

CORE STRATEGY REVIEW SUBMISSION DRAFT

Local Plan Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist



Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (March 2014)

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

In summary – the key requirements of plan preparation are:

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

The Tests of Soundness at Examination

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

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

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

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

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

- This means that the DPD should be based on a robust and credible evidence base involving: Research/fact finding: the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts.
- Evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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<p><i>Vision and Objectives</i></p> <p>Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve?</p> <p>Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives?</p> <p>Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD?</p> <p>Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered?</p> <p>Are the policies internally consistent?</p> <p>Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives?</p> <p>Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019) Chapter 1 – Introduction: Section 1.2 provides a descriptive ‘portrait’ of the places that make up Folkestone & Hythe in three separately defined Character Areas.</p> <p>The Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019) Chapter 2 – Strategic Issues: Section 2.1 establishes the issues and challenges of the district, as well as its development requirements. Section 2.2 prioritises four overarching ‘strategic needs’ to underpin planning policy.</p> <p>The Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019) Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Section 3.1 sets out the specific aims to address each of the ‘strategic needs’ identified in Chapter 2. Section 3.1 outlines the future vision for the Folkestone & Hythe District for the period up to 2037.</p> <p>The Shepway District Growth Options Study (AECOM, 2016) and the Shepway Growth Options (Phase 2) (AECOM, 2017): These documents seek to review the possible options for growth in order to meet the district housing need and so establish a robust high-level spatial strategy.</p> <p>Shepway High Level Landscape Appraisal</p>

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		<p>(AECOM, 2016): This document performs a strategic review of the likely relative impacts of strategic level development in various locations; and will inform opportunities and constraints for growth with regard to landscape character and visual amenity.</p> <p>Infrastructure Development Plan (F&HDC, 2019): This summarises information from all of the infrastructure providers to ensure that the Districts development plans have been taken account of in the infrastructure provider' strategies, and vice-versa.</p> <p>Further information about the District's Infrastructure Planning Strategy is set out in Section 4.5 and Policy SS5 of the Core Strategy Review.</p> <p>The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR): The AMR will review and monitor the outcome of the Core Strategy and the Places and Policies Local Plan, presenting a 5-year housing supply and trajectory for the Plan period, as well as an update on other types of development.</p> <p>Shepway District Local Development Schemes (SDC, 2017 & F&HDC 2019).</p>
<p><i>The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17)</i> Plans and decisions need to take local</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 	<p>The Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019): Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: Section 4.1 sets out the</p>

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<p>circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.</p> <p>Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:</p> <p>—any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or</p> <p>—specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</p>	<p>Effective’, below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at. • Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area) 	<p>methodology for calculating housing need and the total level of growth for the district for the period 2018 – 2037, the distribution of development; and the identification of the broad locations for development.</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review: Amendments to Policies and Text Relating to Housing Supply (F&HDC, 2019) reflects changes to housing need in the district following Government updates to the Standard Methodology.</p> <p>The Places and Policies Local Plan Submission Draft (F&HDC, 2018) subsequently allocates the remaining land required to meet the districts’ housing need that was not identified by the Core Strategy Review.</p> <p>The content of the Core Strategy Review is justified by the following evidence base documents which demonstrate how and why the quantum, and distribution, of development was arrived at. It has also been developed in accordance with feedback received from the Preferred Options consultation which is detailed in the Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019).</p> <p>Core Strategy Review: Housing Requirement Housing Evidence Paper (F&HDC, 2019) sets out the process by which F&HDC has undertaken a</p>

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		<p>review of its Local Housing Needs Assessment to determine the minimum number of homes required over the plan period; and that the Council can meet the subsequent uplift in housing need through the existing draft spatial strategy as currently proposed in the CSR (2019).</p> <p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part One (PBA, 2017)</p> <p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part Two (PBA, 2017)</p> <p>The Shepway District Growth Options Study (AECOM, 2016)</p> <p>The Shepway Growth Options (Phase 2) (AECOM, 2017)</p> <p>Shepway High Level Landscape Appraisal (AECOM, 2016)</p> <p>Shepway Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, (Herringtons Consulting, 2015)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy Review (LUC, 2017)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 18 Preferred Options Version (LUC , 2018)</p>

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		<p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Habitat Regulations Assessment – Reg. 18 Preferred Options Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Habitat Regulations Assessment – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version: Proposed Changes Addendum (LUC, 2019)</p> <p>Habitat Regulations Assessment – Reg. 19 Submission Version: Proposed Changes Addendum (LUC, 2019)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Assessment of Deliverability and Viability (BPS, 2019)</p>
<p>Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see model policy at www.planningportal.gov.uk) 	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 2 – Achieving Sustainable Development: Paragraph 11: <u>The presumption in favour of sustainable development.</u></i>
<p><i>Objectively assessed needs</i> The economic, social and environmental needs of the authority area addressed and clearly presented in a fashion which makes effective</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 	<p>The Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review allocate additional strategic development sites at Otterpool and Sellindge to meet the additional social, economic and environmental needs of the</p>

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<p>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>	<p>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>	<p>district which have been informed by the following evidence base documents.</p> <p>Core Strategy Review: Housing Requirement Housing Evidence Paper (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part One (PBA, 2017)</p> <p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part Two (PBA, 2017)</p> <p>Healthier Housing Strategy 2018-2023 (F&HDC, 2018)</p> <p>Employment Land Review (Lichfields, 2017)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Employment Land Needs Assessment (Lichfields, 2018)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Garden Town Employment Opportunities Study (Lichfields, 2018)</p> <p>Shepway Town Centre Study (PBA, 2015)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Retail and Leisure Need Assessment 2018 Update (Lichfields, 2018)</p> <p>Shepway Open Space Strategy (LUC, 2017)</p> <p>Shepway Play Space Strategy (LUC, 2017)</p>

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		<p>Playing Pitch Strategy (PLC, 2018)</p> <p>Sports Facilities Strategy (PLC, 2018)</p> <p>Infrastructure Development Plan (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>The Duty to Cooperate Statement (F&HDC, 2019) explains how consultation and engagement with a wide range of service providers, stakeholders and adjoining local authorities has informed the preparation of the Core Strategy Review.</p> <p>Statement of Common Ground between F&HDC and KCC, RDC, DDC, ABC, CCC, MMO, EA, HE and AW.</p>
NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development		
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)		
Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation of a clear economic vision and strategy for the plan area linked to the Economic Strategy, LEP Strategy and marine policy documents where appropriate. 	<p>The Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019): Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Section 3.1 outlines the economic vision and aims in ‘Strategic Need A’. Chapter 4 – <i>The Spatial Strategy for Shepway:</i> Section 4.2 (para 4.46 - 4.56) sets out the approach to employment provision.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for</i>

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		<p><i>Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS2: Housing and Economic Growth Strategy</u> (p. 61)</i></p> <p>Shepway Economic Development Strategy 2015-2020 (SDC, 2015). This document sets out the economic growth ambitions and priorities for the district which will be achieved by focusing on key economic assets to increase opportunities for residents and businesses.</p> <p>Employment Land Review (Lichfields, 2017)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Garden Town Employment Opportunities Study (Lichfields, 2018)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Employment Land Needs Assessment (Lichfields, 2018)</p>
<p>Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (21)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A criteria-based policy which meets identified needs and is positive and flexible in planning for specialist sectors, regeneration, infrastructure provision, environmental enhancement. • An up-to-date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, (taking into account that LPAs should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of an allocated site being used for that purpose) para (22) 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019): <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe.</i> Section 4.4 sets out the approach to those locations central to the future prosperity of the district. Table 4.4 shows the general distribution of settlements with major employment sites and economic centres across the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS4: Priority Centres of Activity Strategy</u> (p. 75); <u>Policy SS5: District Infrastructure Planning</u> (p.78); <u>Policy</u></i>

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		<p><u>SS6: New Garden Settlement – Development Requirements</u> (p. 88); <u>Policy SS10: Spatial Strategy for Folkestone Seafront</u> (p. 105)</p> <p>Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (F&HDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 10: Economy. <u>Policy E1: Allocated Employment Sites</u> (p.253); <u>Policy E2: Redevelopment of Existing Sites</u> (p.255); <u>Policy E7: Reuse of Rural Buildings</u> (p.262); <u>Policy E8: Provision of Fibre to the Premises</u> (p.264). <p>Employment Land Review (Litchfield, 2017). The study assesses the current position and recent trends within the district economy; the stock, use of, and take up of existing employment land, sites and premises; the needs for and role of additional employment land; and the most appropriate broad location and specific locations best suited to support and enable employment and business growth.</p> <p>Otterpool Park Garden Town Employment Opportunities Study (Lichfields, 2018)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Assessment of Deliverability and Viability (BPS, 2019)</p>
<p>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)</p>		
<p>Policies should be positive, promote</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review</p>

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<p>competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23)</p>	<p>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>	<p>(F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS4: Priority Centres of Activity Strategy</u> (p.75)</i> <p>Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (F&HDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 11: Retail and Leisure. <u>Policy RL1 : Retail Hierarchy</u> (p.270); <u>Policy RL2: Folkestone Town Centre</u> (p.277); <u>Policy RL3: Hythe Town Centre</u> (p.280); <u>Policy RL4: New Romney Town Centre</u> (p.282); <u>Policy RL5: Cheriton District Centre</u> (p.284); <u>Policy RL6: Sandgate Local Centre</u> (p.286); <u>Policy RL7: Other District and Local Centres</u> (p.287); <u>Policy RL8: Development Outside Town, District and Local Centres</u> (p.289); <u>Policy RL9: Design, Location and Illumination of Advertisements</u> (p.291); <u>Policy RL10: Shop Fronts; Blinds and Security Shutters</u> (p.292); <u>Policy RL11: Former Silver Spring Site, Park Farm</u> (p.298)
<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)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. • Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated. 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Retail and Leisure Need Assessment 2018 Update (Lichfields, 2018)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS6: New Garden Settlement – Development Requirements</u> (p. 88); <u>Policy SS10: Spatial Strategy for</u></i>

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		<p><u>Folkestone Seafront</u> (p. 105)</p> <p>The Shepway Town Centre Study (PBA, 2015) identifies the quantitative and qualitative convenience and comparison retail needs of the District to 2031.</p> <p>Appendix F of the document also undertook a sequential test and identified two potential development opportunity sites in town centre locations – Bouverie Place Bus Station and Guildhall Street which are referenced in <u>Policy RL2: Folkestone Town Centre</u> (p.279).</p> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <p>The Primary and Secondary shopping frontages have been identified and allocated on the Policies Map.</p>
<p>3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)</p>		
<p>Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities. 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery: <u>Policy CSD3: Rural and Tourism Development</u> (p. 124)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9: Housing and the Built

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		<p>Environment. <u>Policy HB7: Dwellings to Support a Rural-Based Enterprise</u> (p. 229)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 10: Economy. <u>Policy E3: Tourism</u> (p.257); <u>Policy E5: Touring and Static Caravan, Chalet and Camping Sites</u> (p. 259); <u>Policy E6: Farm Diversification</u> (p.261); <u>Policy E7: Re-use of Rural Buildings</u> (p.262) Chapter 12: Community. <u>Policy C2: Safeguarding Community Facilities</u> (p.304) Chapter 14: Natural Environment. <u>Policy NE4: Equestrian Development</u> (p. 347)
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</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 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS1: District Spatial Strategy</u> (p.55); <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlement Strategy</u> (p.65-66); <u>Policy SS5: District Infrastructure Planning</u> (p. 78); <u>Policy SS7: New Garden Settlement – Place Shaping Principles</u> (p. 92-95); <u>Policy SS8: New Garden Settlement – Sustainability and Healthy New Town Principles</u> (p. 92-95).</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy HB1: Quality Places Through Design</u> (p.212); <u>Policy HB2: Cohesive Design</u> (p.214)

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<p>providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. (31)</p> <p>Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. (32)</p> <p>Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34)</p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35)</p> <p>Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37)</p> <p>For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38)</p> <p>The setting of car parking standards including 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</p>	<p>choice linked to the Local Transport Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 11: Retail and Leisure. <u>Policy RL12: Former Harbour Railway Line</u> (p.297). • Chapter 13: Transport. <u>Policy T1: Street Hierarchy and Site Layout</u> (p.318); <u>Policy T2: Parking Standards</u> (p.329); <u>Policy T5: Cycle Parking</u> (p.336) • Chapter 16: Health and Wellbeing. <u>Policy HW4: Promoting Active Travel</u> (p.384) <p>Shepway District Council – Transport Strategy – Model Update (AECOM, 2017)</p> <p>Shepway Transport Model - Merge and Diverge Appraisal (AECOM, 2018)</p> <p>Additional junction modelling requested by Highways England (AECOM, 2018)</p> <p>The District Council has recently produced an update to its Transport Strategy, which sets out the future for transport in the District up to 2031. The strategy seeks to address existing transport problems but also support future development. The update has therefore been prepared in line with the Core Strategy Review and Places and Policies Local Plans.</p> <p>Otterpool Park Garden Settlement - Transport Assessment Scoping Report (ARCADIS, 2017)</p> <p>Otterpool Park - Transport Assessment</p>

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<p>infrastructure to widen transport choice. (41)</p>		<p>(ARCADIS, 2018)</p> <p>Otterpool Park - Walking and Cycling Study (Mott MacDonald, 2018)</p> <p>Shepway Cycling Plan (KCC, 2011)</p> <p>Kent County Council Parking Standards (IGN3)</p> <p>Infrastructure Development Plan (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Growth and Infrastructure Framework (KCC, 2015) provides a framework for identifying and prioritising investment in infrastructure across the County. It has been developed in close collaboration with Kent's twelve District Authorities, as well as the health and utilities sectors.</p> <p>The Duty to Cooperate Statement (SDC, 2019) explains how consultation and engagement with a wide range of service providers, stakeholders and adjoining local authorities has informed the preparation of the PPLP.</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</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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: Policy SS9: New Garden Settlement – Infrastructure, Delivery and</i>

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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><u>Management</u> (p. 98-101).</p> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 10: Economy. <u>Policy E8: Provision of Fibre to the Premises</u> (p.264)
6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality housing (paras 47-55)		
Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; plus the buffer as appropriate Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48) A SHLAA 	<p>The Shepway District Growth Options Study (AECOM, 2016)</p> <p>The Shepway Growth Options (Phase 2) (AECOM, 2017)</p> <p>A SHLAA (2015/16 & 2016/17) was undertaken for the preparation of the Places and Policies Local Plan.</p> <p>The 5 year housing land supply at 31st March 2018 is detailed in the Authority Monitoring Report 2018. Annual monitoring of all housing completions and extant permissions is carried out through the completion of the Housing Information Audit (2007 – 2019)</p>
Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible, years 11-15 (47).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15 	<p>The supply of developable sites or the broad locations for can be found in the following policies:</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS6 – SS9: New Garden Settlement</u> (p.86-101); <u>Policy SS10: Spatial Strategy for Folkestone Seafront</u> (p.105-106); <u>Policy SS11: Spatial Strategy for Shornccliffe Garrison, Folkestone</u> (p.112-113)</i> • <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery: Section 5.2: <u>Policy CSD7 Hythe Strategy</u> - see Para 5.108 (p.98); <u>Policy CSD8: New Romney Strategy</u> (p.104); <u>Policy CSD9: Sellindge Strategy</u> (p.108).</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 5: Urban Character Area. <u>Policies UA1 – UA19</u> (p.43 - 103) • Chapter 6: Romney Marsh Character Area. <u>Policies RM1 – RM14</u> (p.111 – 153) • Chapter 7: North Downs Character Area. <u>Policies ND1 – ND10</u> (p.163 – 203)
<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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019). Appendix 3 presents an indicative housing trajectory for the plan period to 2036/7.</p> <p>The 5 year housing land supply at 31st March 2018 is detailed in the Authority Monitoring Report 2018. Annual monitoring of all housing completions and extant permissions is carried out through the completion of the Housing Information Audit (2007 – 2018)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>The Shepway District Growth Options Study (AECOM, 2016)</p> <p>The Shepway Growth Options (Phase 2) (AECOM, 2017)</p> <p>Core Strategy Review: Housing Requirement Housing Evidence Paper (F&HDC, 2019) – Appendix 1, 2 and 3</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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 4 - <i>The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe</i>: Section 4.3: <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlement Strategy</u> (p.68) <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy HB1: Quality Places Through Design</u> (p.212)
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 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 4 - <i>The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe</i>: <u>Policy SS6: New Garden Settlement – Development Requirements</u> (p.86-90); • Chapter 5 - <i>Core Strategy Delivery</i>: <u>Policy CSD1: Balanced Neighbourhoods</u> (p.118); <u>Policy CSD2: District Residential Need</u> (p.120)

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>need for on-site provision or if off-site provision or financial contributions are sought, where these can these be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50)</p>	<p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy HB2: Cohesive Design</u> (p.214); <u>Policy HB3: Internal and External Space Standards</u> (p.219); <u>Policy HB4: Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Development</u> (p.223); <u>Policy HB6: Local Housing Needs in Rural Areas</u> (p.227); <u>Policy HB12: Development of New or Extended Residential Institutions</u> (p.241); <u>Policy HB14: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers</u> (p.245). <p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part One (PBA, 2017)</p> <p>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Part Two (PBA, 2017)</p> <p>Healthier Housing Strategy 2018-2023 (F&HDC)</p>
<p>In rural areas be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate (54).</p> <p>In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of allowing some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. Consideration of the case for resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens. (This is discretionary)(para 53) Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55. 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery:</i> <u>Policy CSD1: Balanced Neighbourhoods</u> (p.118); <u>Policy CSD3: Rural and Tourism Development</u> (p.124). <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy HB6: Local Housing Needs in Rural Areas</u> (p.227); <u>Policy HB7: Dwellings to Support a Rural-based Enterprise</u> (p.229); <u>Policy HB8: Alternations and Extensions to Residential Buildings</u> (p.233); <u>Policy HB10: Development of Residential Gardens</u> (p.237) <p>Healthier Housing Strategy 2018-2023 (F&HDC)</p>
7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)		
Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area (58).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of policy or policies which seek to increase the quality of development through the principles set out at para 58 and approaches in paras 59-61, linked to the vision for the area and specific local issues 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019). <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District:</i> Section 3.1. Strategic Need D which seeks to plan for strategic development which fosters high quality place-making with an emphasis on sustainable movement, buildings and green space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe:</i> <u>Policy SS7: New Garden Settlement – Place Shaping Principles</u> (p.92-93); <u>Policy SS10: Spatial Strategy for Folkestone Seafront</u> (p.105-106); <u>Policy SS11: Spatial Strategy for Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone</u> (p.112-113) <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery:</i> <u>Policy CSD1: Balanced Neighbourhoods</u> (p.118); <u>Policy CSD6: Central Folkestone Strategy</u> (p.141); <u>CSD7: Hythe Strategy</u> (p.144); <u>Policy</u>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p><u>CSD9: Sellindge Strategy (p.155-156)</u></p> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy HB1: Quality Places Through Design (p.212)</u>; <u>Policy HB2: Cohesive Design (p.214)</u>; <u>Policy HB3: Internal and External Space Standards (p.219)</u>; <u>Policy HB8: Alterations and Extensions to Residential Buildings (p.233)</u>; <u>Policy HB9: Annexe Accommodation (p.236)</u> Chapter 15: Climate Change. <u>Policy CC2: Sustainable Design and Construction (p. 368)</u>
<p>8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77)</p>		
<p>Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments (69).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of a policy or policies on inclusive communities. Promotion of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69) 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Strategic Need C.</i> <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlement Strategy (p.68); Policy SS6: New Garden Settlement – Development Requirements (p.88-90); Policy SS7: New Garden Settlement – Place Shaping Principles (p.92-93).</i> <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery: Policy CSD1: Balanced Neighbourhoods (p.118); Policy CSD2: District Residential Needs (p.120)</i>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charter for Otterpool Park (p.85) <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy HB2: Cohesive Design</u> (p.214); • Chapter 12: Community. <u>Policy C1: Creating a Sense of Place</u> (p.303); <u>Policy C2: Safeguarding Community Facilities</u> (p.304); <u>Policy C3: Provision of Open Space</u> (p.309); <u>Policy C4: Children’s Play Space</u> (p.313) • Chapter 13: Transport. <u>Policy T1: Street Hierarchy and Site Layout</u> (p.318)
<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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: <u>Strategic Need C and Strategic Need D.</u></i> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlements Strategy</u> (p.50); <u>Policy SS5: District Infrastructure Planning</u> (p.78); <u>Policy SS6: New Garden Settlement – Development Requirements</u> (p.88-90); <u>Policy SS7: New Garden Settlement – Place Shaping Principles</u> (p.92-93); <u>Policy SS11: Spatial Strategy for Shorncliffe Garrison, Folkestone</u> (p.112-113)</i> • <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery: <u>Policy</u></i>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p><u>CSD6: Folkestone Strategy</u> (p.141); <u>Policy CSD7: Hythe Strategy</u> (p.144); <u>Policy CSD8: New Romney Strategy</u> (p.104); <u>Policy CSD9: Sellindge Strategy</u> (p.108).</p> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 11: Retail and Leisure. <u>Policy RL7: Other District and Local Centres</u> (p.287) • Chapter 12: Community. <u>Policy C1: Creating a Sense of Place</u> (p.303); <u>Policy C2: Safeguarding Community Facilities</u> (p.304); <u>Policy C3: Provision of Open Space</u> (p.309); <u>Policy C4: Children’s Play Space</u> (p.313) <p>A SHLAA (2015/16 & 2016/17) was undertaken for the preparation of the Places and Policies Local Plan. As part of the SHLAA, the proximity of potential development sites to sustainable forms of transport and local services was taken into consideration.</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).	<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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: <u>Strategic Need D.</u></i> • <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery: <u>Policy CSD4: Green Infrastructure of Natural Networks, Open Spaces and Recreation</u> (p.129)</i>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 12: Community. <u>Policy C3: Provision of Open Space</u> (p.309). • Chapter: 16 Health and Wellbeing. <u>Policy HW4: Promoting Active Travel</u> (p.384) <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Council Playing Pitch Strategy (PLC, 2018) undertakes an assessment of playing pitches and the future need of provision in the district.</p> <p>Shepway Sports Facilities Strategy (PLC, 2018) undertakes a needs and opportunities assessment for indoor and outdoor sports facilities and future need for provision.</p> <p>Shepway Play Area Review (LUC, 2017) outlines the approach taken during the assessment of provision and sets out the current play space situation across the district. The results of the review will provide a foundation for the Shepway Play Area Strategy (LUC, 2017), which seeks to develop a strategic approach to shaping play provision in Shepway in the future.</p> <p>Shepway Open Space Strategy (LUC, 2017) considers the current quantity, accessibility, quality and value of open spaces in Shepway. It then makes recommendations to conserve and enhance the open space network in the District.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – ‘Local Green Space’ (76-78).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy enabling the protection of Local Green Spaces. (Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. The designation should only be used when it accords with the criteria in para 77). Policy for managing development within a local green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (78) 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 5 - Core Strategy Delivery: Policy CSD4: Green Infrastructure of Natural Networks, Open Spaces and Recreation (p.129)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 12: Community. <u>Local Green Spaces: paragraphs 12.45 – 12.49 (p.313 – 314)</u>
<p>9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)</p>		
<p>Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. (81)</p> <p>Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt 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</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) 	<p>The Shepway Local Authority Area does not include any Green Belt land.</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
things (85)		
10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)		
<p>Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. (94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Support for energy efficiency improvements to existing building. • Local requirements for a building’s sustainability which are consistent with the Government’s zero carbon buildings policy. (95) 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District (p.43) • <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Strategic Need B and D.</i> • <i>Chapter 4 - Housing and Economic Growth Strategy. <u>Policy SS1: District Spatial Strategy</u> (p.55); <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlements Strategy</u> (p.50), <u>Policy SS6: New Garden Settlement – Development Requirements</u> (p.88); <u>Policy SS8: New Garden Settlement – Sustainability and Healthy New Town Principles</u> (p.97-98)</i> • <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery: <u>Policy CSD4: Green Infrastructure of Natural Networks, Open Spaces and Recreation</u> (p.129); <u>Policy CSD5: Water and Coastal Environment Management</u> (p.135)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 14: Natural Environment: <u>Policy NE8:</u>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p><u>Integrated Coastal Zone Management</u> (p.356); <u>Policy NE9: Development Around the Coast</u> (p.359)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 15: Climate Change. <u>Policy CC1: Reducing Carbon Emissions</u> (p.366); <u>Policy CC2: Sustainable Design and Construction</u> (p.368); <u>Policy CC3: Sustainable Urban Drainage</u> (p.371); <u>Policy CC4: Wind Turbine Development</u> (p.373); <u>Policy CC5: Small Scale Wind Turbines and Existing Development</u> (p.374); <u>Policy C6: Solar Farms</u> (p.375)
<p>Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. (97)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources, Identification of suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17) Identification of where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. (97) 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District (p.43) <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Strategic Need B.</i> <i>Chapter 4 - Housing and Economic Growth Strategy. <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlements Strategy</u> (p.50)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 15: Climate Change. <u>Policy CC1: Reducing Carbon Emissions</u> (p.366); <u>Policy CC2: Sustainable Design and Construction</u> (p.368); <u>Policy CC3: Sustainable Urban Drainage</u> (p.371); <u>Policy CC4: Wind Turbine</u>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p><u>Development</u> (p.373); <u>Policy CC5: Small Scale Wind Turbines and Existing Development</u> (p.374); <u>Policy C6: Solar Farms</u> (p.375)</p>
<p>Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (99)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) • Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development away from flood risk areas through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (100) • Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures 	<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Shepway District Council (Herrington Consulting Ltd, 2015) provides an analysis of the main sources of flood risk to the District, together with a detailed means of appraising development allocations and existing planning policies against the risks posed by coastal flooding over the forthcoming century.</p> <p>This and the following policies ensures that development does not take place in areas at high risk from flooding and where necessary flood mitigation and adaptation measures are put in place to reduce potential flood risk.</p> <p>Sequential Test in relation to Flood Risk (F&HDC, 2018) sets out the Council’s assessment of flood risk and housing allocating in the Places and Policies Local Plan (submission draft).</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Shepway: <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlement Strategy</u> (p.65-66)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 14: Natural Environment: <u>Policy NE8:</u>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p><u>Integrated Coastal Zone Management</u> (p.356); <u>Policy NE9: Development Around the Coast</u> (p.359)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 15: Climate Change. <u>Policy CC1: Reducing Carbon Emissions</u> (p.366); <u>Policy CC2: Sustainable Design and Construction</u> (p.368); (<u>Policy CC3: Sustainable Urban Drainage</u> (p.371)
Take account of marine planning (105)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure early and close co-operation on relevant economic, social and environmental policies with the Marine Management Organisation Review the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine-related economic development Integrate as appropriate marine policy objectives into emerging policy Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS 	<p>The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</p> <p>South Inshore Marine Plan (MMO, 2018) Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations</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 clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas. Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate. 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Strategic Need B.</i> <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Shepway: <u>Policy SS3: Place Shaping and Sustainable Settlement Strategy</u> (p.65-66)</i> <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery: <u>Policy CSD5: Water and Coastal Environmental Management</u> (p.135)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 14: Natural Environment: <u>Policy NE8: Integrated Coastal Zone Management</u> (p.356); <u>Policy NE9: Development Around the Coast</u> (p.359) <p>South Inshore Marine Plan (MMO, 2018)</p>
11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)		
Protect valued landscapes (109)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance 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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 3 – Aims and Vision for Folkestone & Hythe District: Strategic Need B.</i> <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS6 – SS9: New Garden Settlement</u> (p.86-101);</i> <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery. <u>Policy CSD4: Green Infrastructure of Natural Networks, Opens Spaces and Recreation</u> (p.122)</i> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Chapter 14: Natural Environment: <u>Policy NE1: Enhancing and Managing Access to the Natural Environment</u> (p.339); <u>Policy NE2: Biodiversity</u> (p.341); <u>Policy NE3: Protecting the Districts Landscapes and Countryside</u> (p.344-345)</i> <p>Sustainable Access and Recreation Management Strategy (SARMS, 2017) addresses recreational</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>pressure and provides a strategic, cross-boundary approach to issues relating to disturbance, to ensure that any increases in access and recreational usage resulting from the planning policies do not adversely impact on the integrity of internationally important wildlife sites, and proposes supporting actions to ensure sensitive management of recreation and access for the Dungeness complex of sites.</p> <p>Shepway High Level Landscape Appraisal (AECOM, 2017) informs a strategic review of the likely relative impacts of strategic level development in various locations. It is intended to inform opportunities and constraints for growth with regard to landscape character and visual amenity of the district.</p> <p>Kent Biodiversity 2020 and Beyond - a strategy for the natural environment 2015-2025 (KNP, 2015)</p> <p>Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan (Kent Downs, 2014-19).</p> <p>The Green Infrastructure Plan (SDC, 2011) seeks to ensure that an improved and sustainable Green Infrastructure is delivered across the District and linking into neighbouring areas.</p>
Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy which seeks development which is appropriate 	Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan:

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>land instability (109)</p>	<p>for its location having regard to the effects of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity.</p>	<p>Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 14: Natural Environment: <u>Policy NE5: Light Pollution and External Illumination</u> (p.350-351); <u>Policy NE6: Land Instability</u> (p.352); <u>Policy NE7: Contaminated Land</u> (p.353) <p>Lighting Professionals (ILP), Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Light Pollution (2011)</p>
<p>Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (117) Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117)</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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS6 – SS9: New Garden Settlement</u></i> (p.86-101); • <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery. <u>Policy CSD4: Green Infrastructure of Natural Networks, Opens Spaces and Recreation</u></i> (p.122) <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 14: Natural Environment: <u>Policy NE2: Biodiversity</u></i> (p.341); <i><u>Policy NE3: Protecting the Districts Landscapes and Countryside</u></i> (p.344-345) <p>Sustainable Access and Recreation Management Strategy (SARMS, 2017)</p> <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan (Preferred Options) – Habitats Regulations</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Assessments (LUC 2016) and; Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan (Submission Draft) – Habitats Regulations Assessments (LUC 2017) ascertain whether the proposals within the Places and Policies Local Plan are likely to result in significant effects on the qualifying features of European Sites within and adjacent to the District, and where such effects are predicted, whether they would result in adverse effects on site integrity following mitigation.</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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: Policy SS7: New Garden Settlement – Place Shaping Principles</i> (p.87-89); <i>Policy SS10: Spatial Strategy for Folkestone Seafront</i> (p.98); <i>Policy SS11: Spatial Strategy for Shornccliffe Garrison</i> (p.105) <p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 17: Historic Environment. <i>Policy HE1: Heritage Assets</i> (p.388); <i>Policy HE3: Local List of Heritage Assets</i> (p.391); <i>Policy HE4: Folkestone’s Historic Gardens</i> (p.394). <p>Shepway Heritage Strategy (KCC, 2018) seeks to ensure that the heritage of the District plays</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>a clear role in shaping any future regeneration, development and management decisions.</p> <p>The schedule of historic assets in Shepway can be plotted on the online Policies Map –Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Area of Archaeological potential.</p> <p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>
13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)		
<p>It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (142)</p> <p>Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (146)</p>	<p>Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 143 and 145, including matters in relation to land in national / international designations; landbanks; the defining of Minerals Safeguarding Areas; wider matters relating to safeguarding; approaches if non-mineral development is necessary within Minerals Safeguarding Areas; the setting of environmental criteria; development of noise limits; reclamation of land; plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. This could include evidence of co-operation with neighbouring and more distant authorities.</p>	<p>Kent County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013 – 2030 (KCC, 2016) sets out a vision and strategy for mineral provision and waste management in Kent up to the year 2030, it also contains a number of development management policies for evaluating minerals and waste planning applications. This document is a material consideration when determining planning applications.</p> <p>Any mineral and waste allocation will be reflected on the Places and Policies Local Plan - Policies Map.</p>
<p>Justified: <i>The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.</i></p> <p>To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be:</p>		

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. 		
<p><i>Participation</i></p> <p>Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?</p>	<p>The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with whom and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI</p>	<p>Statement of Community Involvement (SDC, 2015)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019) sets out how Folkestone & Hythe District Council has consulted and engaged with stakeholders and the community in the preparation of the Core Strategy Review.</p>
<p><i>Research / fact finding</i></p> <p>Is the plan justified by a sound and credible evidence base? What are the sources of evidence? How up to date, and how convincing is it?</p> <p>What assumptions were made in preparing the DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The studies, reports and technical papers that provide the evidence for the policies set out in the DPD, the date of preparation and who they were produced by. <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD (at various stages of development) and SA Report which illustrate how evidence supports the strategy, policies and proposals, including key assumptions. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A very brief statement of how the main findings of 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 	<p>A comprehensive list of all the supporting documents, reports and technical papers that have informed the preparation of the Folkestone & Hythe District Council Core Strategy Review can be found online at https://www.folkestone-hythe.gov.uk/Core-strategy-review-2019</p> <p>The Council has also taken account of the recommendations of the Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 18 Preferred Options Version and Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018) that has been prepared at each stage of the plan preparation process.</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Council Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><i>Alternatives</i></p> <p>Can it be shown that the LPA's chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives? Have the reasonable alternatives been considered and is there a clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred approach was arrived at? Where a balance had to be struck in taking decisions between competing alternatives, is it clear how and why the decisions were taken?</p> <p>Does the sustainability appraisal show how the different options perform and is it clear that sustainability considerations informed the content of the DPD from the start?</p>	<p>justification in the DPD).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports and consultation documents produced in the early stages setting out how alternatives were developed and evaluated, and the reasons for selecting the preferred strategy, and reasons for rejecting the alternatives. This should include options covering not just the spatial strategy, but also the quantum of development, strategic policies and development management policies. • An audit trail of how the evidence base, consultation and SA have influenced the plan. • Sections of the SA Report showing the assessment of options and alternatives. • Reports on how decisions on the inclusion of policy were made. • Sections of the consultation document demonstrating how options were developed and appraised. • Any other documentation showing how alternatives were developed and evaluated, including a report on how sustainability appraisal has influenced the choice of strategy and the content of policies. 	<p>The Shepway District Growth Options Study (AECOM, 2016)</p> <p>The Shepway Growth Options (Phase 2) (AECOM, 2017)</p> <p>Shepway High Level Landscape Appraisal (AECOM, 2016)</p> <p>Shepway Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, (Herringtons Consulting, 2015)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Core Strategy Review (LUC, 2017)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 18 Preferred Options Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Habitat Regulations Assessment – Reg. 18 Preferred Options Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Habitat Regulations Assessment – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018)</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version: Proposed Changes Addendum (LUC, 2019)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Habitat Regulations Assessment – Reg. 19 Submission Version: Proposed Changes Addendum (LUC, 2019)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Core Strategy Review Submission Draft (Reg 19) Summary of Main Issues (F&HDC, 2019).</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Council Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p>
<p><i>Effective: the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.</i></p> <p>To be ‘effective’ a DPD needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be deliverable • Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning • Have no regulatory or national planning barriers to its delivery • Have delivery partners who are signed up to it • Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities • 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 	<p>Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Information in the local development scheme, or provided</p>	<p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (F&HDC, 2019) details of the infrastructure identified by the Council and other service providers as being needed to support the delivery of the emerging Core Strategy review. It explains the approach the Council has taken to identifying this infrastructure, how it will be delivered, and an assessment of the potential risks associated with doing so</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>objectives will be achieved?</p>	<p>separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure.</p> <p>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>	<p>Representations on Core Strategy Review, Sustainability Appraisal and HRA - Reg. 19 Submission Version (2019)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Core Strategy Review Submission Draft (Reg 19) Summary of Main Issues (F&HDC, 2019).</p> <p>Core Strategy Review Duty to Co-operate Statement (F&HDC, 2019).</p> <p>Statement of Common Ground between F&HDC and KCC, RDC, DDC, ABC, CCC, MMO, EA, HE and AW (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Shepway District Local Development Schemes (SDC, 2017 & F&HDC 2019).</p>
<p><i>Infrastructure Delivery</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? • Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified? • Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are identified and the proposed solutions put forward. • A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate. • Confirmation from infrastructure providers that they support the solutions proposed and the identified means and timescales for their delivery, or a plan for resolving issues. • Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: <u>Policy SS5: District Infrastructure Planning (p.78); Policy SS9: New Garden Settlement – Infrastructure, Delivery and Management (p.100-101)</u></i> <p>Infrastructure Delivery Plan (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	role of a CIL schedule.	<p>Schedule</p> <p>Representations on Core Strategy Review - Reg. 19 (2019)</p> <p>Otterpool Park Assessment of Deliverability and Viability (BPS, 2019)</p>
<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>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 1 – Introduction: Section 1.1 set out the other plans and strategies that run parallel with the Core Strategy Review (Paragraphs 1.12 – 1.19). • <i>Chapter 4 - The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: Policy SS1: District Spatial Strategy (p.55)</i> <p>Representations on Core Strategy Review - Reg. 19 (2019)</p>
<p><i>Flexibility</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances? • Does the DPD include the remedial actions that will be taken if the policies need adjustment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD setting out the assumptions of the plan and identifying the circumstances when policies might need to be reviewed. • Sections of the annual monitoring report and sustainability appraisal report describing how the council will monitor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information on trends on which the DPD is based • Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 4 – The Spatial Strategy for Folkestone & Hythe: Table 4.3:</i> shows how the Core Strategy's minimum housing land requirements will be met with sufficient flexibility to take account of unforeseen circumstances. • <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery:</i> Section 5.3 and Appendix 1 sets out how the Plans will be evaluated as part of an ongoing process of planning, monitoring and

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>reviewing to cover risks and deliver sustainable development.</p> <p>The AMR will be the primary means of monitoring. Every year, it will address the indicators for Strategic Aims A-D and are set out in Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 of the Core Strategy Review.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018). Chapter 9 sets out the monitoring measures proposed by the SA Report in relation to all of the SA objectives in the framework.</p>
<p><i>Co-operation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined? Is it clear who is intended to implement each part of the DPD? Where the actions required are outside the direct control of the LPA, is there evidence that there is the necessary commitment from the relevant organisation to the implementation of the policies? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly. A ‘tick box’ approach or a collection of correspondence is not sufficient, and it needs to be shown (where appropriate) if joint plan-making arrangements have been considered, what decisions were reached and why. The Duty to Co-operate Statement could highlight: the sharing of ideas, evidence and pooling of resources; the practical policy outcomes of co-operation; how decisions were reached and why; and evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues which need other organisations to deliver on, common objectives for elements of strategy and policy; a memorandum of understanding; aligned or joint core strategies and liaison with other consultees as appropriate. 	<p>The Core Strategy Review Duty to Cooperate Statement (F&HDC, 2019) explains how consultation and engagement with a wide range of service providers, stakeholders and adjoining local authorities has informed the preparation the Core Strategy Review.</p> <p>Statement of Common Ground between F&HDC and KCC, RDC, DDC, ABC, CCC, MMO, EA, HE and AW (F&HDC, 2019)</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p><i>Monitoring</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain targets, and milestones which relate to the delivery of the policies, (including housing trajectories where the DPD contains housing allocations)? • Is it clear how targets are to be measured (by when, how and by whom) and are these linked to the production of the annual monitoring report? • Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual monitoring report? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones • Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories • Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies • Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery:</i> Section 5.3 and Appendix 1 sets out how the Plans will be evaluated as part of an ongoing process of planning, monitoring and reviewing to cover risks and deliver sustainable development. <p>The AMR will be the primary means of monitoring. Every year, it will address the indicators for Strategic Aims A-D and are set out in Table 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 of the Core Strategy Review.</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 	<p>It is explained in Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2017). Chapter 3 – Introduction, Policy Context, para 3.28 (p.21) that the preparation of the PPLP has taken into account the relevant national and local planning policy context.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal Report – Reg. 19 Submission Version (LUC, 2018) in Section 3 also explains the Policy context of the Core Strategy and its consistency with national policy.</p> <p>Representations on Core Strategy Review,</p>

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Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>representations have been considered and dealt with.</p>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal and HRA - Reg. 19 Submission Version (2019)</p> <p>Detailed response report for the public consultations carried out to inform the preparation of the Core Strategy Review was reported to Cabinet. This included how representations have been considered by the Council and, where necessary Policies have been amended.</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe District Core Strategy Review Submission Draft (Reg 19) Summary of Main Issues (F&HDC, 2019).</p> <p>Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The South Inshore Marine Plan was adopted in July 2018. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations</p>

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Planning policy for traveller sites

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

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

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

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

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

In addition local planning authorities should:

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

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)		
Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.	<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. 	Folkestone & Hythe Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (Arc⁴, 2018)
Co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Folkestone & Hythe Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (Arc⁴, 2018)
Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)		
<p>Set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in your area, working collaboratively with neighbouring LPAs.</p> <p>Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need.</p> <p>Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, and annual update, of a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against locally set target. Identification of a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. • An assessment of the need for traveller sites, and where an unmet need has been demonstrated a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified. 	<p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6: Romney Marsh Character Area. <u>Policy RM15: Land adjacent to The Retreat', Lydd Road</u> • Chapter 8: Housing and Built Environment. <u>Policy HE14: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers (p.246)</u>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
economically, socially and environmentally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 11 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (Arc⁴, 2018)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment – Addendum (Arc⁴, 2019)</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Site Identification Study (F&HDC, 2019)</p>
Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)		
When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings LPAs should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community.		<p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 9: Housing and the Built Environment. <u>Policy _____ HB14: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers</u> (p.245)
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. 	<p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 6: Romney Marsh Character Area. <u>Policy RM15: Land adjacent to The Retreat', Lydd Road</u> Chapter 8: Housing and Built Environment. <u>Policy _____ HE14: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers</u> (p.246)

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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. 	<p>The Folkestone & Hythe District does not include any Green Belt land.</p>
Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)		
<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>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 6: Romney Marsh Character Area. <u>Policy RM15: Land adjacent to The Retreat', Lydd Road</u> Chapter 8: Housing and Built Environment. <u>Policy HE14: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers (p.246)</u>
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)		
<p>Local planning authorities should work with the planning applicant and the affected traveller</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site, 	<p>Shepway Places and Policies Local Plan: Submission Draft (SDC, 2018).</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>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>	<p>the identification of a site or sites suitable for re-location of the community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chapter 6: Romney Marsh Character Area. <u>Policy RM15: Land adjacent to The Retreat', Lydd Road</u> • Chapter 8: Housing and Built Environment. <u>Policy HE14: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers (p.246)</u> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment (Arc⁴, 2018)</p> <p>Folkestone & Hythe Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Accommodation Assessment – Addendum (Arc⁴, 2019)</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Site Identification Study (F&HDC, 2019)</p>

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Integration of marine and terrestrial planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- take authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area in accordance with the MPS and relevant Marine Plans, unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise
- state their reasons where authorisation or enforcement decisions are not taken in accordance with the MPS and relevant Marine Plans
- have regard to the MPS and relevant Marine Plans when taking decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area which are not authorisation or enforcement decisions²

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

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

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

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

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

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Key requirements under the Duty to Co-Operate		
Consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents and guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration of consistency of aim between relevant local plan policies and marine policy documents (i.e. the MPS and any relevant adopted marine plans) • Proof of collaborative working with the MMO and that the MPS has been taken into account. 	<p>Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The South Inshore Marine Plan was adopted in July 2018. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations</p>
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 	<p>Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The South Inshore Marine Plan was adopted in July 2018. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations</p>
Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions	<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 	<p>Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The South Inshore</p>

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their roles, and relevant marine plans 	<p>Marine Plan was adopted in July 2018. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations</p>
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 2: General Principles for Decision-Making³		
Sections 2.1 -2.2: The UK vision for the marine environment		
<p>The UK vision for the marine environment ('clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas')</p> <p>Achieving the vision through marine planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference in DPD where appropriate to UK vision for the marine environment • Contribution to the vision through local plan policies and supporting text 	<p>Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <p>Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The South Inshore Marine Plan was adopted in July 2018. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations</p>
Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning		

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
Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal 	Sustainability Appraisal of Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review – Submission Draft (LUC, 2018)
Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Contribute to the objectives of relevant EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability appraisal • Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives 	Sustainability Appraisal of Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review – Submission Draft (LUC, 2018)
Marine Policy Statement- Chapter 3: Policy Objectives for Key Activities		
3.1 Marine Protected Areas		
<p>Incorporate identified areas and features of importance for nature conservation</p> <p>Activities or developments that may result in adverse impacts on biodiversity should be designed or located to avoid such impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of relevant areas and features of importance for nature conservation within relevant marine plan area(s) • Consideration of impacts of policy and/or terrestrial development on those areas and features of importance • Measures to mitigate, monitor and manage negative impacts on those areas and features of importance 	<p>Core Strategy Review Consultation Statement</p> <p>Folkestone and Hythe falls within the South Inshore Marine Plan Area. The South Inshore Marine Plan was adopted in July 2018. The MMO has been consulted during the preparation of the Core Strategy Review under the Duty to Co-operate and subsequently made representations. The Council will be proposing modifications to take account of those representations.</p>
3.4 Ports and shipping		

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<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 	NA
3.8 Fisheries		
<p>Consider potential economic, social and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture 	NA
3.9 Aquaculture		
<p>Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered 	NA
3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal		
<p>Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to and consideration of the co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other marine activities, including the potential for waste water infrastructure to mitigate marine impacts through design or location 	<p>Sustainability Appraisal of Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review – Submission Draft (LUC, 2018)</p>
3.11 Tourism and recreation		

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Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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 	<p>Folkestone & Hythe Core Strategy Review (F&HDC, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chapter 5 – Core Strategy Delivery: <u>Policy CSD4: Green Infrastructure of Natural Networks, Open Spaces and Recreation</u> (p.129); <u>Policy CSD5: Water and Coastal Environment Management</u> (p. 135).</i>

Appendix One

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

Adur	Broadland	City of Bristol	Doncaster
Allerdale	Broads Authority	City of Kingston upon Hull	Dover
Arun	Canterbury	City of Peterborough	East Cambridgeshire
Babergh	Carlisle	City of Plymouth	East Devon
Barking and Dagenham	Castle Point	City of Portsmouth	East Lindsey
Barrow-in-Furness	Chelmsford	City of Southampton	East Riding of Yorkshire
Basildon	Cheshire West and Chester	City of Westminster	Eastbourne
Bassetlaw	Chichester	Colchester	Eastleigh
Bexley	Chorley	Copeland	Exeter
Blackpool	Christchurch	Cornwall	Exmoor National Park
Boston	City of London	County Durham	Fareham
Bournemouth	City of Brighton and Hove	Dartford	Fenland

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Fylde
Gateshead
Gloucester
Gosport
Gravesham
Great Yarmouth
Greenwich
Halton
Hambleton
Hammersmith and Fulham
Hartlepool
Hastings
Havant
Havering
Horsham
Hounslow
Huntingdonshire
Ipswich
Isle of Wight
Isles of Scilly
Kensington and Chelsea
King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Lake District National Park
Lambeth
Lancaster
Lewes
Lewisham
Liverpool
Maidstone
Maldon
Medway
Middlesbrough
New Forest
New Forest National Park
Newark and Sherwood

Newcastle upon Tyne
Newham
North Devon
North East Lincolnshire
North Lincolnshire
North Norfolk
North Somerset
North Tyneside
North York Moors National
Park
Northumberland
Norwich
Poole
Preston
Purbeck
Redcar and Cleveland
Richmond upon Thames
Rochford
Rother
Scarborough
Sedgemoor
Sefton
Selby
Shepway
South Cambridgeshire
South Downs National Park
South Gloucestershire
South Hams
South Holland
South Lakeland
South Norfolk
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
Torridge
Tower Hamlets
Wandsworth
Warrington
Waveney
Wealden
West Devon
West Dorset
West Lancashire
West Lindsey
West Somerset
Weymouth and Portland
Winchester
Wirral
Worthing
Wyre
York

