

Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Waste Plan Soundness Self-Assessment

Updated March 2018

Introduction

This document sets out the Councils' soundness self-assessment for the Waste Plan (WP). It assesses the WP against the following key requirements of plan preparation:

- 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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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

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

The Plan should also provide the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. These alternatives should be realistic and subject to sustainability appraisal. The Plan 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 Plan 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 Plan should be flexible and able to be monitored.

The Plan 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 Plan 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

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Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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<p><i>Vision and Objectives</i></p> <p>Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve?</p> <p>Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives?</p> <p>Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD?</p> <p>Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered?</p> <p>Are the policies internally consistent?</p> <p>Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives?</p> <p>Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD and other documents which set out (where applicable) the vision, strategic objectives, key outcomes expected, spatial portrait and issues to be addressed. • Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them. • The strategic objectives of the DPD, and the commentary in the DPD of how they derive from the spatial portrait and vision, and how the objectives are consistent with one another. • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery. • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. 	<p>Based on an understanding of the waste management industry in Dorset a draft spatial vision and series of ten draft strategic objectives were set out in the Waste Plan Issues Paper (2013) (WPDCC01). Stakeholders views were sought on these.</p> <p>The objectives will help to implement and deliver the spatial vision and will be translated into a spatial strategy, site allocations and core policies.</p> <p>The vision and strategic objectives were reviewed and refined taking into consideration our understanding of the waste industry, national planning policy priorities, evidence of future growth, the spatial characteristics of the Plan area and the key issues that need to be addressed through the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Through a thorough understanding of waste the spatial portrait of the Plan area, waste arising's and existing capacity the Draft Waste Plan establishes a series of 8 identified needs (chapter 5) or key issues that the Plan will need to address.</p> <p>The vision and 6 refined objectives were re-published for stakeholder consultation in Chapter 6 the Draft Waste Plan (2015) (WPDCC02).</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		<p>The key needs, vision and objectives were translated into a spatial strategy which underpins the plan and the identified needs that are addressed through the Waste Plan. The spatial strategy promotes self-sufficiency through making provision for a range of sustainable waste management facilities in appropriate locations. The Spatial strategy is set out in the Draft Waste Plan (2015) and illustrated in the Key Diagram. The Spatial strategy was split into a series of 9 issues which reflect the key issues referred to earlier.</p> <p>The identified needs then formed the basis of the chapters that followed (Chapters 7 to 10).</p> <p>The policies in the Draft Waste Plan were derived to address the identified needs, vision and objectives.</p> <p>The implementation and monitoring section of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan (WPSD01) shows which Plan objectives are being achieved through the implementation of each Waste Plan Policy. Each policy is directly linked with one or more of the objectives. These are cross referenced in the Implementation and Monitoring tables that can be found in Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Draft</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		<p>Waste Plan.</p> <p>Chapter 14 also highlights the implementation partners for delivery of the strategy. Issues associated with implementation are also highlighted where relevant.</p> <p>All policies are internally consistent – see Appendix 2 matrix of internal consistency.</p> <p>The Vision and Objectives have drawn support throughout the various iterations of the Plan. The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (2017) further refines the vision, objectives and key issues/needs that have been addressed.</p> <p>Chapter 3 of the SA Report (WPSD03) also tests the compatibility of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan objectives against the SA Framework. This ensures that the Waste Plan objectives provide an appropriate basis for the plan and reflect the principles of sustainability.</p> <p>Further detail can be found in Topic Paper 1 Waste Arising’s and Projections (WPDCC24) to support the identified needs therefore supporting the Plans vision and objectives.</p> <p>Reasonable alternatives have been considered through previous stages of consultation of the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		<p>Waste Plan and importantly within Chapter 4 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (WPSD03). Alternatives include high level spatial options together with options covering more specific issues such as the level of waste growth. A number of site specific options for addressing the waste management needs are also considered and developed throughout the preparation of the Plan.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (WPDCC28) sets out the scope and content of the Waste Plan. The original version was published in 2014 however the milestones have been revised and published several times since this date in 2016, May 2017 and most recently in November 2017.</p>
<p><i>The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17)</i></p> <p>Plans and decisions need to take local circumstances into account, so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.</p> <p>Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:</p> <p>—any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evidence base which establishes the development needs of the plan area (see Justified below) and includes a flexible approach to delivery (see ‘Section 3 Effective’, below). • An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at. • Evidence of responding to opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas (for example, the marine area) 	<p>The Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01) is based on a robust and proportionate evidence base, which has been published and made available throughout the plans preparation. The Plan has been updated and refined as necessary to respond to changes in circumstances.</p> <p>The evidence base establishes the waste management needs of the area, and was used to inform the Plans spatial strategy and other policy options.</p> <p>Background Paper 1 Waste arising’s and projections (WPDCC24) provides fundamental data</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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<p>this Framework taken as a whole; or —specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</p>		<p>on which the Waste Plan is based. This paper also explains the methodology and scenarios considered to establish waste growth. Justification is given to the preferred level of waste growth. As a result of the capacity gap a series of identified needs are established that are addressed through site allocations and criteria passed policy guidance in the Waste Plan.</p> <p>Where possible site allocations will address the key need for new facilities. The methodology for site selection is set out in Background Paper 2 Waste Plan Site Selection (WPDCC25) and the full appraisal of realistic options is contained in the sustainability appraisal (WPSD03) and site assessments (WPDCC11 to 23). Locational criteria within the core policies of the Plan ensures adequate flexibility is built into the Plan to address unforeseen changes in need without the need for a Plan review.</p> <p>The vision and objectives demonstrate how the Plan is actively moving waste up the hierarchy, optimising self-sufficiency where this is the most appropriate option.</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</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 Pre-Submission Waste Plan (WPSD01) has been developed in accordance with the NPPF and NPPW. The vision, objectives, spatial strategy and policies follow the approach of the presumption in favour for sustainable development.</p> <p>Specifically, Policy 1 ‘Sustainable waste management’ reflects this seeking to encourage</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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<p>should be applied locally.</p>		<p>applications that achieve the aims of sustainable waste management. This includes the Waste Hierarchy, Self-sufficiency and the proximity principle.</p>
<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 use of land and specifically promotes mixed use development, and take account of cross-boundary and strategic issues. Note: Meeting these needs should be subject to the caveats specified in Paragraph 14 of the NPPF (see above).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background evidence papers demonstrating requirements based on population forecasts, employment projections and community needs. • Technical papers demonstrating how the aspirations and objectives of the DPD are related to the evidence, and how these are to be met, including from consultation and associated with the Duty to Co-operate. 	<p>As already explained, the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01) is based on a robust and proportionate evidence base, which has been published and made available throughout the plans preparation. The Plan has been updated and added to wherever necessary in response to changes in circumstances. The evidence base (specifically Background Paper 1 WPDCC24) establishes the need for new waste management facilities within the Plan area. It has been used to inform the Spatial Strategy and other detailed policy options.</p> <p>Waste arising projections have incorporated housing projections and economic growth forecasts in order to understand waste growth throughout the plan period.</p> <p>Social and environmental considerations are fully addressed in the Sustainably Appraisal and the site-specific site assessments.</p> <p>Economic considerations are addressed through forecasting the need for waste management capacity. Providing the means by which to deliver sufficient capacity increases the economic viability of waste management, including by providing local waste management options and alternatives to landfill.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		<p>The consideration of Plan viability and the viability/deliverability of specific site options is important and has been addressed within Chapter 8 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (WPSD03) and the site assessments (WPDCC11 to 23).</p> <p>The Duty to cooperate Report (WPSD05) outlines the varying stages of engagement throughout the Plans preparation with district/borough councils in Dorset, adjoining authorities and other statutory bodies. Meetings and written correspondence has addressed cross- boundary issues.</p>
NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development		
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)		
<p>Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21),</p>	<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 waste plan will help to ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities to meet the needs of householders and businesses within the Plan area. The provision of facilities should contribute to one of the key objectives of the Dorset Strategic Economic Plan ‘A sustainable, competitive and innovative economy, driven by key sectors’.</p> <p>The provision of a sustainable network of facilities will provide the waste infrastructure needed to support economic and population growth in the County. Background Paper 1 Waste arising’s and projections (WPDCC24) has used economic growth forecasts and housing growth projections when calculating future waste arising’s and the need for</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		<p>new facilities.</p> <p>The importance of the economy runs throughout the Waste Plan. Chapter 2 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01) explains the importance of the waste industry to the economy. The Waste Plan vision and Objective 1 aim to maximise the economic benefits of sustainable resource management, Policy 1 ‘Sustainable waste management’ will ensure that proposals secure economic development of the area. Policy 24 ‘Safeguarding waste facilities’ also ensures that any loss of waste facilities has wider economic benefits that outweigh its waste use.</p> <p>The economic impacts/benefits of waste management development have also been highlighted through the sustainability appraisal of policies and site options.</p> <p>The assessment of sites, to inform the identification of site allocations, has included the consideration of economic factors and deliverability as appropriate. Further information can be found in Background Paper 2 Waste Plan Site Selection (WPDCC25), the sustainability appraisal (WPSD03) and the site assessments (WPDCC11 to 23).</p> <p>The Dorset LEP has been consulted throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan. At key stages reports have been presented to board meetings and input sought on key issues (WPDCC 43 to 47). The LEP had specific concerns with regards to the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		development of one specific site. As a result, a meeting was arranged to ensure the Waste Plan was progressed with a full understanding of the LEP concerns. Further information gathered and supplied to LEP board Members to address the issues of concern in relation to economic development. As a result, the LEP were happy that their concerns had been adequately addressed.
<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>Deliverability and viability of site options and specifically sites for inclusion in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan has been fully considered. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (WPSD03) and the site assessments (WPDCC11 to 23). Sites having greater deliverability likelihood are sites that are being actively promoted by waste companies, landowners and/or those that are supported by the waste management authorities. These sites have received a more positive score in the assessment matrices.</p> <p>The site assessment proforma's set out detailed planning guidance covering key issues including; flood risk, development constraints and access. This enabled potential barriers to the development of the site to be highlighted and ensures consideration of how the issues could be overcome.</p> <p>Locational criteria policies (Policy 5 to 9 and 11) for the key waste facility types ensure that the Plan remains flexible to adapt and allow for new/alternative facilities where the need arises.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)		In addition, the Plan contains a series of development management policies that will ensure that the development of waste facilities does not have a detrimental impact on the environment.
Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: definition of networks and hierarchies; defining town centres; encouragement of residential development on appropriate sites; allocation of appropriate edge of centre sites where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres. 	N/A
Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (23)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated. 	N/A
3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)		
Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities. 	<p>The Waste Plan does not directly address the rural economy. However, the Pre-Submission Waste Plan does recognise the special characteristics of the Plan area. This highlights the rural character of much of Dorset. The vision, objectives and policies within the Plan give consideration to how the plan can maximise economic benefits of waste management, which would include the rural economy as relevant.</p> <p>Some site allocations and locational criteria based policies within the Plan would support waste</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		development in rural areas where appropriate.
4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)		
<p>Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29)</p> <p>Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. (29)</p> <p>Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (29) including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. (30)</p> <p>Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. (31)</p> <p>Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. (32)</p> <p>Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint working with adjoining authorities, transport providers and Government Agencies on infrastructure provision in order to support sustainable economic growth with particular regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31. • Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 35. • A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision. • Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. • If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) • Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport choice linked to the Local Transport Plan. 	<p>Neighbouring authorities, Highways England (HE) and the highway authority have been fully engaged with throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>The Waste Plan vision, Objectives 2 and 5 ensure that proposals are appropriately located to reduce waste mileage and promote sustainable transport modes. The vision and objectives are translated into the spatial strategy, site allocations and core policies.</p> <p>The spatial strategy seeks to make provision for waste management facilities in appropriate locations. For example, recycling facilities will be appropriately located to serve local needs and transfer stations will allow for bulking up of material locally to be sent for recycling/treatment elsewhere.</p> <p>Policy 12 ‘Transport and Access’ specifically encourages the use of sustainable transportation. The Plan recognises that opportunities for transporting waste by rail or water may be limited and can present significant challenges. Nevertheless, proposals are encouraged where opportunities arise.</p> <p>In addition, policy 22 ‘Waste from new</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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<p>sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34)</p> <p>Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35)</p> <p>Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37)</p> <p>For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38)</p> <p>The setting of car parking standards including provision for town centres. (39-40)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice. (41)</p>		<p>developments' encourages on-site management of waste from non-waste developments which will reduce the transportation of waste.</p> <p>Detail comments have been sought from both HE and the highways authority on site options. This information has been included in the Site Assessments (WPDCC11 to 23) and was fully considered when assessing the suitability of sites. Sites in good strategic locations and with good access received a more positive score in the assessment matrices. This enabled potential barriers to the development of the site to be highlighted and ensures consideration of how the issues could be overcome in undertaken at an early stage.</p>
<p>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)</p>		
<p>Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications' masts and high speed broadband. (43)</p> <p>Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development</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>N/A</p> <p>No issues have been identified through consultation with the utility providers.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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<p>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>		
<p>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality housing (paras 47-55)</p>		
<p>Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing(47)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; plus the buffer as appropriate • Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48) • A SHLAA 	<p>Planned housing has been incorporated into the municipal waste arising's projections. This will ensure that the need for additional waste management capacity allows for waste arising from new houses. Background Paper 1 Waste arising's and projections (WPDCC24) contains further details.</p> <p>In addition, discussions with Dorset Waste Partnership (Waste Management Authority) has highlighted the need for new or improved local recycling and transfer facilities. This is in part driven by growth in population and key housing development areas. Wherever possible, the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan includes site allocations to address the identified needs. Criteria based policies are included to ensure sufficient flexibility.</p> <p>The need for improved/expanded sewage treatment facilities is also, in part, due to new housing/population growth. The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01) includes site allocations to address the identified needs derived through discussions with the relevant water and</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		sewage company. Criteria based policies are included to ensure sufficient flexibility.
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 	N/A
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A housing trajectory • Monitoring of completions and permissions (47) • Updated and managed SHLAA. (47) 	N/A
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. 	N/A
Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups (50) and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand. (para 159)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on planning for a mix of housing (including self-build, and housing for older people • SHMA • Identification of the size, type, tenure and range of housing) required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. (50) • Evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs. (50) • Policy on affordable housing and consideration for the need for on-site provision or if off-site provision or financial contributions are sought, where these can these be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50) 	N/A
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).	<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 	N/A

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.	discretionary)(para 53) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55. 	
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>The Waste Plan places a high importance on quality design and the protection of the landscape in accordance with the NPPF.</p> <p>The Vision seeks to ensure that waste facilities are ‘...appropriately sized, located, designed and operated to minimise impacts on climate change, local amenity, the local road network, and the natural and built environment...’ Objective 2 follows seeking the provision of well-designed waste management facilities and Objective 4 seeks protection and enhancement of ‘...natural resources, environment, cultural and economic assets, tourism and the health and wellbeing of the local people’.</p> <p>Further detailed protection of the environment through quality development is provided within the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan through Policy 14 ‘Landscape and design quality’ which ensures waste facilities are compatible with their setting specifically requiring ‘sympathetic design and location’ and an ‘appropriate use of scale, form, mass, layout, detailing, materials and building orientation’.</p> <p>Policy 15 ‘Sustainable construction and operation of facilities’ requires waste development to</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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		<p>demonstrate that the site design, layout and operation has taken into account climate change.</p> <p>Policy 22 ‘Waste from new developments’ requires proposals for major developments (non-waste) to incorporate facilities into their design that allow the separation and storage of waste. This policy seeks to increase the quality of developments outside the scope of the waste plan.</p> <p>In addition, Policy 5 ‘Facilities to enable the recycling of waste’ specifically refers to recycling facilities and requires activities to be undertaken within an enclosed building this is partly to provide protection to the landscape.</p> <p>Finally, Policy 23 ‘Restoration, aftercare & afteruse’ refers to temporary waste developments such as inert filling. The policy ensures an acceptable level of restoration.</p>
8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77)		
<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 	<p>This is a Waste Plan and opportunities that promote facilities for community interaction are limited.</p> <p>However, the Vision and Objective 4 seek to ensure waste facilities minimise impacts on local amenity and protect and enhance the health and wellbeing of the local people. This should be achieved through Policy 13 ‘Amenity and quality of life’ which allows for waste facilities where adverse</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69)	impacts are avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level.
Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).	<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>The Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01) includes a section on planning contributions.</p> <p>Although this is a Waste Plan, there is a commitment to a co-ordinated approach with the district and borough authorities. Policy 22 ‘Waste from new developments’ should ensure that non waste development proposals include indoor storage for the separation of waste and recycling and that there is adequate capacity available at sewage treatment facilities and other waste facilities.</p> <p>The current use of land has been considered when assessing site options and those for inclusion in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report (WPSD03) and the site assessments (WPDCC11 to 23). Positive scoring (green/yellow) has tended to be awarded to sites on allocated employment land or those adjoining existing waste facilities. Negative scoring (red/amber) has been awarded to sites containing sensitive receptors, adjoining incompatible land uses or where there would be a loss of public rights of way.</p> <p>The site assessment proforma’s set out detailed planning guidance covering a number of key issues including; development constraint, rights of way and land use. This enabled potential barriers to the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		development of the site to be highlighted and ensures consideration of how the issues could be overcome.
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) 	Policy 23 'restoration, aftercare and afteruse' may provide opportunities for restoration to open spaces and or recreation areas where this is an appropriate use of land. The policy requires proposals to have regard to the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.
Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – 'Local Green Space' (76-78).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy enabling the protection of Local Green Spaces. (Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. The designation should only be used when it accords with the criteria in para 77). Policy for managing development within a local green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (78) 	N/A
9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)		
<p>Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. (81)</p> <p>Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the</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 	<p>Chapter 12 of the Waste Plan confirms that generally waste management facilities are considered as inappropriate development in the Green Belt.</p> <p>In accordance with the National Planning Policy for waste the plan says that there are particular locational needs for some types of waste uses that should be recognised and may lead to the need to locate such facilities in the Green belt if a suitable sites cannot be found outside the Green Belt.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. (83)</p> <p>When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. (84)</p> <p>Boundaries should be set using ‘physical features likely to be permanent’ amongst other things (85)</p>	<p>development (89-90)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify where very special circumstances might apply to renewable energy development. (91) 	<p>There are a number of possible exceptions such as limited infilling or partial or complete redevelopment of a brownfield site where it would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Policy 21 ‘South East Dorset Green Belt’ allows for waste management facilities within the Green Belt, where it does not constitute inappropriate development; or in other particular circumstances. This policy reflects that fact that a number of important existing waste suites are located in the Green Belt.</p> <p>The current land type has been considered when assessing sites for inclusion in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the site assessments. Positive scoring (green/yellow) has tended to be awarded to sites brownfield or allocated sites. Negative scoring (red/amber) has been awarded to sites within the Green Belt. This demonstrates that land outside the green belt is preferred.</p> <p>Background Paper 2 ‘Waste Plan Site Selection’ sets out a long list of sites that were considered in the early stages of plan preparation. Consideration at this stage was given to sites in the Green Belt. In many cases there were other factors that ruled the Green Belt sites out such as their location, access, size and availability. However, in some cases location in the Green Belt was a key part of the reasoning behind not taking sites forward. Often</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>this was because other sites outside of the Green Belt, including allocated employment sites, were available in the vicinity to address the identified needs. In these cases it would not be possible to demonstrate very special circumstances that outweigh harm to the Green Belt. See background paper for more information.</p>
<p>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)</p>		
<p>Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations. (94)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Support for energy efficiency improvements to existing building. • Local requirements for a building’s sustainability which are consistent with the Government’s zero carbon buildings policy . (95)) 	<p>The vision for the Waste Plan is for waste management facilities to minimise impacts on climate change. This will be achieved through Objective 1 through the management of waste at the highest feasible level of the waste hierarchy. Objective 2 to optimise self-sufficient by ensuring facilities in appropriate locations to reduce the total mileage travelled by waste. Objective 5 brings these two together to specifically assist in adaptation/mitigation and reduce reliance to climate change.</p> <p>This will be achieved through Policy 1, which requires proposals to confirm with the guiding principles of the plan – The Waste Hierarchy, Self Sufficiency and proximity. The application of the spatial strategy should allow for new facilities in appropriate locations thereby minimising vehicle movements.</p> <p>Policy 7 ‘Final disposal of non-hazardous waste’ ensures that landfilling of non-hazardous waste is considered only as a last resort whereby Policy 5 ‘Waste Treatment Facilities’ looks more favourably</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>on waste treatment allowing for new facilities subject to certain criteria. These policies will ensure the Waste Hierarchy is applied and waste is managed as sustainably as possible.</p> <p>In addition, Policy 15 ‘Sustainable construction and operation of facilities ensures that proposals demonstrate that the ‘...site design, layout and operation takes account of climate change mitigation and resilience...’</p> <p>Policy 16 ‘Flood Risk’ deals specifically with the issue of flooding ensuring proposals are not at significant risk of flooding. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has also been prepared to accompany the Waste Plan. This process has ensured that site allocations are not at risk of flooding.</p>
<p>Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. (97)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources, • Identification of suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17) • Identification of where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. (97) 	<p>Policy 5 ‘Waste Treatment Facilities’ allows for new facilities where they provide combined heat and power in the first instance, or as a minimum recover energy through electricity production and are designed to have the capability to deliver heat in the future.</p> <p>Policy 15 ‘Sustainable construction and operation of facilities’ requires waste management facilities to minimise energy demand and heat loss and make provision for the use of renewable a d/or low carbon energy.</p> <p>Opportunities for combined heat and power have been considered when assessing sites for inclusion</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the site assessments. Positive scoring (green/yellow) has tended to be awarded to sites situated next to employment land, major heat users and grid connections. Negative scoring (red/amber) has been awarded to sites in rural areas with no opportunities for heat utilisation/grid connection.</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>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (WPSD08) has considered the impacts of flooding for site options. The impacts of climate change have also been addressed taking a precautionary approach. This has been considered when assessing sites for inclusion in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01).</p> <p>During the process sites were discounted that may have had a high risk of flooding. A number of changes to site boundaries have also been made to remove FZ2 and 3 from allocated sites.</p> <p>Policy 16 'Flood Risk' deals specifically with the issue of flooding ensuring proposals are not at significant risk of flooding.</p>
<p>Take account of marine planning (105)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure early and close co-operation on relevant economic, social and environmental policies with the Marine Management Organisation • Review the aims and objectives of the Marine Policy Statement, including local potential for marine-related economic development • Integrate as appropriate marine policy objectives into 	<p>Engagement with the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has been documented in the Duty to Cooperate Statement (WPSD05)</p> <p>Given the location of the sites included in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan this issue is not of</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>emerging policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support of integrated coastal management (ICM) in coastal areas in line with the requirements of the MPS 	<p>specific relevance.</p> <p>The MMO responded to the Waste Plan issues consultation to confirm that they had no specific comments to make. They explained the remit of their work in relation to Marine Licensing for our information.</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>This issue has been considered in the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (WPSD08). However, given the location of sites included in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan no issues of concern have been raised.</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>The Waste Plan Vision seeks to minimise impacts on the natural and build environment. Objective 4 outlines that proposals should protect and enhance ‘...natural resources, environmental, cultural and economic assets..’</p> <p>Policy 18‘Biodiversity and geological interest’ provides protection for ecological designations from waste development.</p> <p>In addition, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (WPSD07) has been prepared which has ensured that the application of the Plan, its policies and site allocations would not give rise to likely significant effects on European Sites. A number of site options were highlighted through this process as having</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>‘uncertain’ effects. Mitigation in the form of changes to policy wording and ‘development considerations’ has been necessary. Additionally, requests for additional environmental information has been requested from site promoters to ensure that allocated sites are likely to be deliverable given the policy safeguards.</p> <p>Policy 14 ‘Landscape and design quality’ states that waste management facilities will be permitted where they are compatible with their setting and would enhance the character and quality of the landscape. The policy goes on to set out methods in which this can be achieved.</p> <p>The Policy also gives great weight to conserving the scenic beauty of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks and the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site, and their settings.</p> <p>Policy 16 ‘Natural Resources’ provides protection to best and most versatile land.</p> <p>These issues have been considered when assessing sites for inclusion in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the site assessments. Positive scoring (green/yellow) has tended to be awarded to brownfield sites and or those allocated for employment uses. Negative scoring (red/amber) has been awarded to sites within the AONB and where development would result in the permanent loss of best and most</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>In a limited number of cases, it has been necessary to identify sites in the Pre-Submission Waste Plan that lie within the AONB. There are specific location requirements for allocation within these areas where it has not been possible or appropriate to find a suitable, deliverable site outside the AONB for essential infrastructure.</p>
<p>Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability (109)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy which seeks development which is appropriate for its location having regard to the effects of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity. 	<p>The suit of development management policies within Chapter 12 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan are designed to ensure that the impact of waste management facilities is managed so that their construction and operation does not give rise to an unacceptable impacts on the amenity of residents and the local and wider environment. Policy 13 'Amenity and quality of life' addresses a series of specific criteria including emissions and dust.</p> <p>Chapter 12 of the Waste Plan also explains that issues of pollution control are generally dealt with outside the planning system through the pollution control regime. The Waste Plan aims to complement the pollution control regime rather than duplicate its requirements.</p>
<p>Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (117)</p> <p>Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests. • Policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species 	<p>Policy 18 'Biodiversity and geological interest' provides protection for ecological designations from waste development.</p> <p>In addition, a Habitats Regulations Assessment (WPSD07) has been prepared which has ensured</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>that the application of the Plan, its policies and site allocations would not give rise to likely significant effects on European Sites. The HRA and the site assessment maps/inset maps identify local ecological and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>A number of site options were highlighted through this process as having ‘uncertain’ effects. Mitigation in the form of changes to policy wording and development considerations has been necessary. Additionally, requests for additional environmental information has been requested from site promoters to ensure that allocated sites are likely to be deliverable given the policy safeguards.</p> <p>The site assessments that have been prepared for all the site options include mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests.</p> <p>Chapter 12 of the Waste Plan deals with restoration and aftercare for temporary waste management facilities. Policy 23 ‘Restoration, aftercare ad afteruse’ requires proposals to include acceptable restoration and aftercare measures. The policy specifically requires proposals to have regard to the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy.</p>
12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141)		
Include a positive strategy for the conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy for the historic environment based on a 	The Waste Plan Vision aims to minimise impacts on

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)</p>	<p>clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area, including assets most at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A map/register of historic assets • A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (126) 	<p>the natural and built environment. This would include the historic environment. This follows into Objective 4 which seeks to protect and enhance cultural assets.</p> <p>Policy 19 ‘Historic environment’ ensures proposals conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings, avoiding or mitigating impacts to an acceptable level.</p> <p>This issue has been considered when assessing sites for inclusion in the Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan. Further details can be found in the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the site assessments. Positive scoring (green/yellow) has tended to be awarded to sites with no nearby historic assets. Negative scoring (red/amber) has been awarded to sites with impacts on historic assets and their setting.</p> <p>A Heritage Assessment (WPDCC33) has been prepared to support the Waste Plan and allocation of sites. Where site options were situated in the vicinity of historic assets consideration of impacts has been considered.</p> <p>Site assessments (WPDCC 11 to 23) and the Heritage assessment (WPDCC33) includes maps showing relevant historic assets.</p>
<p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)</p>		
<p>It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure,</p>	<p>Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 143 and 145, including matters in relation to</p>	<p>Policies included within the Plan have been</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>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>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>prepared with reference to the relevant national and local policies; including the Minerals Strategy 2014.</p> <p>The preparation of the Waste Plan has considered mineral development issues. This is particularly true when considering the need for inert landfill capacity and materials for use in quarry restoration.</p> <p>The Draft Waste Plan (2016) (WPDCC03) contained a list of sites contained in the emerging Mineral Sites Plan that could provide opportunities for the management of inert waste.</p> <p>In addition, the preparation of the Waste Plan has considered options for the allocation of sites for future inert filling. Only one site was promoted for inclusion however this site has since been permitted therefore not included as an allocation in the Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Justified: <i>The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.</i></p> <p>To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. 		
<p><i>Participation</i></p> <p>Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?</p>	<p>The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with whom and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI</p>	<p>The County Council has prepared a Statement of Community Involvement, April 2013 (WPDCC39) which sets out how the authority will engage with people on the preparation of the Waste Plan (and other development plan documents) and in the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>consideration of planning applications. Bournemouth and Poole have their own Statements of Community Involvement (WPDCC40 &41) but reference should also be made to Dorset’s SCI for minerals and waste documents.</p> <p>Any consultation that has been undertaken during the preparation of the Waste Plan has been done in accordance with all three Statements of Community Involvement.</p> <p>A Consultation Statement (WPSD04) has been prepared which sets out what consultation has taken place, when and with whom throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan. For each main consultation stage a report of consultation responses has been prepared (WPDCC05 to 09). These documents set out all comments received to the text and policies, verbatim, and an officer response to each comment. Comments on site options have been summarised into a list of key issues. Again, an officer response to each issue has been prepared. These documents are available and set out how responses have influenced the Plan.</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>Yes, the Plan is supported by a comprehensive, robust and, proportionate evidence base. Evidence reports have been made publically available during the evolution of the Plan.</p> <p>The waste projections and capacity needs for the Plan are set out in Background Paper 1 Waste Arising’s and projections (WPDCC24). This report has been updated throughout the process</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A very brief statement of how the main findings of consultation support the policies, with reference to: reports to the council on the issues raised during participation, covering both the front-loading and formulation phases; and any other information on community views and preferences. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each policy (or group of policies dealing with the same issue), a very brief statement of the evidence documents relied upon and how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD). 	<p>including a substantial review which took place prior to publication of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan to ensure it reflected latest waste arising's figures, housing numbers, economic growth projections and known capacity.</p> <p>The SA/SEA was also carried out iteratively alongside the Plan. The Sustainability Report (WPSD03) was published on Publication of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan (WPSD01).</p> <p>As directed by the NPPW, forecasts relating to Municipal Solid Waste began with consideration of the Waste Management Strategies for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole. However, the data was considered dated and so full consideration of arising's and growth has taken place in consultation with the three Waste Management Authorities and the waste industry.</p> <p>For each main consultation stage a report of consultation responses has been prepared. These documents set out all comments received to the text and policies, verbatim, and an officer response to each comment. These documents have been made available and have been updated to set out how responses have influenced the Plan.</p>
<p><i>Alternatives</i></p> <p>Can it be shown that the LPA's chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives? Have the reasonable alternatives been considered and is there a clear audit trail showing how and why the</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 	<p>Chapter 4 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (WPSD03) summarises the development and refinement of options and alternatives.</p> <p>The alternatives include high level spatial options together with options covering more specific</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>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>quantum of development, strategic policies and development management policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>issues. A number of site specific options for addressing the waste management needs identified are also considered and developed throughout the preparation of the Waste Plan.</p> <p>The Waste Plan Issues Consultation document (WPDCC01) contained options related to levels of growth for the different waste streams. As a direct result of the responses from consultees further work was undertaken. This included a focused consultation with the waste management authorities and the waste industry. This resulted in the refinement of the growth scenarios presented, for consultation, in the Draft Waste Plan (2015) (WPDCC02).</p> <p>High level options to address the need for new waste management facilities were set out in the Waste Plan Issues Paper. These were then refined into site specific options within further iterations of the Waste Plan in 2015, 2016 and 2017.</p> <p>At each stage SA/SEA was undertaken on options. The matrices containing the sustainability appraisal of options can be found in an appendix to the SA Report (WPSD03).</p> <p>For each main consultation stage a report of consultation responses has been prepared. These documents set out all comments received to the text and policies, verbatim, and an officer response to each comment. These documents are available and set out how responses have influenced the</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>Plan and choice of options going forward.</p> <p>In addition, Background Paper 2 Waste Plan Site Selection (WPDCC25) contains a large number of site specific options considered at the early stages of plan preparation. This includes details of why sites have been discounted/progressed during the preparation of the Plan.</p>
<p>Effective: <i>the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.</i></p> <p>To be 'effective' a DPD needs to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be deliverable • Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning • Have no regulatory or national planning barriers to its delivery • Have delivery partners who are signed up to it • Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities • Demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled • Be flexible • Be able to be monitored 		
<p><i>Deliverable and Coherent</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it clear how the policies will meet the Plan's vision and objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? • Are the policies internally consistent? • Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? • Does the DPD explain how its key policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery, such as evidence that the plans and programmes of other bodies have been taken into account (e.g. Water Resources Management Plans and Marine Plans). • Information in the local development scheme, or 	<p>A series of six objectives are set out in Chapter 4 of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan (WPSD01). These objectives outline how the vision is to be achieved. The objectives will then be achieved through successful delivery of the spatial strategy and application of the Waste Plan policies.</p> <p>Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan establishes mechanisms for delivering the objectives of the Waste Plan and monitoring its</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
<p>objectives will be achieved?</p>	<p>provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix). 	<p>effectiveness.</p> <p>Table 12 of Chapter 14 provides a monitoring framework for the Waste Plan. For each policy the framework establishes the relevant objectives, indicators, targets, implementation partners and any issues that have been highlighted that could impact on implementation of the policy and potential need for review. Very few (if any) policies have specific timescales as they cover the whole Plan period. This is explained in the text accompanying the monitoring framework.</p> <p>It should be noted that all policies contribute to the successful delivery of at least one plan objective. There are no gaps in the policies that would lead to an objective failing to be achieved.</p> <p>A Matrix of Internal Consistency is attached as Appendix 2 of this report. This outlines how the policies are interlinked and internally consistent.</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 	<p>Meetings and other forms of correspondence with site promoters of allocated sites and Dorset Waste Partnerships have confirmed intention to deliver facilities during the Plan period.</p> <p>The site assessments (WPDCC11 to 23) for site options included a review of deliverability/viability. This highlights any issues of concern. There are no specific issues of concern in terms of deliverability/viability for any of the allocated sites. This information is also summarised in the Sustainability Appraisal matrices and Chapter 8 of</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule.</p>	<p>the Sustainability Report (WPSD03).</p> <p>Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan outlines the monitoring framework and includes trigger points for reviews or other actions as necessary.</p> <p>The responsibility for CIL lies with the District/borough Councils and not with the County Council. Waste developments may be liable to pay CIL, subject to the charging schedule of the relevant authority. There may also be specific prerequisites secured through S106 or 278 agreements needed in order to make a proposed development acceptable. Consideration of CIL or other planning contributions has contributed to the assessment of deliverability/viability of allocated sites. This assessment can be found in the SA Report. No issues have been identified that are likely to effect deliverability of allocated sites.</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>Yes, A number of aspects of the Plan go beyond traditional land use planning. These include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan is based on the principle of self-sufficiency where practical (see Objective 2). This recognises the need for cross boundary waste movements whilst supporting the provision of local waste facilities within the Plan area. Chapter 2 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan summarises the existing situation with regards to cross boundary movements. The Plan also provides a commitment to continue to work with other

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<p>waste planning authorities in the management of waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background Paper 3 (WPDCC26) provides further information on waste movements and identifies where strategic cross boundary movements take place. The paper also sets out how we have liaised with other authorities taking BDP's waste and any issues identified. The paper was prepared in 2015 for the Draft Waste Plan. A review of cross boundary movements was undertaken at the end of 2016 and any significant changes in movements were identified. Where appropriate, other authorities were contacted to ascertain how cross boundary movements could continue. This additional work will be incorporated into Background Paper 3 for publication with the Pre-Submission Draft. • Officers are active members of the South West Technical Advisory Body. This has enabled a full understanding of strategic planning matters and cross boundary issues. A joint report on residual waste management has been prepared by the SWTAB (WPDCC27). • Chapter 2 of the Plan summarises the broad distribution of future economic and housing development within Dorset. The Vision, objectives, spatial strategy and site allocations support the need for new/improved waste capacity in locations of growth.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been ongoing engagement with local planning authorities and other waste planning authorities which is set out in the Duty to Co-operate Statement (WPSD05) • Consultation has been undertaken with statutory and non-statutory bodies at all stages of the Plan, this is reflected in the evidence documents that support the plan, in particular the site assessments for site options and response documents. • Chapter 14 of the Waste Plan outlines the monitoring framework including trigger points for when a review might be necessary.
<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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information on trends on which the DPD is based • Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances • Sections within the DPD dealing with possible change areas and how they would be dealt with, including 	<p>Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan provides the framework for monitoring implementation of the Plan.</p> <p>Both site allocations and criteria based policies are included in the Pre-Submission Waste Plan. This will ensure flexibility in the deliverability of future waste management facilities should additional needs for waste facilities become evident. There is also a specific policy for use in determining applications on non-allocated sites.</p> <p>The management of non-hazardous residual waste is a particular issue for the Waste Plan. Flexibility has been built into the Plan allocating four sites, over and above the shortfall in capacity.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	<p>mechanisms for the rate of development to be increased or slowed and how that would impact on other aspects of the strategy and on infrastructure provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections of the DPD identifying the key indicators of success of the strategy, and the remedial actions which will be taken if adjustment is required. 	<p>The Waste Plan is technology neutral, no specific waste treatment technologies are prescribed within policy guidance. This will also allow flexibility throughout the Plan period to respond to a variety of circumstances, unexpected changes and the development in technologies.</p> <p>Background Paper 1 Waste arisings and projections (WPDCC24) explains the assumptions behind the projections for each of the waste streams. Elements of flexibility are built into the projects such as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allowing for housing growth as planned – if development doesn't reach planned levels overprovision is being made for waste capacity. Allowing for growth in CDE waste in line with growth in the construction sector
<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 	<p>As outlined in the Duty to Co-operate Statement (WPSD05) the Plan has been prepared with ongoing engagement with neighbouring planning authorities, local planning authorities and other key stakeholders. This demonstrates that the Plan has evolved within the context of appropriate and effective co-operation.</p> <p>Chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Waste Plan highlights the implementation partners required to implement the policies and achieve the Plans Vision and objectives. These bodies have been</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	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.	involved throughout Plan preparation, in order to ensure deliverability of the Plan.
<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>Yes, chapter 14 of the Pre-Submission Draft Waste provides the framework for monitoring implementation of the Plan. Monitoring information will be presented through the authorities Monitoring Report. The monitoring report contains trigger points where it could then be ascertained if an intervention is required. Such intervention could be a review of the evidence base, as specific policy or the entire Plan. This will be reported in the Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Chapter 6 of the SA Report (WPSD03) specifically highlights likely significant effects on the environment. The appraisal of the vision, objectives and policies generally concludes that impacts will be effectively mitigated through the detailed criteria within the core policies, through the suit of development management policies and the allocation of sites in appropriate locations. This should ensure no unacceptable impacts. Monitoring of the policies through the Monitoring Report will ensure that any applications permitted that are contrary to policy are identified. Appropriate measures can then be taken.</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>		

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification? • Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons. • Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy. • Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of community involvement. • Where appropriate, evidence of consistency with national marine policy as articulated in the UK Marine Policy Statement • Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been considered and dealt with. 	<p>No, the policies contained within the Pre-Submission Waste Plan (WPSD01) are considered justified, in that they add to or aid the implementation of national policies of relevance to local circumstances.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Planning policy for traveller sites

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

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

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

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

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

In addition local planning authorities should:

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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. 	N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan
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. 	
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>	<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. 	N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 11 	
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.		N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan
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. 	N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan
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</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. 	N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
the plan-making process.		
Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)		
Local planning authorities should consider, wherever possible, including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of the need for sites for mixed residential and business use (having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents), or separate sites in close proximity to one another. • N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites 	N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)		
Local planning authorities should work with the planning applicant and the affected traveller community to identify a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community if a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site, the identification of a site or sites suitable for re-location of the community. 	<p>N/A – Not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan</p> <p>No relocation of any known traveller site is necessary in respect of implementing sites in the Waste Plan.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Integration of marine and terrestrial planning

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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. 	Engagement with the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has been documented in the Duty to Cooperate Statement (WPSD05)
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>The MMO have been consulted on the Waste Plan, at all stages. The MMO responded to the Waste Plan issues consultation to confirm that they had no specific comments to make. They explained the remit of their work in relation to Marine Licensing for our information.</p> <p>No further engagement has been necessary with regards to the formulation of policy or policy monitoring.</p> <p>Given the location of the sites included in the Pre-Submission Draft Waste Plan this issue is not of specific relevance.</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate so as to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that the LPA has shared or provided relevant data to the MMO that can help inform Marine Plans or MPS review • Demonstration that local plan policy has been underpinned by data provided by the MMO or the MPS • Explicit cross-referencing in local plan to MPS, the MMO, their roles, and relevant marine plans 	N/A – not considered to be a matter for the Waste Plan
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>Policy 16 'Natural Resources' seeks protection for water resources including coastal waters. Policy 17 'Flood Risk' ensures that proposals '...would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences...'</p> <p>Risk of flooding from the sea</p>

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		has also been considered through the SFRA. No issues of concern were highlighted.
<p>Section 2.4: Considering benefits and adverse effects in marine planning</p>		
<p>Consider benefits and adverse effects of plan policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of benefits and adverse effects of policy on the marine area as appropriate within the DPD's sustainability appraisal 	<p>The Sustainable Appraisal (WPSD03) has considered the impacts of the policies and site options through SA Objective 4 which seeks 'To maintain, conserve and enhance the quality of ground, surface and sea waters and manage the consumption of water in a sustainable way.'</p>
<p>Section 2.5: Economic, social and environmental considerations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
<p>Contribute to the objectives of relevant EU Directives (Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Water Framework Directive)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference to relevant EU Directives in DPD and sustainability appraisal • Consideration of contribution of DPD policies to the objectives of relevant EU Directives 	<p>The SA Scoping Report (WPDCC42) considered relevant EU directives. However, no specific issues of relevance have been identified through the SA.</p> <p>Policy 16 'Natural Resources' seeks protection for water resources including coastal waters. Policy 17 'Flood Risk'</p>

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		ensures that proposals ‘...would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences...’
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 	N/A – no issues of relevance to the Waste Plan have been raised.
3.4 Ports and shipping		
<p>Take into account and seek to minimise any negative impacts on shipping activity, freedom of navigation and navigational safety</p> <p>Protect the efficiency and resilience of continuing port operations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that policy with potential impact on ports and shipping minimises negative impacts on sector • Where relevant, evidence that economic, employment and transport policies are protective of ports and shipping sector 	N/A – no issues of relevance to the Waste Plan have been raised.
3.8 Fisheries		
Consider potential economic, social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where relevant, evidence that other policies minimise negative 	N/A – no issues of relevance to

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
and environmental impacts of other developments on fishing activity	impacts on fishing activity and/or aquaculture	the Waste Plan have been raised.
3.9 Aquaculture		
Consider the benefits of encouraging the development of efficient, competitive and sustainable aquaculture industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, evidence that the benefits of aquaculture industry development have been considered 	N/A – no issues of relevance to the Waste Plan have been raised.
3.10 Surface water management and waste water treatment and disposal		
Maximise opportunities for co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other activities in the marine environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference to and consideration of the co-existence of waste water infrastructure with other marine activities, including the potential for waste water infrastructure to mitigate marine impacts through design or location 	Policy 16 ‘Natural Resources’ seeks protection for water resources including coastal waters. Policy 17 ‘Flood Risk’ ensures that proposals ‘...would not have an unacceptable impact on the integrity of sea, tidal, or fluvial flood defences...
3.11 Tourism and recreation		
Consider the potential for tourism and recreation in the marine environment and the benefits this will bring to the economy and local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where relevant, reference to marine tourism and recreation Evidence that the potential for marine tourism and recreation has been recognised in plan-making 	N/A – no issues of relevance to the Waste Plan have been raised.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Appendix One

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

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

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

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
Torrige
Tower Hamlets
Wandsworth
Warrington
Waveney
Wealden
West Devon

West Dorset
West Lancashire
West Lindsey
West Somerset
Weymouth and Portland
Winchester
Wirral
Worthing
Wyre
York

[Type text]

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Appendix 2 - Matrix of Internal Consistency

in the WP	address the guiding principles	within or adjacent to other waste facilities	of facilities to address the needs of the Plan area				
Policy 5 Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	✓ Compatible- Policy 5 aims to address the Plan needs and move waste up the hierarchy .	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure sustainable site for recycling of waste are brought forward	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area			
Policy 6 Recovery facilities	✓ Compatible- Policy 6 aims to address the Plan needs and move waste up the hierarchy .	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure waste recovery capacity is brought forward	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.		
Policy 7 Final Disposal of non-hazardous waste	✓ Compatible - Policy ensures that disposal of waste is as a last resort in line with the hierarchy .	✓ Compatible – however opportunities might be limited	N/A – There are no site allocations for disposal facilities as disposal is not actively encouraged in line with the waste hierarchy	✗ Incompatible – Policy 7 does not accord with the locational criteria set out in Policy 4. However, disposal is not generally encouraged in line with the guiding principles	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying	

Policy 11 Waste water and sewage treatment works	✓ Compatible – in general terms Policy 11 contributes to the guiding principles of the plan.	✓ Compatible – however opportunities might be more limited than for other waste streams	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure allocated extensions to STW's are brought forward	✓ Compatible – applications for STW's will be required to accord with the locational requirements of Policy 4 unless the WPA is satisfied that no suitable sites meeting the criteria are available	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.	✓ Compatible – Policies work together to ensure a network of sustainable facilities to address the needs of the Plan area whilst applying the guiding principles of the Plan.		
Policy 12 Transport and Access	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Allocated sites have already been assessed in general terms for their impact on the highway network.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.		
Policy 13 Quality of Life	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Allocated sites have already been assessed in general terms for their impact on the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	

			quality of life of sensitive receptors	relevant criteria.	relevant criteria.	relevant criteria.	relevant criteria.	relevant criteria.	relevant criteria.	relevant criteria.	Implementation of this policy should result in improvements through restoration of Winfrith Nuclear Licenced site.	relevant criteria.					
Policy 14 Landscape and design quality	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria. Allocated sites have already been assessed in general terms for their impact on the landscape. Where issues have been raised mitigation has been incorporated into the plan in the form of 'development considerations.'	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria. Implementation of this policy should result in improvements through restoration of Winfrith Nuclear Licenced site.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.				
Policy 15 Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts	N/A – Policies work together to reduce	N/A – Policies work together to reduce	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.		

			Where issues have been raised mitigation has been incorporated into the plan often in the form of changes to site boundaries to exclude FZ2 and 3.																
Policy 18 Biodiversity and geological interest	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	<p>✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.</p> <p>Allocated sites have already been assessed in general terms for their impact on biodiversity. Where issues have been raised mitigation has been incorporated into the plan in the form of 'development considerations'</p>	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.		

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Policy 21 South East Dorset Green Belt	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria. One site is allocated within the Green Belt however the WPA is satisfied that there are very special circumstances	✓ Compatible Where issues are identified this policy would be applied and could result in development being prevented where it constitutes inappropriate development or cannot demonstrate compliance with other relevant policies.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	✓ Compatible Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities. Development would only be prevented where the application has not addressed the relevant criteria.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.			
Policy 22 Waste from new developments	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	– indirectly the allocation of sites will contribute to the provision of adequate facilities for the management of waste arisings.	– indirectly the ability to bring forward further sites will contribute to the provision of adequate facilities for the management of waste arisings.	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	– generally compatible in terms of the ability to make provision of the management of waste from new developments.	– generally compatible in terms of the ability to make provision of the management of waste from new developments.	– generally compatible in terms of the ability to make provision of the management of waste from new developments.	– generally compatible in terms of the ability to make provision of the management of waste from new developments.	– generally compatible in terms of the ability to make provision of the management of waste from new developments.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.		
Policy 23 Restoration, aftercare & after use	N/A	N/A	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible – although opportunities for restoration	✓ Compatible – although opportunities for restoration	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible – although opportunities for restoration	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities.		

					n unlikely as recycling facilities likely to be permanent	n unlikely as facilities likely to be permanent			restoration limited		n unlikely as facilities likely to be permanent	impacts of waste facilities	ce impacts of waste facilities		facilities	s of waste facilities	ce impacts of waste facilities			ce impacts of waste facilities				
Policy 24 Safeguarding waste facilities	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities. Inert waste facilities are not safeguarded	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to ensure a sustainable network of waste facilities.	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	✓ Compatible	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities	N/A – Policies work together to reduce impacts of waste facilities		
Pre-submission Draft Waste Plan Policy	Policy 1 Sustainable Waste Management	Policy 2 Integrated Waste Management Facilities	Policy 3 Sites allocated for waste management development	Policy 4 Applications for waste facilities not allocated in the Waste Plan	Policy 5 Facilities to enable the recycling of waste	Policy 6 Recovery facilities	Policy 7 Final Disposal of non-hazardous waste	Policy 8 Inert waste recovery and disposal	Policy 9 Special types of waste	Policy 10 Decommissioning and restoration of Winfrith Nuclear Licenced Sites	Policy 11 Waste water and sewage treatment works	Policy 12 Transport and Access	Policy 13 Amenity and quality of Life	Policy 14 Landscape and design quality	Policy 15 Sustainable construction and operation of facilities	Policy 16 Natural Resources	Policy 17 Flood Risk	Policy 18 Biodiversity and geological interest	Policy 19 Historic environment	Policy 20 Airfield Safeguarding Areas	Policy 21 South East Dorset Green Belt	Policy 22 Waste from new developments	Policy 23 Restoration, aftercare & after use	Policy 24 Safeguarding waste facilities