



planning advisory service

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

SUBMISSION ADUR LOCAL PLAN 2016

SOUNDNESS SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

October 2016



Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

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

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<p><i>Vision and Objectives</i></p> <p>Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve?</p> <p>Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives?</p> <p>Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD?</p> <p>Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered?</p> <p>Are the policies internally consistent?</p> <p>Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives?</p> <p>Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD and other documents which set out (where applicable) the vision, strategic objectives, key outcomes expected, spatial portrait and issues to be addressed. • Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them. • The strategic objectives of the DPD, and the commentary in the DPD of how they derive from the spatial portrait and vision, and how the objectives are consistent with one another. • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery. Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. 	<p>The Vision and objectives have been derived from the Key Issues .(Vision priorities are expressed as objectives – these may all be found in Part One of the Plan). Appendix 2 of the Submission Adur Local Plan sets out which policies will be delivering the various elements of the vision and objectives. It is not considered that there are any ‘policy gaps’.</p> <p>A Spatial Portrait of Adur may be found in Appendix 3 of the Plan.</p> <p>Part 2 of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Adur Local Plan sets out the reasonable alternatives considered during the production of the Local Plan.</p> <p>A number of the reasonable alternatives were explored in detail through previous consultations on the Adur Local Plan, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adur Housing and Employment Options 2011: This consultation sought views on four housing quantum options and two employment floorspace quantum options. - Draft Adur Local Plan 2012: Part 2 of this document

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		<p>contained 2 different housing targets as well as a variety of spatial distributions.</p> <p>Assessment of the OAN for housing has been undertaken. Appendix 5 of the Local Plan discusses delivery, implementation and monitoring of the Plan.</p> <p>The Adur LDS 2016 sets out proposed DPDs (as well as SPDs)</p> <p>http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf/local-development-scheme/</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> <p>—specific policies in this Framework indicate</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>See Housing Topic Paper.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal (SA) addresses quantum, strategy and distribution of development (Capacity/ existing development pattern of Local plan area limits options). Housing Topic paper addresses other issues not included in SA.</p> <p>Various evidence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape and ecological surveys of key sites within the Adur District (2012)

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development should be restricted.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adur Landscape Study Update (2016) • Adur Landscape Sensitivity Assessment (2016) • Urban Fringe Study (2006) • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2012) • Sequential and Exceptions Test (2016) • Lancing Surface Water Management Plan (2015) • Level of development derived from Shoreham Harbour Capacity and Viability Study; • Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2015 (and earlier iterations) • Adur Employment Land Review (2014) <p>See also Policy/Evidence Checklist for full details.</p>
Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of	<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 	Model Policy has been included as

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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.	www.planningportal.gov.uk)	Policy 1 in the Adur Local Plan.
<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>Most up-to-date assessment of housing needs is: Adur Objectively Assessed Housing Needs Study 2016. See also Proposed Major Modifications, some of which reflect the findings of this document. The Employment Land Review 2014 forecasts employment needs in the district up to 2031. These forecasts have informed the production of the Adur Local Plan. See also the Housing Topic Paper.</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement sets out actions undertaken by Adur District Council (ADC) to address strategic cross-boundary issues, including housing shortfall. This includes the Local Strategic Statement 2 (January 2016).</p>
NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development		
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)		
Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articulation of a clear economic vision and strategy for the plan 	Policy 4: Planning for Economic

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the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21),	area linked to the Economic Strategy, LEP Strategy and marine policy documents where appropriate.	<p>Growth sets out the economic vision for the Adur Local Plan. This vision has been informed by a number of documents including the Coast to Capital LEP's Strategic Economic Plan 2014 which specifically refers to Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and the strategic allocations in the Adur Local Plan, as well as the Adur Employment Land Review 2014.</p> <p>Further detail regarding the approach to economic development in the Local Plan is set out in an Employment Topic Paper) which forms part of the evidence base for the Adur Local Plan.</p>
Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (21)	<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 4: Planning for Economic Growth sets out a flexible approach to providing employment floorspace. Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises and Policy 7: Shoreham Airport seeks to protect employment land in Adur while providing some degree of flexibility where there are long-term vacancies etc.</p> <p>Policies 5: New Monks Farm, 7: Shoreham Airport, and 8: Shoreham Harbour seek to unlock key regeneration sites and expand upon the economic vision for the Plan.</p>

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		<p>Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (broad allocation under Policy 8 in the Submission Adur Local Plan) aims to regenerate the Shoreham Harbour area, facilitate investment, enhance the environment and contribute to the delivery of housing and commercial space in this area.</p> <p>As part of the Greater Brighton Economic Board pipeline of projects, an LGF bid has been submitted for New Monks Farm and Shoreham Business Estate. This supports the delivery of a new roundabout to unlock 600 homes and 10,000sqm of commercial floorspace. Final decision is due November 2016</p>
<p>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)</p>		
<p>Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: definition of networks and hierarchies; defining town centres; encouragement of residential development on appropriate sites; allocation of appropriate edge of centre sites where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres. 	<p>The Adur Local Plan policies map defines town centre boundaries in Shoreham, Lancing and Southwick as well as the Primary Shopping Area and Primary and Secondary retail frontages. (There is no secondary frontage in Southwick). Local Plan Policy 28: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades sets out appropriate uses within the town centre and policies 9, 11 and 12 set out</p>

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		<p>appropriate uses within the primary and secondary frontages. All these policies have been informed by the Council's following retail studies: Adur Retail Study 2013 and Retail Report for Adur's Town Centres 2012</p> <p>Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea lists the available sites within and on the edge of the town centre . All these sites will be required to provide uses compatible with a town centre.</p> <p>Chapter 6 of the Adur Retail Study sets out retail capacity forecasts over the Plan period. It is anticipated that some of this floorspace will be provided within or on the edge of Adur's town centres although it will not be possible for all of the forecast capacity to be located there.</p>
Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. • Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated. 	See response above.
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	<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 	N/A

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approach to new development. (28)	rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities.	
4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)		
<p>Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29)</p> <p>Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. (29)</p> <p>Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (29) including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint working with adjoining authorities, transport providers and Government Agencies on infrastructure provision in order to support sustainable economic growth with particular regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31. • Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 35. • A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision. • Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. • If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) • Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport choice linked to the Local Transport Plan. 	<p>West Sussex County Council has been involved in the production of the various transport studies which have informed the emerging plan. (See Core Documents List and/or Policy/Evidence Checklist.)</p> <p>Policy 29 of the Submission Adur Local Plan 'Transport and Connectivity' addresses sustainable transport measures including the extension of the existing cycle network and securing a network of cycle pedestrian and bridleway facilities linking urban areas, key sites, open spaces, countryside and coast. These measures will contribute to health objectives. Strategic sites in Part Two of the document require the provision of mitigation of off-site traffic impacts on the Strategic Road Network and local roads as well as the provision of sustainable transport infrastructure and site-specific travel behaviour initiatives. (Policies 5, 6, 7). This includes the delivery of a new junction on the A27 to facilitate the delivery of housing and employment land (Policies 5 and 7).</p>

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<p>need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34)</p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35)</p> <p>Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37)</p> <p>For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38)</p> <p>The setting of car parking standards including 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>In addition a Transport Strategy for Shoreham Harbour has been produced which will address the mitigation of impacts on the highway network and promote sustainable travel behaviours.</p> <p>Transport work undertaken to support the emerging Local Plan may be viewed at: https://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/planning-policy/adur-background-studies-and-info/infrastructure-transport/</p> <p>The latest iteration is the Adur Local Plan Second Addendum: Revised Reissue September 2016 Transport Study. http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/media,138432,en.pdf</p> <p>Shoreham Harbour Transport Strategy http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/media,106893,en.pdf</p> <p>Strategic sites also address the mitigation of key junctions – this includes the provision of a new junction on the A27 to facilitate the delivery of new housing and employment development.</p> <p>WSCC parking standards have already</p>

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		<p>been adopted – these are referred to in Policy 29 and supporting text (paragraph 4.78) of Submission Adur Local Plan. Policy 8 (Shoreham Harbour) refers to a range of sustainable transport measures including delivery of a public accessibly riverside route including pedestrian/cycleway.</p> <p>Policy 11 states that opportunities to improve pedestrian/ cycle access to urban waterfront / river will be taken where feasible.</p>
<p>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)</p>		
<p>Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications’ masts and high speed broadband. (43)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. (44)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband, noting the caveats in para 44. 	<p>See Policy 38 Telecommunications.</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’</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 	<p>Local Plan Policy 3: Housing Delivery sets out the overall amount of housing</p>

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<p>worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing(47)</p>	<p>buffer as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of ‘compelling evidence’ to justify their inclusion (48) • A SHLAA 	<p>to be delivered and how this will be achieved.</p> <p>A Housing Implementation Strategy 2014 was published alongside the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014. An updated version will be submitted when the latest West Sussex County Council monitoring data is available (late 2016).</p> <p>The Housing Implementation Strategy sets out the evidence for including a windfall allowance</p> <p>The SHLAA 2015 identifies a number of sites that are deliverable in the next five years as well as a number of sites which are not currently available but have the potential to deliver new homes during the life of the Plan. This will be updated and submitted when the latest West Sussex County Council monitoring data is available (late 2016).</p>
<p>Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (47).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15 	<p>Local Plan Policy 3: Housing Delivery sets out the overall amount of housing to be delivered and how this will be achieved; Policy : New Monks Farm, Policy 6: Land West of Sompting provides details on the strategic allocations and the broad location for development is covered by Policy 8:</p>

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		<p>Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area</p> <p>The Housing Implementation Strategy sets out the housing trajectory which illustrates the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period. A Housing Implementation Strategy 2014 was published alongside the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014. An updated version will be submitted when the latest West Sussex County Council monitoring data is available (late 2016).</p> <p>The SHLAA 2015 identifies a number of sites which can deliver 291 dwellings as set out in Table 1 of the Submission Adur Local Plan 2016.</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>The Housing Implementation Strategy sets out the housing trajectory which illustrates the expected rate of housing delivery over the plan period. A Housing Implementation Strategy 2014 was published alongside the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014. An updated version will be submitted when the latest West Sussex County Council monitoring data is available (late 2016).</p> <p>West Sussex County Council monitors housing delivery through new permissions, commencements and</p>

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		<p>completions; this is reported through the Annual Monitoring Report, published every December.</p> <p>The SHLAA will be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.</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 23: Density sets out the Council's approach to density. Background Information will be submitted in the Housing Implementation Strategy to be submitted in late 2016.</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)	<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 be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50) 	<p>These issues are addressed through Policy 21: Housing Mix and Quality and Policy 22: Affordable Housing. (Viability of the affordable housing policy will be addressed in the Whole Plan Viability Study (to be submitted).</p> <p>The Adur Objectively Assessed Housing Needs Study 2016 gives the most up-to-date assessment of housing needs, as well as housing mix requirements. (See Proposed Modifications).</p> <p>The Adur Local Plan does not make specific reference to self-build schemes and given the limited amount of land available no specific site has been allocated for this type of development. However, providing</p>

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		<p>that any proposal met the requirements of relevant policies in this Plan, there is no reason why this type of development could not be delivered.</p> <p>A Self-Build Register has been created, and is available on the Council's website.</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. 	Not applicable.
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 	Please see Vision 6 and policies 15,16 and 17.
8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77)		
Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments (69).	<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 	An Equalities and Health Impact Assessment has been carried out to assess the health impacts of the Local Plan.

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	<p>and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69)</p>	<p>Policy 5 requires the provision of a ‘community hub’ on a mixed use site; policies 5 and 6 require open space on strategic sites;</p> <p>Policy 13, Adur’s Countryside and Coast, supports improvements to green infrastructure, and pedestrian, cycle and equestrian access.</p> <p>Policy 15: Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm requires layouts and designs which take account of the potential users of the site; incorporate the principles of securing safety and reducing crime.</p> <p>Policy 33 Open Space, Recreation and Leisure protects existing open space, sports and recreation facilities/ buildings and requires the provision of open space on major residential developments.</p> <p>Policy 34 Planning for Sustainable Communities protects, and supports improvements to social and community facilities. It also supports the reduction of health inequalities; working with healthcare providers and the providers of other social and community facilities, and it supports initiatives to facilitate healthier</p>

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		lifestyles where these can be addressed through the planning system.
<p>Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local service. • Positive planning for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize; and ensure that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure. 	<p>Policy 5 requires the provision of a 'community hub' on a mixed use site; policies 5 and 6 require open space on strategic sites;</p> <p>Policy 34 Planning for Sustainable Communities protects, and supports improvements to social and community facilities</p> <p>Policy 28 Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades addresses retail policy</p> <p>Policy 33 Open Space, Recreation and Leisure protects existing open space, sports and recreation facilities/ buildings and requires the provision of open space on major residential developments.</p>

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<p>Identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities; and set locally derived standards to provide these (73).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. (73) • A policy protecting existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land from development, with specific exceptions. (74) • Protection and enhancement of rights of way and access. (75) 	<p>Open Space Study (2014), Playing Pitch Assessment (2014) and Indoor Sports Facilities Assessment (2013) is the most up-to-date statement of existing deficits and surpluses.</p> <p>Policy 33 requires major development for residential use to provide open space on site in accordance with the Council’s adopted standards.</p> <p>(These standards are set out in the study (see above) and were agreed by the Joint Strategic Committee on 2nd December 2014).</p> <p>Policy 8 seeks to deliver a publicly accessible riverside route including pedestrian / cycleway.</p> <p>Policy 29 Transport and Connectivity addresses sustainable transport measures including the extension of the existing cycle network and securing a network of cycle pedestrian and bridleway facilities linking urban areas, key sites, open spaces, countryside and coast, including new and improved rights of way. Strategic site policies 5 and 6 also require improved public transport, cycle, pedestrian and equestrian links.</p>

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Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – ‘Local Green Space’ (76-78).	<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) 	Not included as issue covered by NPPF etc.
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) 	N/A – no Green Belt in Adur.
10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)		
Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce 	Adur Energy Study (2009) Shoreham

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<p>adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. (94)</p>	<p>greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Harbour Heat Network Study 2016.</p> <p>Adur Local Plan Policy 19: Sustainable Design aims to ensure that all new residential development achieves a water efficiency standard of no more than 110 litres/person/day (lpd).It also aims to ensure that all non-domestic floorspace achieves BREEAM ‘Very Good’ standard.</p> <p>Adur Local Plan Policy 20: Decentralised Energy, Stand-alone Energy Schemes and Renewable Energy states that an assessment of the opportunities to use low carbon energy, renewable energy and residual heat/cooling must be provided with any major planning application.</p> <p>Policy 20 also aims to ensure that where viable and feasible, commercial and residential developments in areas identified in the Shoreham Harbour Heat Network Study (2015) will be expected to connect to district heating networks where they exist.</p> <p>Additionally, Policy 20 states that all new development will be expected to</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>incorporate renewable/low carbon energy production equipment to provide at least 10% of predicted energy requirements.</p> <p>Policy 37: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage sets out the requirements for a Flood Risk Assessment and the need for Sustainable Drainage Systems.</p> <p>A Sequential Test for flood risk has been undertaken for development sites in the district to ensure that sites at least risk of flooding are developed before those at higher risk. An Exception Test has also been undertaken to ensure that any new development in areas at risk of flooding provides wider sustainability benefits that outweigh flood risk, and demonstrates that development will be safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere. This work was informed by the Adur & Worthing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2012.</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</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 	<p>See above.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
sources. (97)	<p>help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	
Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (99)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) • Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development away from flood risk areas through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (100) • Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures 	See above.
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>Officers have attended two MMO workshops on the emerging South Marine Plan (9th October 2013 and 15th July 2014).</p> <p>The JAAP refers to Marine Policy Statements and the emerging South Marine Plan. The plan reflects these policies.</p> <p>The MMO have sought minor wording changes to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014, and Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) with respect to references to the role of the MMO in the Local Plan. Proposed Modification has been made in response.</p>
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 	The Adur Local Plan has been informed by the River Arun to Adur

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate. 	<p>Flood and Erosion Management Strategy 2010 to 2020.</p>
<p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)</p>		
<p>Protect valued landscapes (109)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Policy which seeks to minimise the loss of higher quality agricultural land and give great weight to protecting the landscape and scenic beauty of National Parks, the Broads and AONBs. 	<p>Adur Local Plan Policy 13: Adur's Countryside and Coast seeks to protect and enhance the landscape character of Adur including the countryside, the coast, river and settlement pattern of Adur.</p> <p>Policy 14: Local Green Gaps seeks to protect the local green gaps between the settlements of Lancing/Sompting – Worthing and Lancing – Shoreham-by-Sea to retain the separate identities and character of these settlements.</p> <p>Policy 31: Green Infrastructure seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure where necessary and appropriate. The Plan also states the Council's commitment to producing a Green Infrastructure SPD.</p> <p>A number of policies in the Adur Local Plan, particularly policies 5, 6 and 7, have been informed by Adur's Landscape and Ecology Study 2012, as well as the Adur Landscape Study Updates (2016) (including separate</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		studies for New Monks Farm, New Salts Farm and Shoreham Gateway), and the Assessment of Landscape Sensitivity (2016).
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>Adur Local Plan Policy 35: Pollution and Contamination seeks to ensure that development does not result in pollution or hazards which prejudice the health and safety of the local community and the environment, including nature conservation interests and the water environment.</p> <p>Adur Local Plan Policy 36: Water Quality and Protection seeks to ensure, amongst other things, that development does not have an unacceptable impact on water quality and water resources.</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 31: Green Infrastructure seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure where necessary and appropriate. The Plan also states the Council’s commitment to producing a Green Infrastructure SPD.</p> <p>Policy 32: Biodiversity states that all development should ensure the protection, conservation and where possible, enhancement of biodiversity including nationally and locally designated sites, Biodiversity</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Opportunity Areas, marine habitats and other Biodiversity Action Plan habitat areas, wildlife corridors and protected and priority species.</p> <p>A number of policies in the Adur Local Plan, particularly policies 5, 6 and 7, have been informed by Adur's Landscape and Ecology Study 2012, and specifically the Preliminary Ecological Appraisals for New Monks Farm, Sompting Fringe and Sompting North, and Shoreham Airport.</p> <p>Preliminary Ecological Appraisals for North East Hasler and North West Hasler also informed decision making processes for allocating sites in the Local Plan.</p>
<p>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141)</p>		
<p>Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy for the historic environment based on a clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area, including assets most at risk. • A map/register of historic assets • A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (126) 	<p>Policy 16: A Strategic Approach to the Historic Environment sets out the approach to the historic environment and heritage assets. Policy 17 The Historic Environment sets out more detailed requirements. Para 4.11 refers to West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Records.</p> <p>Policy 15: Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm promotes positive contributions to</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>The Policies Map for the Adur Local Plan includes Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p>
<p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)</p>		
<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>Paragraph 1.7 of the Adur Local Plan refers to the West Sussex Minerals Local Plan . A Minor Modification has been proposed to update this reference.</p> <p>http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/strategies_policies_and_public_policies/minerals_and_waste_policy/existing_local_plans.aspx</p> <p>and states that proposals for development should have regard to the defined County Minerals Safeguarding Area and Minerals Consultation Area guidance and policy produced by West Sussex County Council. A new Minerals Local Plan is being produced by the County and Adur District Council is inputting into this emerging Plan. To supplement the Local Aggregate Assessment (2016http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/plans_performance_and_po</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>licie/policies/minerals_and_waste_policy/local_aggregates_assessment.laspx</p> <p>West Sussex County Council and the South Downs National Park Authority are continuing to develop evidence relating to demand and supply of aggregates to inform the development of the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>Paragraph 2.100 of the Submission Adur Local Plan refers to the wharves within the proposed development areas of the Shoreham Harbour regeneration area which are safeguarded under Policy 40 of the West Sussex County Council Minerals Local Plan 2003. The new Minerals Local Plan being produced will address this safeguarding issue in terms of capacity and take account of the most up to date Wharves and Railhead study (2014) (http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/your_council/strategies_and_policies/policies/minerals_and_waste_policy/evidence_and_background/04_wharves_and_railheads.aspx). The minerals authorities of West Sussex County Council and East Sussex County Council, South Downs National</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Park and Brighton and Hove City Council as well as Adur District Council and the Port Authority recognise the importance of maintaining sufficient wharfage capacity at Shoreham Harbour within the overall regeneration and development context and approved a Statement of Common Ground in 2014 which was updated in 2016 (http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/shoreham-harbour-regeneration/jaap/) to establish co-operation and collaboration between the parties and set out matters of agreement and commitment to a future policy approach.</p>
<p>Justified: <i>The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.</i></p> <p>To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. 		
<p><i>Participation</i></p> <p>Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?</p>	<p>The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with whom and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI</p>	<p>Adur Statement of Consultation 2016 refers to consultations held under Regulations 18 and 19.</p> <p>See Adur & Worthing Statement of Community Involvement 2012. http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/media/media,105544</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		.en.pdf
<p><i>Research / fact finding</i></p> <p>Is the plan justified by a sound and credible evidence base? What are the sources of evidence? How up to date, and how convincing is it?</p> <p>What assumptions were made in preparing the DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The studies, reports and technical papers that provide the evidence for the policies set out in the DPD, the date of preparation and who they were produced by. <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD (at various stages of development) and SA Report which illustrate how evidence supports the strategy, policies and proposals, including key assumptions. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very brief statement of how the main findings of consultation support the policies, with reference to: reports to the council on the issues raised during participation, covering both the front-loading and formulation phases; and any other information on community views and preferences. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each policy (or group of policies dealing with the same issue), a very brief statement of the evidence documents relied upon and how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD). 	<p>Please see Policy/Evidence Checklist.</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</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. 	<p>Please see Policy/Evidence Checklist.</p> <p>Adur Statement of Consultation 2016 refers to consultations held under Regulation 18 and Reg 19</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>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 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>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 	<p>The Adur Local Development Scheme sets out the scope and content of each DPD (as well as proposed SPDs).</p> <p>http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf/local-development-scheme/</p> <p>Statutory Agencies eg Highways Agency, Environment Agency have been involved/ engaged throughout</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix). 	<p>the production of the Local Plan. They have also had the opportunity to comment on the Sustainability Appraisal of the Adur Local Plan. Their comments on the Plan's vision, objectives and policies have been incorporated as far as possible. See also representations on the Local Plan.</p> <p>Appendix 5 of the Local Plan relates to Delivery, Implementation and Monitoring of Local Plan Policies and includes discussion of the monitoring framework (and AMR) which is included in this section. There is also reference to actions which can be undertaken to deliver policies. The monitoring framework includes reference to policy outcomes, key indicators and targets, and the relevant delivery mechanism/ responsible agency. In the case of Part Two of the Plan (A Strategy for Change and Prosperity) implementation issues are also indicated.</p> <p>Vision and Objectives are clearly stated in part One; the policies have been developed to flow from these. Appendix 2 of the Local Plan sets out which part of the Vision/objectives each policy relates to. It is not considered that there are any obvious 'policy gaps'.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><i>Infrastructure Delivery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? • Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified? • Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are identified and the proposed solutions put forward. • A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate. • Confirmation from infrastructure providers that they support the solutions proposed and the identified means and timescales for their delivery, or a plan for resolving issues. • Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule. 	<p>Policy 30:Delivering Infrastructure is a proactive policy which required development to provide/ contribute to the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>In addition policies in Part Two of the Plan indicate infrastructure requirements for each strategic site.</p> <p>An IDP has been prepared which identifies infrastructure requirements to deliver growth as indicated in the Local Plan, how it will be funded, and how it will be delivered. It was prepared in consultation with infrastructure providers.</p> <p>An updated Whole Plan Viability Assessment is being prepared which takes account of potential CIL requirements, the Local Plan affordable housing policy, and other policies of the Local Plan. In addition the study looks at viability in relation to the strategic sites included in Part Two of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The timetable for the progression of a CIL for Adur is set out in the Adur LDS. http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf/local-development-scheme/</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><i>Co-ordinated Planning</i></p> <p>Does the DPD reflect the concept of spatial planning? Does it go beyond traditional land use planning by bringing together and integrating policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes from a variety of agencies / organisations that influence the nature of places and how they function?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the local authority and other bodies • Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives • Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area 	<p>The IDP has been prepared in consultation with a range of other organisations, and indicates how the infrastructure and investment plans of others are co-ordinated to contribute to growth.</p> <p>Part Three of the Local Plan 'Policies for Places' includes policies for different spatial areas of Adur: Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate, and the Countryside and Coast, and Local Green Gaps. These policies draw together a range of objectives/ proposals to give a clear policy approach for each area.</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement also refers to wider than local issues.</p> <p>A wide variety of agencies, including infrastructure providers have been consulted, and kept informed of the Local Plan throughout its development. (See Statement of Consultation).</p>
<p><i>Flexibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances? • Does the DPD include the remedial actions 	<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: 	<p>Appendix 5: Delivery, Implementation and Monitoring of the Adur Local Plan Policies sets out the proposed monitoring framework for this Plan. It includes targets and key indicators. It</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>that will be taken if the policies need adjustment?</p>	<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>also refers to actions that can be undertaken by the Council should development not come forward as anticipated.</p> <p>The Housing Implementation Strategy sets out specific circumstances which may trigger a review of the Plan in terms of housing delivery.</p> <p>The Annual Monitoring Report http://www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf/annual-monitoring-report/</p> <p>brings together evidence to allow the effectiveness of policies to be monitored.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal also refers to issues/effects which require monitoring.</p>
<p><i>Co-operation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined? • Is it clear who is intended to implement each part of the DPD? Where the actions required are outside the direct control of the LPA, is there evidence that there is the necessary commitment from the relevant organisation to the implementation of the policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly. A 'tick box' approach or a collection of correspondence is not sufficient, and it needs to be shown (where appropriate) if joint plan-making arrangements have been considered, what decisions were reached and why. • The Duty to Co-operate Statement could highlight: the sharing of ideas, evidence and pooling of resources; the practical policy outcomes of co-operation; how decisions were reached and why; and evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues which need other organisations to deliver on, common objectives for elements of strategy and policy; a memorandum of 	<p>The Duty to Co-operate Statement summarises the strategic activities of Adur District Council and the outcomes in terms of impact on the Adur Local Plan. Section 2 focuses on the activities that have been carried out on a joint basis with other LPAs in the Coastal West Sussex & Greater Brighton area, under the auspices of the Strategic Planning Board. The Board includes representatives from the LPAs of Adur, Arun, Brighton & Hove, Chichester, Lewes, the South</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>understanding; aligned or joint core strategies and liaison with other consultees as appropriate.</p>	<p>Downs National Park, Horsham, Mid-Sussex and West Sussex County Council. It also covers ongoing work between the CWS&GB authorities and those in the wider area to support delivery of strategic priorities, particularly housing. Section 3 focuses on strategic activities which are more specifically related to Adur. The Duty to Co-operate Statement defines amongst other issues, the strategic spatial issues being addressed, the bodies that the Council is co-operating with on strategic matters and what have been the outcomes.</p> <p>Appendix 5 of the Adur Local Plan is a table which outlines how the Local Plan policies are to be delivered, implemented and monitored. This states for each policy its outcome and implementation issues, key indicators, targets and delivery mechanisms/responsible agencies.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) supporting the Local Plan further details the infrastructure delivery mechanisms. The aims of the IDP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the baseline infrastructure capacity and needs in Adur and to identify the lead organisations responsible for delivery and management of infrastructure.

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the needs and costs of infrastructure arising as a result of development as detailed in the Local Plan. Identify the funding sources, phasing, and responsibility for delivery of infrastructure and identify how the planning process can facilitate this. Improve communication between infrastructure providers, other local / regional organisations and Adur District Council to align and co-ordinate delivery of infrastructure. <p>The IDP includes an implementation plan for the strategic allocations, for Shoreham Harbour broad location and development within the built up area.</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 monitoring report? Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal. 	<p>Appendix 5 of the Adur Local Plan 'Delivery, Implementation and Monitoring' contains a monitoring framework which includes targets and indicators.</p> <p>Relevant Sustainability Appraisal indicators are encompassed within the Local Plan monitoring framework (Appendix 5)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>monitoring report?</p>		
<p><i>Consistent with national policy: the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.</i></p> <p>The DPD should not contradict or ignore national policy. Where there is a departure, there must be clear and convincing reasoning to justify the approach taken.</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification? • Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons. • Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy. • Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of community involvement. • Where appropriate, evidence of consistency with national marine 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 housing shortfall is addressed in the Local Plan, sustainability appraisal and Housing Topic Paper.</p> <p>Policy 14: Local Green Gaps – please see Local Green Gaps topic paper.</p> <p>Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) included changes made following representations to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014. A list of these may be found in the Schedule to the Amendments which accompanied the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016).</p> <p>Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) was published for representations March-May 2016 under Regulation 19. Responses were received and considered. Some of these have been addressed through the Proposed Major Modifications and Proposed Minor Modifications.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The Statement of Consultation refers to issues raised and includes summaries of representations made to both regulation 19 publication documents – and brief responses to these. It also addresses the consultations held under Regulation 18.</p> <p>The Marine Management Organisation has sought minor wording changes to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014, and Amendments to the Proposed submission Adur Local Plan (2016) with respect to references to the role of the MMO in the Local Plan. Amendments have been made/ proposed in response.</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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

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>In 2012 the four Coastal West Sussex Authorities (Adur, Arun Worthing and Chichester) together with the South Downs National Park Authority and with support from West Sussex County Council jointly commissioned the Coastal West Sussex Authorities Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment. This sets out the accommodation needs of the travelling community for the fifteen year period 2011 and 2027. The methodology for this GTAA included interviews with the Gypsy and Traveller Community, including site visits, representatives of the travelling community, Council officers and Members. A Stakeholder Workshop was also held to which a wide range of stakeholders were invited. An update to this report was published in 2014 which revised</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		the pitch requirement.
<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 Coastal West Sussex Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment 2013, together with an Update in 2014 provided an assessment of the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople up to 2027. This was a joint study commissioned by Adur, Arun, Chichester and Worthing Councils together with the South Downs National Park Authority. The methodology included consultation with other neighbouring planning authorities.</p> <p>The GTAA was undertaken in two phases with consultants Opinion Research Services and Peter Brett Associates appointed to assess both accommodation need and to identify and assess potential sites suitable for permanent Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites. This included a “call for sites”</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>exercise, including for any publically owned land.</p> <p>Transit Site Provision – the GTAA identified a need to provide a transit site in the Coastal West Sussex area. A separate report – the West Sussex Transit Study Report 2013 – also identified a need for a transit site in West Sussex. Adur District Council worked alongside all other Local Authorities in West Sussex, the South Downs National Park Authority and Sussex Police to fund a shared transit site (which has been constructed in Chichester District at Westhampnett). This was to provide a multi-agency approach to managing both transit sites and unauthorised encampments.</p>
<p>Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)</p>		
<p>Set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site</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 	<p>The Submission Adur Local Plan 2016 includes supporting text and two policies:</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>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>	<p>sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Policy 24: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople – seeks to deliver sites to meet identified needs and sets out criteria of how the Council will assess Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites. This is based on national policy and recommendations in the GTAA.</p> <p>Policy 25: Safeguarding Existing Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites – safeguards existing and future sites and requires suitable replacement if necessary.</p>
<p>Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)</p>		
<p>When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings LPAs should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community.</p>		<p>The Adur Local Plan includes supporting text and the following policy:</p> <p>Policy 24: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople – seeks to deliver sites to meet identified needs and sets out criteria of how the Council will assess Gypsy,</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites. This is based on national policy and recommendations in the GTAA.
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 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 Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site ... should be done only through the plan-making process.</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. 	Not applicable. There is no designated Green Belt land within Adur District.
Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)		

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Local planning authorities should consider, wherever possible, including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the need for sites for mixed residential and business use (having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents), or separate sites in close proximity to one another. • N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites 	<p>Policy 24: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is a criteria based policy which would allow for mixed use particularly in relation to the needs of Travelling Showpeople.</p>
<p>Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)</p>		
<p>Local planning authorities should work with the planning applicant and the affected traveller community to identify a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community if a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site, the identification of a site or sites suitable for re-location of the community. 	<p>Paragraph 2.58 forms part of the supporting text to Policy 5: New Monks Farm. It recognises that there may be an opportunity to expand the current public Gypsy and Traveller site at Withy Patch in conjunction with road improvements required to serve a new strategic housing development. The detail will be progressed through a Development Plan Document. This is also reflected in paragraph 4.54 supporting Policy 24: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p>

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Integration of marine and terrestrial planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Marine Management organisation is a statutory consultee.</p> <p>As a stakeholder the MMO has been kept informed of progress on the emerging Local Plan. The MMO has sought minor wording changes to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014, and Amendments to the Proposed submission Adur Local Plan (2016) with respect to references to the role of the MMO in the Local Plan. Changes were included in 'Amendments to the Proposed submission Adur Local Plan (2016) - see paragraph 3.56A and corresponding footnote) and have been incorporated into the Submission Adur Local Plan; a further proposed modification has also been made.</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Liaison between respective authorities responsible for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early and effective policy development engagement undertaken, including discussions with the MMO • Evidence of iteration of policies and plans as a result of engagement with the MMO • Evidence of engagement with the MMO in relation to monitoring, implementation and throughout the policy cycle • Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS 	See above.
Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the LPA has shared or provided relevant data to the MMO that can help inform Marine Plans or MPS review • Demonstration that local plan policy has been underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS • Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their roles, and relevant marine plans 	Paragraph 3.56A of the Plan refers to the creation of the MMO, and its role, as well as the Marine Policy Statement. A footnote also refers to the MMOs role in issuing marine licences. This was added in response to a representation from the MMO. A further representation was received from the MMO in response to the 'Amendments 2016' document which again has requested minor wording changes to the supporting text. A Minor Modification has been proposed in response.

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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 	
Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning		
<p>Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal 	
Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
<p>Contribute to the objectives of relevant EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability appraisal 	

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

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Framework Directive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives 	
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities		
3.1 Marine Protected Areas		
<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 	
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 	Shoreham Port Authority (SPA) is a consultee. In addition the SPA are a partner in the Shoreham Harbour Regeneration partnership, which is progressing the Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan.
3.8 Fisheries		
Consider potential economic, social and environmental impacts of other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative 	N/A

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
developments on fishing activity	impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture	
3.9 Aquaculture		
Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered 	N/A
3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal		
Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to and consideration of the co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other marine activities, including the potential for waste water infrastructure to mitigate marine impacts through design or location 	<p>Please see the following policies:</p> <p>Policy 35: Pollution and Contamination; Policy 36: Water Quality and Protection, and Policy 37: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage of the Submission Adur Local Plan.</p>
3.11 Tourism and recreation		
Consider the potential for tourism and recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, reference to marine tourism and recreation • Evidence that the potential for marine tourism and recreation has been recognised in plan-making 	

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Appendix One

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

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

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Sefton	West Dorset
Selby	West Lancashire
Shepway	West Lindsey
South Cambridgeshire	West Somerset
South Downs National Park	Weymouth and Portland
South Gloucestershire	Winchester
South Hams	Wirral
South Holland	Worthing
South Lakeland	Wyre
South Norfolk	York
South Ribble	
South Somerset	
South Tyneside	
Southend-on-Sea	
Southwark	
Stockton-on-Tees	
Stroud	
Suffolk Coastal	
Sunderland	
Swale	
Taunton Deane	
Teignbridge	
Tendring	
Test Valley	
Thanet	
Thurrock	
Tonbridge and Malling	
Torbay	
Torrige	
Tower Hamlets	
Wandsworth	
Warrington	
Waveney	
Wealden	
West Devon	