAN Study.”</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>Section 5 of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (TDC/049) contains the Housing Trajectory.</p> <p>The current SHLAA was published in November 2017 and is therefore</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>considered to be up-to-date.</p> <p>The annually produced Authority Monitoring Report for Tendring District contains information on permitted housing applications and their delivery correct at the time of publication. The latest available covers the period 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016.</p> <p>TDC to update the SHLAA annually.</p> <p>A housing implementation strategy/updated 5 year supply position can be circulated nearer to the time of the examination to include more details on these issues. An up to date monitoring report will be published in due course and will be added to the evidence base.</p>
Set out the authority's approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances (47).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on the density of development. 	<p>Policy LP3 – Housing Density and Standards covers this issue. Supporting paragraph 5.3.1 of the Local Plan states that "It is important that the density of housing development promotes: a good quality of life for its residents; reflects accessibility to local services within the location; the need for appropriate levels of</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>internal floor space and external private amenity space; the required mix of housing type and size; and the character of development in the immediate area. Higher densities are appropriate in town centres to support retail, public transport, walking and cycling and minimising greenfield development.”</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) • 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>Policy SP7 in Part One of the Tendring Local Plan, with regard to the Garden Communities, states that Garden Communities will accord with the following principle - “Development that provides for a truly balanced and inclusive community and meets the housing needs of local people including a mix of dwelling sizes, tenures and types including provision for self- and custom-built homes and provision for the aging population; to meet the requirements of those most in need including 30% affordable housing in each garden community.”</p> <p>Policy LP2 – Housing Choice of Part Two of the Local Plan states that “The Council will work with the development industry and housing providers to deliver a mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenure</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>within the housing growth proposed for the District which reflects the Council's overarching vision for growth in Tendring District and the evidence of housing need contained in its latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which will be the subject of periodic review."</p> <p>The Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2015 (TDC/042) is provided as part of the evidence base.</p> <p>Policy LP2 further states that "On developments of 11 or more (net) dwellings, the Council will expect to see a mix of dwelling size, type and tenure that broadly reflects the housing need identified in the latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment unless there are specific housing mix requirements for a particular site, as set out in site-specific policies in this Local Plan, or genuine physical or economic viability reasons why this mix cannot be achieved."</p> <p>and</p> <p>"The Council will support the development of bungalows,</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>retirement complexes, extra care housing, independent living, starter homes, self-build and other forms of residential accommodation aimed at meeting the future needs of older and disabled residents as well as family housing.”</p> <p>The Local Plan also contains the following policies relating to different tenure types:</p> <p>Policy LP5 – Affordable and Council Housing</p> <p>Policy LP6 – Rural Exception Sites</p> <p>Policy LP7 – Self-Build and Custom-Built Homes</p> <p>Policy LP8 – Backland Residential Development</p> <p>Policy LP9 – Traveller Sites</p> <p>Policy LP10 – Care, Independent Assessed Living</p> <p>Policy LP11 – HMO and Bedsits.</p> <p>A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, produced for the Essex Planning</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Officers Association in 2017 also forms part of the evidence base (TDC/035).</p> <p>The affordable housing policy recognises the need for contributions from the private sector on and off site – “For development proposals outside of the Tendring Colchester Borders Garden Community, involving the creation of 11 or more (net) homes, the Council will expect 30% of new dwellings, (including conversions) to be made available to Tendring District Council (subject to viability testing) or its nominated partner(s) to acquire at a proportionate discounted value for use as affordable or council housing. As an alternative, the Council will accept a minimum 10% of new dwellings, (including conversions) to be made available to Tendring District Council or its nominated partner(s) to acquire at a proportionate discounted value for use as council housing alongside a financial contribution towards the construction or acquisition of property for use as council housing equivalent to delivering the remainder of the 30% requirement.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The same policy recognises the need for mixed communities – “To avoid an over-concentration of council housing in one location, no single group of council houses will exceed ten dwellings and to ensure positive integration between the residents of council housing and market housing, there should be no noticeable difference in the appearance or quality between dwellings to be sold on the open market and those to be acquired and managed by the Council or its nominated partner(s).”</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>Policy LP6 – Rural Exception Sites states that “Council Housing and other forms of affordable housing may be permitted on sites adjoining the Settlement Development Boundaries of ‘Rural Service Centre’ or ‘Smaller Rural Settlement’ , as defined by the spatial hierarchy, as an exception to normal settlement policy to meet a specific identified local need that cannot be otherwise met.” The policy provides further detail on how to justify local need and secure such in perpetuity.</p> <p>Supporting text to Policy LP6 recognises that market housing</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>may be required to facilitate affordable housing – “Where Parishes have identified a need for local housing in an area, it can still be difficult to encourage landowners to sell their land below open market residential values. To address this, there is a provision for a maximum of one open market home in three homes on sites put forward by the Parish Council or through the Community Right to Build.”</p> <p>Policy LP7 – Self-Build and Custom Built Homes state that “The Council will also consider, on their merits, proposals for Self-Build and Custom-Built Homes on land outside of settlement development boundaries, not involving the replacement of an existing dwelling, where they will still support a sustainable pattern of growth in the District”, subject to few caveats.</p> <p>Policy LP8 – Backland Residential Development provides a number of criteria that such development must accord with, including “where the development would involve the net loss of private amenity space serving an existing dwelling, that</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>dwelling must be left with a sufficient area of private amenity space having regard to the standards in this Local Plan.”</p> <p>Policy PP13 – The Rural Economy includes the provision for the development of “agricultural and key workers’ dwellings” in the countryside “outside of defined Settlement Development Boundaries, subject to detailed consideration, including against other policy requirements in this Local Plan”.</p> <p>The above suite of policies address the special circumstances set out in NPPF paragraph 55, specifically the re-use of redundant / disused agricultural buildings and the creation of key worker housing. NPPF paragraph 55 is also specifically referenced in the Plan (Paragraph 5.7.3).</p>
7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)		
Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area (58).	<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 	In Part One, Policy SP6 – Place Shaping Principles states (inter-alia) that all new development must meet the highest standards of urban and architectural design, respond positively to local

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>character and context to preserve and enhance the quality of existing communities and their environs and Provide buildings that exhibit individual architectural quality within well-considered public and private realms.</p> <p>Policies SP7, SPD8, SPD9 and SP10, which are concerned with delivering the Garden Communities, all mention the need for a high standard of design.</p> <p>In Part Two, the Vision states that “In 2033, Tendring District will be a vibrant, healthy and attractive place to live, work and visit.” Reference is also made to high quality new housing, a variety of landscapes, wildlife areas with high biodiversity value and attractive historic settlements.</p> <p>Policy SPL3 – Sustainable Design states that “All new development (including changes of use) should make a positive contribution to the quality of the local environment and protect or enhance local character.” This includes with respect to siting, massing, materials, impacts of views, existing street patterns as well as maintains or enhancing</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>important existing site features of landscape, ecological, heritage or amenity value.</p> <p>The need for good quality design, and the requirement to respect local character. is interspersed into a number of other policies including Policy HP3 – Green Infrastructure, Policy LP4 – Housing Layout, Policy LP9 – Traveller Sites, Policy PPL5 – Water Conservation, Drainage and Sewerage, Policy PPL8 – Conservation Areas and Policy PPL9 – Listed Buildings.</p> <p>Specific policies exist for development in twp ‘Areas of Special Character’.</p> <p>Reference is also made to new developments having to accord with the Essex Design Guide.</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, 	<p>Policy SP6 – Place Shaping Principles requires the creation of “well-connected places that prioritise the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport services above use of the private car”. The policy also requires that where possible, a “mix of land</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69)</p>	<p>uses, services and densities with well-defined public and private spaces to create sustainable well-designed neighbourhoods” is provided.</p> <p>Policies SP7 – SP10, which are concerned with the delivery of the Garden Communities, all promote the creation of mixed-use environments to bring together those who work, live and play.</p> <p>Policy LP2 – Housing Choice of Part Two of the Local Plan states that “The Council will work with the development industry and housing providers to deliver a mix of dwelling types, sizes and tenure within the housing growth proposed for the District which reflects the Council’s overarching vision for growth in Tendring District and the evidence of housing need contained in its latest Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which will be the subject of periodic review.”</p> <p>Policy LP5 – Affordable and Council Housing recognises the need for mixed communities – “To avoid an over-concentration of council housing in one location, no</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>single group of council houses will exceed ten dwellings and to ensure positive integration between the residents of council housing and market housing, there should be no noticeable difference in the appearance or quality between dwellings to be sold on the open market and those to be acquired and managed by the Council or its nominated partner(s)".</p> <p>The Plan includes a number of 'Strategic Allocation Mixed-Use Sites' that are expected to accommodate homes, jobs and community assets. These provide opportunities to undertake a number of day-to-day activities in the same local area.</p> <p>Policy SPL3 – Sustainable Design requires that "the development incorporates or provides measures to minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour".</p> <p>Policy SPL3 also promotes inclusive access – "the design and layout of the development maintains and/or provides safe and convenient access for people with mobility impairments".</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy HP3 – Green Infrastructure, Policy HP4 – Safeguarded Local Greenspace and Policy HP5 – Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities all act to ensure high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.</p> <p>Policy CP1 – Sustainable Transport and Accessibility and Policy C2 – Improving the Transport Network act to promote sustainable transport choices in new developments, including new infrastructure routes as required by the new Garden Communities.</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>Policies SP8, SP9 and SP10, which are concerned with the delivery of the three Garden Communities, contain clear requirements for the introduction of ‘Community Infrastructure’ of appropriate scale to serve these new communities and existing residents in the locality.</p> <p>Policy HP2 – Community Facilities states that “The Council will work with the development industry and</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>key partners to deliver and maintain a range of new community facilities.” and that “The loss or change of use of existing community or cultural facilities will be resisted” subject to caveats.</p> <p>The Plan includes a number of ‘Strategic Allocation Mixed-Use Sites’ that are expected to accommodate homes, jobs and community assets. These provide opportunities to undertake a number of day-to-day activities in the same local area.</p> <p>PP3 – Village and Neighbourhood Centres states that “Small-scale retail development to serve the day-to-day needs of village and local neighbourhoods will be normally permitted. Where express planning permission is required, proposals for change of use from retail within a neighbourhood shopping parade or a village with limited shopping provision will not be permitted” subject to caveats.</p> <p>Policy PP5 – Town Centre Uses acts to ensure that new development promotes the “vitality and viability of the centre”.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy PP6 – Employment Sites states that “The Council will seek to protect existing employment sites” and that “Proposals for non-employment uses on these sites will only be considered acceptable if they clearly demonstrate that the alternative use(s)” wont have an adverse effect on employment or employment land, and the properties to be re-developed have been vacant for some time.</p> <p>Chapter 10 of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (TDC/006 & TDC/023) focuses on the delivery of community facilities and the need for co-location.</p> <p>Paragraph 8.1.2 of the Local Plan states that “To achieve sustainable communities, homes, jobs, services and facilities should, ideally, be accessible by a variety of different modes of transport, including: walking; cycling; and public transport – not just private cars. Locating development in accessible places gives people the option to use more sustainable modes of transport, which contribute less to global warming, and benefits those members of society who do not have access to</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>a car.”</p> <p>Policy CP1 – Sustainable Transport and Accessibility states that “Proposals for new development must be sustainable in terms of transport and accessibility and therefore should include and encourage opportunities for access to sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport. Providing options for non-motorised vehicles is especially important for the large-scale developments at Clacton and the Tendring Colchester Borders Garden Community.”</p> <p>Policy CP2 – Improving the Transport Network states that “Proposals for new development which contribute to the provision of a safe and efficient transport network that offers a range of sustainable transport choices will be supported. Major development proposals should include measures to prioritise cycle and pedestrian movements, including access to public transport.” It also requires improvements to non-motorised travel methods as part of major growth.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		In addition, the strategic site allocation policies include sustainable transport requirements for each specific mixed use allocation.
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).	<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>Policy HP5 – Open Space, Sports and Recreation Facilities sets out open space standards that the Council which to achieve which mirror those set out by Natural England’s ‘Accessible Natural Green Space Standards’ (unless updated local standards have been adopted).</p> <p>The same policy also sets out whether there are deficits in playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities, protection for children and young people’s play areas alongside provision standards.</p> <p>Policy HP5 further states that “All new residential developments of 11 or more dwellings will be required to contribute to open space by either providing new areas or improving the quality or accessibility of existing open space. However, due to viability issues small schemes may not prove cost effective for the council to administer.” Further provisions</p>

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		<p>for open space to be provided on schemes greater than 1.5ha are made, including for this provision to be of a minimum size and potentially off-site.</p> <p>Indoor sports facilities including sports halls, health and fitness facilities and swimming pools are classed as 'Community Facilities' and are protected through Policy HP2. The Council will work with partners to improve the provision of indoor sports facilities in the District and will support proposals for new facilities subject to meeting the requirements of other policies in this Local Plan and may consider the use of all delivery mechanisms including Community Infrastructure Levy to help deliver new and improved existing indoor sports facilities to meet the needs of a growing population.</p> <p>Policy HP3 – Green Infrastructure states (inter-alia) that “Green Infrastructure as identified on the Policy Map, will be protected, managed and where necessary enhanced by:</p> <p>c. not permitting development that compromises the integrity of the</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>overall Green Infrastructure networks”</p> <p>Policy HP4 – Safeguarded Local Greenspace states that “Development that would result in the loss of the whole or part of areas designated as Safeguarded Local Greenspaces, as defined on the Policies Map and Local Maps will not be permitted” subject to caveats. The Local Plan includes sports facilities in its definition of Safeguarded Local Greenspace.</p> <p>Policy PPL3 – The Rural Landscape states (inter-alia) that “The Council will protect the rural landscape and refuse planning permission for any proposed development which would cause overriding harm to its character or appearance, including to:</p> <p>e. protected lanes, other rural lanes, bridleways and footpaths”.</p> <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 is sufficient to protect current footpaths and Public Rights of Way and the Council does not see it as necessary or appropriate to repeat</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>other guidance.</p> <p>Policy HP2 - Community Facilities states that “The loss or change of use of existing community or cultural facilities will be resisted” subject to appropriate caveats.</p> <p>Evidence base documents supporting policies in this topic area include:</p> <p>Open Space Assessment Report 2017 (TDC/039)</p> <p>Tendring Playing Pitch Strategy 2017 (TDC/030)</p> <p>Tendring Playing Pitch Strategy and Report 2017 (TDC/031)</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>Policies SP8 – SP10, which cover the delivery of the new Garden Communities, states that “Establishment at an early stage in the development of the garden community, of appropriate and sustainable long-term governance and stewardship arrangements for community assets including green space, public realm areas and</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>community and other relevant facilities; such arrangements to be funded by the development and include community representation to ensure residents have a stake in the long term development, stewardship and management of their community.”</p> <p>Policy HP4 – Safeguarded Local Space states (inter-alia) that “Development that would result in the loss of the whole or part of areas designated as Safeguarded Local Greenspaces, as defined on the Policies Map and Local Maps will not be permitted” subject to caveats. These are consistent with Green Belt policy as the caveats aim to maintain visual amenity associated with open space environments.</p> <p>At Paragraph 4.2.2.2, the Local Plan recognises the importance of ‘community assets’ – “Under the Act and through the Community Rights to Challenge and Build, parish councils, voluntary groups, neighbourhood forums, and other community organisations can consider the opportunity to develop or establish new community facilities. Local groups have the</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		right to nominate a building or land for listing by the Council as an Asset of Community Value.” The Plan further recognises the need to maintain a list of such assets and provides the NPPF context (paragraph 70) for community facilities and services.
9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)		
<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 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"> • 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) ○ Identify where very special circumstances might apply to renewable energy development. (91) 	Tendring District does not contain any Green Belt.

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)</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 following three policies aim to direct new development to the most appropriate locations and therefore reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel.</p> <p>Policy SP2 – Spatial Strategy for North Essex states that “Each local authority will identify a hierarchy of settlements where new development will be accommodated according to the role of the settlement, sustainability, its physical capacity and local needs.”</p> <p>Policy SPL1 – Managing Growth establishes a settlement hierarchy in Tendring to ensure that future development is distributed to areas of appropriate scale.</p> <p>Policy SPL2 – Settlement Boundaries encourages sustainable growth within established limits and acts to check urban sprawl.</p> <p>Policy SP6 – Place Shaping Principles states (inter-alia) that</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>new development must include “measures to promote environmental sustainability including addressing energy and water efficiency, and provision of appropriate wastewater and flood mitigation measures”.</p> <p>Policy SP7 – Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in North Essex states a need to “Secure a smart and sustainable approach that fosters climate resilience and a 21st century environment in the design and construction of each garden community to secure net gains in local biodiversity, highest standards of energy efficiency and innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change, water efficiency (with the aim of being water neutral in areas of serious water stress), and sustainable waste and mineral management”.</p> <p>The Tendring Vision includes the requirement for “All new developments should account for, adapt to and mitigate against climate change.”</p> <p>Policy SPL3 – Sustainable Design requires that “the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>applicant/developer can demonstrate how the proposal will minimise the production of greenhouse gases and impact on climate change as per the current regulations and policies in this plan”. The same policy also states a need to ensure that “The development has considered climate change adaptation measures and technology from the outset including reduction of emissions, renewable and low carbon, passive design, and through green infrastructure techniques where appropriate.”</p> <p>Policy HP3 – Green Infrastructure states that “Green Infrastructure will be used as a way of adapting to, and mitigating the effects of climate change”.</p> <p>Policy PPL1 – Development and Flood Risk seeks to mitigate against flooding.</p> <p>Policy PPL2 – Coastal Protection Belt acts to protect the openness of the coastline and requires regard to “an assessment of the impact of coastal change and consideration of any applicable Shoreline Management Plan.”</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy PPL5 – Water Conservation, Drainage and Sewerage states that “All new development must make adequate provision for drainage and sewerage and should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as a means of reducing flood risk, improving water quality, enhancing the Green Infrastructure network and providing amenity and biodiversity benefits.”</p> <p>All proposed site allocations were sequentially tested through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum 2017 (TDC/037).</p>
<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>Policy SP6 – Place Shaping Principles states (inter-alia) that new development must include “measures to promote environmental sustainability including addressing energy and water efficiency”.</p> <p>Policy SP7 – Development and Delivery of New Garden Communities in North Essex states a need to comply with the “highest standards of energy efficiency and innovation in technology to reduce impact of climate change”.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy SPL3 – Sustainable Design requires that “The development has considered climate change adaptation measures and technology from the outset including reduction of emissions, renewable and low carbon, passive design, and through green infrastructure techniques where appropriate.”</p> <p>Policy PPL10 – Renewable Energy states that “Proposals for renewable energy schemes will be considered having regard to their scale, impact (including cumulative impact) and the amount of energy which is to be generated. Proposals for new development should consider the potential for renewable energy generation, appropriate to the site and its location, and should include renewable energy installations, or be designed to facilitate the retrofitting of renewable energy installations.”</p> <p>Supporting text to PPL10 highlights a number of renewable energy schemes already developed within the District.</p>
Minimise vulnerability to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) 	Policy SPL3 – Sustainable Design

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>and manage the risk of flooding (99)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>states that there is a need to ensure that “the development reduces flood risk and opportunities are taken to integrate sustainable drainage within the development, creating amenity and enhancing biodiversity”.</p> <p>Policy PP10 – Camping and Touring Caravan Sites and Policy PP11 – Holiday Parks state that proposals must assess flood risk.</p> <p>Policy PPL1 – Development and Flood Risk states that “All development proposals should include appropriate measures to respond to the risk of flooding on and/or off site and within the Flood Zone (which includes Flood Zones 2 and 3, as defined by the Environment Agency) shown on the Policies Map and Local Maps, or elsewhere involving sites of 1ha or more, must be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment. New development in areas of high flood risk must be designed to be resilient in the event of a flood and ensure that, in the case of new residential development, that there are no bedrooms at ground floor level and that a means of escape is possible from first floor level.”</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy PPL5 – Water Conservation, Drainage and Sewage states that “All new development must make adequate provision for drainage and sewerage and should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as a means of reducing flood risk”.</p> <p>Paragraph 7.1.2 of the Local Plan notes that as a peninsula, Tendring has coastal and fluvial waters on three sides and many parts of the District are at risk of flooding. New development should be directed away from areas at highest risk of flooding, but where such development is necessary it should be made safe – without increasing flood risk elsewhere. The policies and proposals in this Local Plan have therefore been informed by the national planning policy requirements, the findings of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRA) and advice from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Issues relating to flooding were also addressed in the Sustainability Appraisal and the site assessment methodologies. Where relevant, policies relating to preferred site allocations draw attention to the</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>need to include appropriate flood mitigation measures and SUDs.</p> <p>All proposed site allocations were sequentially tested through the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Addendum 2017 (TDC/037).</p> <p>The evidence base also includes Strategic Flood Risk Assessments, covering Harwich and Jaywick separately. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (TDC/049) assessed physical and environmental constraints in relation to flooding.</p>
Take account of marine planning (105)	<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>The Plan reviewed the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine-related economic development.</p> <p>The Council have emails dating back to July 2016 with no response from MMO. No response infers there are no issues raised and that the Plan complies with extant marine policy.</p> <p>Furthermore the Plan does promote the ports, which is marine based economic development. Policy SAE5 'Development at</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Mistley Port', and SAE6 'Development at Mistley Marine'.
Manage risk from coastal change (106)	<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>Paragraph 7.2.1 of the Local Plan states that "Tendring District contains areas which are under threat from coastal erosion and, although the Coastal Protection Belt (as shown on the Policies Maps and Local Maps) in this Local Plan was originally intended to protect landscape character, it now serves a further purpose in regard to helping ensure that any new development which does not need to be located within that area is directed to more sustainable locations."</p> <p>Policy PPL2 – Coastal Protection Belt states that "Within the Coastal Protection Belt, as shown on the Policies Maps and Local Maps, the Council will:</p> <p>a. protect the open character of the undeveloped coastline and refuse planning permission for development which does not have a compelling functional or operational requirement to be</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>located there; and</p> <p>b. where development does have a compelling functional or operational requirement to be there, its design should respond appropriately to the landscape and historic character of its context and applicants will be required to demonstrate that any development proposals will be safe over their planned lifetime.”</p> <p>The importance of the Shoreline Management Plan is also highlighted by the same policy – “The Council will take an ‘adaptive approach’ to coastal protection, where required, having regard to an assessment of the impact of coastal change and consideration of any applicable Shoreline Management Plan.”</p> <p>Further, it is mentioned in paragraph 7.2.3 of the Local Plan – “In considering proposals for new development affecting the coast, the Council will have regard to the latest Shoreline Management Plan to assess their compatibility.”</p>
11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)		
Protect valued landscapes (109)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance 	Policy HP3 – Green Infrastructure

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>states that “All new development must be designed to include and protect and enhance existing Green Infrastructure in the local area, as appropriate.” It is further stated that Green Infrastructure will be protected and managed by “not permitting development that compromises the integrity of the overall Green Infrastructure networks”. Habitat creation and the need to protect biodiversity networks is also encapsulated in this policy.</p> <p>Policy PPL4 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity states that “Sites designated for their international, European and national importance to nature conservation: including Ramsar sites; Special Protection Areas (SPAs); Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs); National Nature Reserves (NNRs); and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) will be protected from development likely to have an adverse effect on their integrity.”</p> <p>Supporting paragraph 7.4.1 sets out the intention “To provide a network of interconnected multi-functional natural green spaces</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>which secures a net gain in biodiversity”.</p> <p>Policy PPL3 – The Rural Landscape states that “Development proposals affecting protected landscapes must pay particular regard to the conservation and enhancement of the special character and appearance of the Dedham Vale AONB, and its setting, and the setting of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, including any relevant AONB Management Plan objectives. New development which would impact upon the proposed extension to the Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB, or its setting, should have specific regard to any special landscape qualities of the area affected.”</p> <p>Supporting paragraph 7.3.1 of the Local Plan notes that “the Council has taken particular care to assess the value of the landscape and, where practical, allocate sites with the lowest sensitivity, thereby helping to protect valued landscapes and the best and most versatile agricultural land.”</p> <p>The Plan’s allocations seek to</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Section 6.9 of the SA states that, 'It is inevitable, giving the amount of agricultural land within the District that there would be losses associated with growth. Nevertheless, it is not considered that this loss is significant at the locations allocated, especially in light of the reasonable alternatives considered. The Plan seeks to allocate brownfield sites within the first instance, with losses of agricultural land only associated with strategic allocations. The Strategic sites are predominantly within Grade 3 ALC (good-moderate), with the exception of Rouses Farm which is in Grade 2 ALC (very good). It should be noted that significant areas of Grade 1 (Excellent) and 2 ALC exist within the District, and with that in mind, the allocations represent an avoidance of the best and most versatile land through the majority of the allocations.'</p> <p>The evidence base contains:</p> <p>Protected Lanes Assessment 2015 (TDC/016)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Landscape Impact Assessment Stage 1 Report -2010 (TDC/026)</p> <p>Landscape Impact Assessment Stage 2 Report 2010 (TDC/027)</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 SPL3 – Sustainable Design requires that new development “including any additional road traffic arising, will not have unacceptable levels of pollution on: air, land, water (including ground water), amenity, health or safety through noise, smell, dust, light, heat, vibration, fumes or other forms of pollution or nuisance” and that “the health, safety or amenity of any occupants or users of the proposed development will not be materially harmed by any pollution from an existing or committed use”.</p> <p>Pollution and land contamination issues were taken into account as part of site appraisals and form part of the principles for development at those sites relevant. Evidence for this is in the SHLAA (TDC/049).</p> <p>The allocations were assessed for potential noise and air quality effects through the Sustainability Appraisal.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy PPL4 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity states that “Where new development would harm biodiversity or geodiversity, planning permission will only be granted in exceptional circumstances, where the benefits of the development demonstrably outweigh the harm caused and where adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensation measures are included, to ensure no net loss, and preferably a net gain, in biodiversity.”</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 PPL4 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity states that “Sites designated for their international, European and national importance to nature conservation: including Ramsar sites; Special Protection Areas (SPAs); Special Areas of Conservation (SACs); Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs); National Nature Reserves (NNRs); and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) will be protected from development likely to have an adverse effect on their integrity.”</p> <p>The same policy contains measures to promote the preservation, restoration, enhancement and re-creation of</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species.</p> <p>The Policies Map includes where areas are designated for their importance to biodiversity.</p> <p>The evidence base contains the Tendring Local Wildlife Site Review – 2008 TDC/017</p> <p>Part C of the Local Plan contains a schedule of Local Wildlife Sites and Ancient Woodland.</p> <p>As of autumn 2017, Tendring District Council is a confirmed partner for the purposes of a strategic level Recreation disturbance Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy being prepared to address impacts on the coastal protected sites in Essex. The project will deliver a strategy identifying appropriate mitigation and monitoring across the area and will be accompanied by an SPD used to secure the financial contribution towards the mitigation from developers. In agreement with</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Natural England, the Strategy will be delivered in September 2018, and the SPD programmed to be in place shortly thereafter.
12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141)		
Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)	<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>PPL7 – Archaeology states that “Proposals for new development which would affect, or might affect, archaeological remains will only be permitted where accompanied by an appropriate desk-based assessment. Where identified as necessary within that desk-based assessment, a written scheme of investigation including excavation, recording or protection and deposition of archaeological records in a public archive will be required to be submitted to, and approved by, the Local Planning Authority.”</p> <p>PPL8 – Conservation Areas states that “New development within a designated Conservation Area, or which affects its setting, will only be permitted where it has regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the special character and appearance of the area”.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Policy PPL9 – Listed Buildings states that “Proposals for new development affecting a listed building or its setting will only be permitted where they will protect its special architectural or historic interest, its character, appearance, fabric and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. are explained and justified through an informed assessment and understanding of the significance of the heritage asset and its setting; and b. are of a scale, design and use materials and finishes that respect the listed building and its setting.” <p>Section 7.7 of the Local Plan provides a detailed understanding of Tendring District’s heritage. Paragraph 7.7.3 states that “The Council will seek to reduce the number of heritage assets included in the Heritage at Risk Register and will consider designating additional heritage assets which are of local importance.”</p> <p>The evidence base contains Protected Lanes Assessment – 2015 (TDC/016) which assesses</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>protected lanes as part of historic landscapes.</p> <p>Part D of the Local Plan contains a schedule of Heritage Assets.</p> <p>The Council has prepared a number of Conservation Area Character Appraisals published in March 2006.</p>
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>Section One of the Local Plan references the Minerals Local Plan as being part of the wider Development Plan (paragraph 1.5).</p> <p>Paragraph 1.102 of the Local Plan states that “The Garden Communities are located within a Minerals Safeguarding Area. In line with the Essex Minerals Local Plan, the Mineral Planning Authority requires a Minerals Resource Assessment to be undertaken to assess if the sites contain a minerals resource that would require extraction prior to development. Should the viability of extraction be proven, the mineral</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>shall be worked in accordance with the phased delivery of the non-mineral development.” Mineral requirements are also captured in the relevant Garden Community policies.</p> <p>Paragraphs 1.3.4.1 – 1.3.4.4 discuss the role of the Minerals Local Plan as it pertains to Tendring District.</p> <p>Policy SPL3 – Sustainable Design notes that “all new development should have regard to the most up to date adopted Essex Mineral Local Plan.”</p> <p>Through the Duty to Co-operate, the potential for prior extraction of any mineral underlying preferred site allocations was discussed along with any potential impact on existing mineral infrastructure. Where such a potential exists, the relevant site policy references the requirement for the potential developer to liaise with the Mineral Planning Authority.</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>		

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<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 most recent Statement of Community Involvement (SDTDC/007) was adopted in 2014. Section 6 details how the Council envisages consulting hard to reach groups whilst Appendix 1 lists Stakeholder Groups including those required under the Duty to Co-operate, SA and other specific consultation bodies.</p> <p>The Statement of Consultation 2017 (SDTDC/006) sets out who was consulted, when and the methods utilised. The consultation was undertaken in conformity with the SCI. This included public drop in sessions.</p> <p>The Statement of Consultation 2017 (SDTDC/006) sets out the issues that arose in the Consultation on the Issues and Options and Preferred Options Plan as well as progress reports to Members. This statement discusses the approaches taken to the various options.</p> <p>SCI says “The Council will design</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>more inclusive participation exercises and, in some cases go out to such groups (e.g. through attending or contacting schools, care homes, supermarkets, post offices and local shops), rather than expect them to “come to us” (e.g. Council Offices or village halls). We will aim to ensure activities are adapted to suit needs.”</p> <p>The Council is in the process of creating an Outcomes Report which will follow this document in due course.</p>
<p><i>Research / fact finding</i></p> <p>Is the plan justified by a sound and credible evidence base? What are the sources of evidence? How up to date, and how convincing is it?</p> <p>What assumptions were made in preparing the DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Tendring District Local Plan was submitted alongside a comprehensive evidence base, all of which has been made available on the Council website.</p> <p>The various iterations of the Sustainability Appraisal details how evidence supports the selected options and why alternatives have</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>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> <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 how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD). 	<p>been discarded. Alternatives at the PO stage are discussed, assessed and re-assessed at the Draft Publication stage throughout the 2017 SA at relevant sections.</p> <p>The Statement of Consultation 2017 (SDTDC/006) sets out the issues that arose in the Consultation on the Issues and Options and Preferred Options Plan as well as progress reports to Members. This statement discusses the approaches taken to the various options.</p> <p>The Council is in the process of creating an Outcomes Report which will follow this document in due course.</p> <p>The Council set up a Local Plan Committee whose role it was to progress the Local Plan, assess evidence material and make comments on other plans and procedures. Key findings from these meetings are listed below.</p> <p>14 July 2015 - the Local Plan Committee agreed to publish the Issues and Options Local Plan for</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>consultation</p> <p>17th Sept 2015 LPC, the July 2015 OAN study was published. Officers were asked to reconsider these numbers. 5 Gypsy and Traveller pitches required as per assessment</p> <p>12 Nov 2015 LPC Results of I and O consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council was required to meet our OAN • Option 3 'Tendring Central' was considered not to be sustainable by ECC • Community groups also found option 3 to be least sustainable <p>This committee also considered new evidence which continued to require 5 Gypsy and Traveller pitches</p> <p>21 June 2016: At this committee it</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>was noted that monies had been secured to begin initial work on evidence gathering for the Garden Communities</p> <p>12 April 2016: Initial agreement to housing supply and location remaining 550-600 dpa. Tendring Central removed from consideration after Frating lowered in the Settlement Hierarchy.</p> <p>9 June 2016: Agreed publication of PO plan</p> <p>3 Nov 2016: Should the OAN be set at 550 dpa then the site 'Land RO Tendring Park Services' be removed. Weeley be re-designated as a Rural Service centre.</p> <p>19 Jan 2017: Consideration of the working for the five year supply calculations.</p> <p>20 April 2017: Draft chapters Vision & Objectives; Sustainable Places; Healthy Places; Protected Places and Connected Places were</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>initially endorsed at this meeting</p> <p>12 June 2017: A 5.1 year housing land supply was identified. The remaining policies within the Section 2 Plan were endorsed. Agreement to allow the Publication Draft Local Plan to be the subject of a consultation and submitted to the Government.</p>
<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 Statement of Consultation 2017 (SDTDC/006) sets out the issues that arose in the Consultation on the Issues and Options and Preferred Options Plan as well as progress reports to Members. This statement discusses the approaches taken to the various options.</p> <p>The approach taken is considered to be the most appropriate in light of the evidence gathered during plan formation.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisals produced alongside the stages of the Local Plan assessed policy alternatives. Reasons for the rejection are also contained within the Appraisals. An assessment of</p>

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		<p>alternatives can be found in Annex C of the Sustainability Appraisal (SDTDC/017) for Section One. Alternatives were originally identified at the PO stage and were re-defined and re-assessed throughout the plan making process to offer an up-to-date reflection of what constituted a 'reasonable alternative' at the Draft Publication stage). The Section Two SA 2017 (SDTDC/019) assesses alternatives throughout the Environmental Report.</p> <p>The Council set up a Local Plan Committee whose role it was to progress the Local Plan, assess evidence material and make comments on other plans and procedures. Key findings from these meetings are listed below.</p> <p>14 July 2015 - the Local Plan Committee agreed to publish the Issues and Options Local Plan for consultation</p> <p>17th Sept 2015 LPC, the July 2015 OAN study was published. Officers were asked to reconsider these numbers. 5 Gypsy and Traveller</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>pitches required as per assessment</p> <p>12 Nov 2015 LPC Results of I and O consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council was required to meet our OAN • Option 3 'Tendring Central' was considered not to be sustainable by ECC • Community groups also found option 3 to be least sustainable <p>This committee also considered new evidence which continued to require 5 Gypsy and Traveller pitches</p> <p>21 June 2016: At this committee it was noted that monies had been secured to begin initial work on evidence gathering for the Garden Communities</p> <p>12 April 2016: Initial agreement to</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>housing supply and location remaining 550-600 dpa. Tendring Central removed from consideration after Frating lowered in the Settlement Hierarchy.</p> <p>9 June 2016: Agreed publication of PO plan</p> <p>3 Nov 2016: Should the OAN be set at 550 dpa then the site 'Land RO Tendring Park Services' be removed. Weeley be re-designated as a Rural Service centre.</p> <p>19 Jan 2017: Consideration of the working for the five year supply calculations.</p> <p>20 April 2017: Draft chapters Vision & Objectives; Sustainable Places; Healthy Places; Protected Places and Connected Places were initially endorsed at this meeting</p> <p>12 June 2017: A 5.1 year housing land supply was identified. The remaining policies within the Section 2 Plan were endorsed. Agreement to allow the Publication</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Draft Local Plan to be the subject of a consultation and submitted to the Government.
<p>Effective: <i>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 • 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>Both Section One and Section 2 of the Plan contain a Vision and Strategic Objectives. In Section One this is at paragraphs 1.30 – 1.31. In Part Two, Chapter 2 sets out the Vision and Objectives.</p> <p>Policies in Part Two, where these don't relate to specific sites, are linked back to one or more of the stated Objectives of Part Two of the Local Plan.</p> <p>All of the key objectives are considered to be met by policies,</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>which represent a coherent structure.</p> <p>The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (TDC/049) is split into discreet time periods across the plan period and sets out the housing numbers to be delivered across these time periods. Local Plan Table LP1 and LP2 also highlight delivery across discreet time periods, and this delivery is also linked to site allocation policies.</p> <p>The Local Development Scheme 2017 (TDC/003) sets out the role of the Local Plan and its place in the development plan pertaining to Tendring. Its role in superseding saved policies is made clear.</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement 2017 (SDTDC/005) contains evidence of support across multiple delivery partners for the various major projects.</p>
<p><i>Infrastructure Delivery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? 	<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 	<p>Chapter 10 – Implementation sets out how the policies and proposals within the Local Plan will be implemented and how they will be</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? 	<p>where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>monitored. It includes the involvement of various delivery partners and the parts of the Plan they share responsibility for.</p> <p>The evidence base includes the Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2017 (TDC/006 & TDC/023) which is costed where appropriate.</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement 2017 (SDTDC/005) contains evidence of support across multiple delivery partners for the various major projects.</p> <p>The Plan recognises the importance of the Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy funding mechanisms to aid in the implementation and delivery of the Plan. A CIL schedule shall be produced in due course. The Plan has considered the ECC Developers Guide to Infrastructure Contributions throughout the plan-making process with regards to viability and relevant infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Please see TDC/015 for our Economic Viability Testing.</p>
<p><i>Co-ordinated Planning</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the 	<p>Part One of the Local Plan has</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<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>	<p>local authority and other bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives • Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area 	<p>been produced jointly with Braintree and Colchester Councils, along with Essex County Council.</p> <p>A North Essex Memorandum of Understanding has been agreed.</p> <p>Both Section One and Section 2 of the Plan contain a Vision and Strategic Objectives. In Section One this is at paragraphs 1.30 – 1.31. In Part Two, Chapter 2 sets out the Vision and Objectives.</p> <p>Policies in Part Two, where these don't relate to specific sites, are linked back to one or more of the stated Objectives of Part Two of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Local Plan Section 1.2 – Our Plan sets out the policy context of the Local Plan and its role within the context of other extent DPDs, strategies, and assessments.</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement 2017 (SDTDC/005) contains evidence of support across multiple delivery partners for the various major projects.</p> <p>The Statement of Consultation 2017 (SDTDC/006) evidences how</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		the Council has consulted a wide range of partners, agencies and special interest organisations.
<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 how they would be dealt with, including mechanisms for the rate of development to be increased or slowed and how that would impact on other aspects of the strategy and on infrastructure provision • Sections of the DPD identifying the key indicators of success of the strategy, and the remedial actions which will be taken if adjustment is required. 	<p>Local Plan Chapter 11 – Monitoring and Review recognises that “It will be necessary to monitor policies within the Local Plan to determine the extent to which they are, or are not working. This is an important process to establish whether part, or all, of the Local Plan will be reviewed in the future. They are crucial to the successful delivery of the spatial vision and spatial objectives and policies set out in the Tendring Local Plan.”</p> <p>In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), the Council produces an Annual Monitoring Report. This contains an assessment of Development Plan documents that are being prepared against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme, and the extent to which policies are being achieved and targets met. The Authority Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan performance and effect. If, as a result of monitoring, areas are identified where a policy</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>is not working, or key targets are not being met, this may give rise to a review of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Section 11.0.4 states that “The Authority Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan performance and effect. If, as a result of monitoring, areas are identified where a policy is not working, or key targets are not being met, this may give rise to a review of the Local Plan.”</p> <p>Paragraph 11.0.6 notes the critical areas of the plan which will be monitored and reviewed.</p> <p>Section 8.3 of the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (SCTDC/014) presents a comprehensive monitoring framework aligned to its Strategic Objectives.</p> <p>The Housing Trajectory presented in Section 5 of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment will be monitored throughout the Plan period. Chapter 11 of the Submission Draft Local Plan is Tendring’s Monitoring and Review Chapter and will ensure the Council will keep the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Plan up to date and relevant. Adopted policy will be monitored in line with AMR requirements. There will be an Adoption Statement that will set out more detailed monitoring and this will be a better place to outline the most up to date datasets.</p> <p>A mechanism for the consideration of unmet housing need has been agreed across Essex and a modification to Part One of the Local Plan to reflect this has been suggested. More detail can be found in the Duty to Co-operate Statement (SDTDC/005 Paragraphs 5.5.1 – 5.5.9 and Appendix 2).</p> <p>The Local Plan is considered to take an appropriately flexible approach to development whilst still maintaining a Plan-led system. Many policies set out a preferred policy stance but introduce caveats to recognise that special circumstances can appear across the planning spectrum which justify such a change in policy direction. Such circumstances relate to, amongst other things, the loss of community facilities, development of housing outside of settlement</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		boundaries and impacts on the natural environment.
<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 evidence base supporting the Tendring Local Plan includes a Duty to Co-operate Statement (SDTDC/005). This includes the issues discussed, who they were discussed with and when, and the agreed outcomes to those discussions.</p> <p>With regard to joint plan making, a number of evidence base documents were commissioned by multiple authorities. These include those supporting Part One of the Plan relating to the Garden Communities as well as studies into the Housing Market Area and subsequent housing need.</p>
<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 	<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 	<p>Local Plan Chapter 11 – Monitoring and Review recognises that “It will be necessary to monitor policies within the Local Plan to determine the extent to which they are, or are not working. This is an important process to establish whether part, or all, of the Local Plan will be reviewed in the future. They are crucial to the successful delivery of</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>monitoring report?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? 	<p>against the sustainability appraisal</p>	<p>the spatial vision and spatial objectives and policies set out in the Tendring Local Plan.”</p> <p>In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended), the Council produces an Annual Monitoring Report. This contains an assessment of Development Plan documents that are being prepared against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme, and the extent to which policies are being achieved and targets met. The Authority Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan performance and effect. If, as a result of monitoring, areas are identified where a policy is not working, or key targets are not being met, this may give rise to a review of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Paragraph 11.0.6 notes the critical areas of the plan which will be monitored and reviewed.</p> <p>The current Authority Monitoring Report covers the period 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016 and is hosted on the ‘Monitoring Development’ page on the Council website.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Section 8.3 of the Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report (SCTDC/014) presents a comprehensive monitoring framework aligned to its Strategic Objectives.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan contains a list of projects that are planned to be delivered to support development, which can be monitored.</p> <p>The Housing Trajectory presented in Section 5 of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment will be monitored throughout the Plan period.</p> <p>Section 11.0.4 states that “The Authority Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan performance and effect. If, as a result of monitoring, areas are identified where a policy is not working, or key targets are not being met, this may give rise to a review of the Local Plan.”</p> <p>Adopted policy will be monitored in line with AMR requirements. There will be an Adoption Statement that will set out more detailed</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		monitoring and this will be a better place to outline the most up to date datasets.
<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 policy as articulated in the UK Marine Policy Statement • Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been considered and dealt with. 	<p>The Plan is considered to be in conformity with national and other extant policy. Local Plan Section 1.2 – Our Plan sets out how the plan sits within the development plan framework and its need to be consistent / complimentary to plans in neighbouring authorities.</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
Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)		
<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>Engagement with the traveller community and their representatives was carried out as part of the formation of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2017 (TDC/035) completed on behalf of the Essex Authorities. This document is contained in the evidence base. This updates the previous Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2014 (TDC/036)</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 decisions. 	<p>The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2017 (TDC/035) was commissioned by the Essex Planning Officers Association and therefore involved collaborative working with neighbouring planning authorities. It is informed by an understanding of the needs of the travelling community, qualified by formal engagement.</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<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 Plan contains pitch targets which reflect the findings of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2017 (TDC/035) and collaborative working with neighbouring authorities, including making provision in cross-boundary Garden Communities.</p> <p>Policy LP9 – Traveller Sites in the Tendring Local Plan (SDTDC/001) is based on the assessed need of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2017 (TDC/035). Due to the low numbers of Gypsy and Traveller pitches needed for the district over the Plan period, it is not considered that a traditional trajectory approach would be considered appropriate.</p>
<p>Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the</p>		

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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.		Policy LP9 – Traveller Sites contains a list of criteria for further site allocations made beyond that currently considered necessary. One such criteria states that “sites should, where possible, utilise previously developed land and recognise the scale of nearby communities”.
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. 	Not applicable. Policy LP9 – Traveller Sites contains a list of criteria for further site allocations made beyond that currently considered necessary.
Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15)		
<p>Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.</p> <p>Exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to accommodate a site inset within the Green</p>	<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. 	Tending District does not contain any Green Belt.

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site ... should be done only through the plan-making process.		
Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)		
Local planning authorities should consider, wherever possible, including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents.	<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 	Such mixed uses are not specifically encouraged or discouraged though planning policy LP9 – Traveller Sites and so could be considered appropriate through planning application depending on circumstance.
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)		
Local planning authorities should work with the planning applicant and the affected traveller community to identify a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community if a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site.	<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. 	Not applicable.

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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'.

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

As articulated in the Marine and Coastal Act and the MPS, the Government aims for the MPS and marine planning systems to sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. Specifically, s.58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act requires 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		
<p>Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance</p>	<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. 	<p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement (TDC/005) notes that the Marine Management Organisation is a statutory body under the Duty.</p> <p>The Local Plan recognises the role of the Habitats Regulations which can define Marine Protected Areas offshore beyond 12 nautical miles.</p> <p>The Local Plan highlights the existence of the Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Marine Conservation Zone includes the Clacton Cliffs and foreshore, a geological feature of international importance. It is further noted that it is necessary to apply the 'precautionary principle' to new development, as a matter of law, and assess new projects or plans for any impacts upon any of the above sites – both alone and in combination. An</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>'Appropriate Assessment' will be necessary to assess whether the proposals would adversely affect the integrity of a site, having regard to its conservation objectives. Any development allowed due to an overriding public interest (such as the port expansion at Bathside Bay, Harwich) – must be associated with a compensatory habitat which must be provided.</p> <p>Policy PPL4 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity states that sites designated for their importance to nature conservation (including Marine Conservation Zones) will be protected from development likely to have an adverse effect on their integrity.</p> <p>The Council have emails dating back to July 2016 with no response from MMO. No response infers there are no issues raised and that the Plan complies with extant marine policy.</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The Local Plan highlights the importance of the Essex and Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan strategy for managing flooding and coastal erosion. The Local Plan also notes the In 2014 the Clacton to Holland-on-Sea Coastal Protection Scheme was implemented to provide protection to more than 3,000 homes and commercial premises which would otherwise be at serious risk from erosion by the sea during the next 100 years.</p> <p>The Local Plan establishes a Coastal Protection Belt (included on the Policies Map and Local Maps) and includes Policy PPL2 – Coastal Protection Belt which sets out the policy approach to the belt.</p> <p>Historically, there is a Coastal Protection Belt promoted by the Essex Coastal Protection Subject Plan 1984. Since that time, a number of amendments to this designated area have taken</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Liaison between respective authorities responsible for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>place.</p> <p>The Council have emails dating back to July 2016 with no response from MMO. No response infers there are no issues raised and that the Plan complies with extant marine policy.</p>
<p>Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions</p>	<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 roles, and relevant marine plans 	<p>The Council have emails dating back to July 2016 with no response from MMO. No response infers there are no issues raised and that the Plan complies with extant marine policy.</p> <p>TDC has ongoing and significant projects with the MMO illustrating a close working partnership. These projects include: the Cragwalk Footpath at Walton-on-the-Naze; works to Brightlingsea Creek; the Holland Haven to Clacton-on-Sea coastal defence works; and the Gunfleet Sands Wind</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Farm
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 	<p>The Vision for the Tendring Local Plan (paragraph 2.1) includes the desire for residents to have the opportunity to enjoy a “variety of landscapes including a tidy coast”.</p> <p>The Vision also focuses on the District’s seaside towns, highlighting a number of measures or desires to improve their current function including coastal protection schemes, support to deliver high quality shops, restaurants and homes, regeneration projects and support for the tourism industry.</p>

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		The SA/SEA makes reference to the UK Marine Policy Statement 2011.
<p>Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning</p>		
Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies	<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 	
<p>Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Contribute to the objectives of relevant EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability appraisal • Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives 	<p>The Local Plan highlights the role of the European Habitats Directive. Section One and Section Two were subjected to Habitats Regulation Assessment and Appropriate Assessment (SDTDC/016).</p> <p>The SEA includes references to the Water Framework Directive, the Floods Directive.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities		
3.1 Marine Protected Areas		
<p>Incorporate identified areas and features of importance for nature conservation</p> <p>Activities or developments that may result in adverse impacts on biodiversity should be designed or located to avoid such impacts</p>	<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 	<p>The Local Plan recognises the role of the Habitats Regulations which can define Marine Protected Areas offshore beyond 12 nautical miles.</p> <p>The Local Plan highlights the existence of the Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Marine Conservation Zone includes the Clacton Cliffs and foreshore, a geological feature of international importance. It is further noted that it is necessary to apply the 'precautionary principle' to new development, as a matter of law, and assess new projects or plans for any impacts upon any of the above sites – both alone and in combination. An 'Appropriate Assessment' will be necessary to assess whether the proposals would adversely affect the integrity of a site, having regard to its conservation objectives. Any</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>development allowed due to an overriding public interest (such as the port expansion at Bathside Bay, Harwich) – must be associated with a compensatory habitat which must be provided.</p> <p>Policy PPL4 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity states that sites designated for their importance to nature conservation (including Marine Conservation Zones) will be protected from development likely to have an adverse effect on their integrity.</p> <p>The Local Plan establishes a Coastal Protection Belt (included on the Policies Map and Local Maps) and includes Policy PPL2 – Coastal Protection Belt which sets out the policy approach to the belt.</p> <p>Historically, there is a Coastal Protection Belt promoted by the Essex Coastal Protection Subject Plan 1984. Since that time, a number of</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		amendments to this designated area have taken place.
3.4 Ports and shipping		
<p>Take into account and seek to minimise any negative impacts on shipping activity, freedom of navigation and navigational safety</p> <p>Protect the efficiency and resilience of continuing port operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>The Spatial Portrait of Part One of the Local Plan includes reference to the importance of the strategic port facilities of Harwich (which is in Tendring) and Felixstowe. References to Harwich are also made in the Vision of Part Two of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Tendring Local Plan includes specific policies relating to Harwich and the smaller port located at Mistley. These include Policy SAE4 – Mercedes Site, Bathside Bay which is recognised as providing opportunities in relation to current port opportunity and Policy SAE5 – Development at Mistley Port which safeguards the area for port related development.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
3.8 Fisheries		
<p>Consider potential economic, social and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture 	<p>The emerging South East Marine Plan will introduce key policies in this area.</p> <p>It is recognised that the Tendring Local Plan will need to integrate with the objectives of the South East Marine Plan to ensure consistency with marine and terrestrial planning policy.</p>
3.9 Aquaculture		
<p>Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered 	<p>The emerging South East Marine Plan will introduce key policies in this area.</p> <p>However, Policy PP13 – The Rural Economy states that building essential to aquaculture may be granted planning permission outside of defined Settlement Development Boundaries to support growth in the rural economy.</p> <p>It is recognised that the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Tending Local Plan will need to integrate with the objectives of the South East Marine Plan to ensure consistency with marine and terrestrial planning policy.
3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal		
<p>Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment</p>	<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 	<p>Policy PPL5 – Water Conservation, Drainage and Sewerage states that “All new development must make adequate provision for drainage and sewerage and should include Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) as a means of reducing flood risk, improving water quality, enhancing the Green Infrastructure network and providing amenity and biodiversity benefits.”</p> <p>The same policy further states that “Proposals for development must demonstrate that adequate provision exists, or can be made available, for sewage disposal to a public sewer and water recycling centre</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>(sewage treatment works).”</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (TDC/006 & TDC/0023) includes projects relating to “water and drainage - water supply, waste water, flood risk management and resilience, and water quality.”</p> <p>The evidence base supporting the Local Plan includes a number of Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and the District Council Water Cycle Study 2017 (TDC/014) and an Integrated Water Strategy covering Part One of the Plan.</p> <p>Marine water protection is implicit through maintaining water quality in the terrestrial environment.</p>
3.11 Tourism and recreation		
<p>Consider the potential for tourism and recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities</p>	<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 	<p>The Tendring Local Plan recognises that much of the District’s tourism offer is linked to the marine environment. Policy PP8 –</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Tourism includes references to making provision for new and improved attractions at its pleasure piers, new marinas and yacht havens, new facilities associated with nature conservation, heritage, coastal protection, maritime activities and/or the enjoyment of the countryside and coast and high quality restaurants, cafes and other appropriate commercial outlets on the seafront within the District's coastal towns.</p> <p>There are also frequent references to coastal tourism throughout supporting text in the Local Plan.</p>

Appendix One

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

Adur
Allerdale
Arun

Babergh
Barking and Dagenham
Barrow-in-Furness

Basildon
Bassetlaw
Bexley

Blackpool
Boston
Bournemouth

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Broadland	Fenland	Newark and Sherwood	Southend-on-Sea
Broads Authority	Fylde	Newcastle upon Tyne	Southwark
Canterbury	Gateshead	Newham	Stockton-on-Tees
Carlisle	Gloucester	North Devon	Stroud
Castle Point	Gosport	North East Lincolnshire	Suffolk Coastal
Chelmsford	Gravesham	North Lincolnshire	Sunderland
Cheshire West and Chester	Great Yarmouth	North Norfolk	Swale
Chichester	Greenwich	North Somerset	Taunton Deane
Chorley	Halton	North Tyneside	Teignbridge
Christchurch	Hambleton	North York Moors National	Tending
City of London	Hammersmith and Fulham	Park	Test Valley
City of Brighton and Hove	Hartlepool	Northumberland	Thanet
City of Bristol	Hastings	Norwich	Thurrock
City of Kingston upon Hull	Havant	Poole	Tonbridge and Malling
City of Peterborough	Havering	Preston	Torbay
City of Plymouth	Horsham	Purbeck	Torridge
City of Portsmouth	Hounslow	Redcar and Cleveland	Tower Hamlets
City of Southampton	Huntingdonshire	Richmond upon Thames	Wandsworth
City of Westminster	Ipswich	Rochford	Warrington
Colchester	Isle of Wight	Rother	Waveney
Copeland	Isles of Scilly	Scarborough	Wealden
Cornwall	Kensington and Chelsea	Sedgemoor	West Devon
County Durham	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	Sefton	West Dorset
Dartford	Lake District National Park	Selby	West Lancashire
Doncaster	Lambeth	Shepway	West Lindsey
Dover	Lancaster	South Cambridgeshire	West Somerset
East Cambridgeshire	Lewes	South Downs National Park	Weymouth and Portland
East Devon	Lewisham	South Gloucestershire	Winchester
East Lindsey	Liverpool	South Hams	Wirral
East Riding of Yorkshire	Maidstone	South Holland	Worthing
Eastbourne	Maldon	South Lakeland	Wyre
Eastleigh	Medway	South Norfolk	York
Exeter	Middlesbrough	South Ribble	
Exmoor National Park	New Forest	South Somerset	
Fareham	New Forest National Park	South Tyneside	