



# Rutland County Council

---

## Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report

1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019

---

December 2019

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR), previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report is prepared by Rutland County Council and monitors the development plan over the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018– 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.
- This AMR reports upon the monitoring indicators identified in the Local Plan, comprising the Core Strategy DPD (July 2011); the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD (October 2010) and the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (October 2014).
- There were 211 net additional dwellings completed in the time period from the 1st April 2018 to 31 March 2019.
- There is a 5.37 year housing supply of deliverable land for housing for the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024, when compared to the housing requirement set out in the Core Strategy. This is based on the Sedgefield Approach and includes the 5% buffer required by the National Planning Policy Framework.
- Rutland County Council has embarked on the Local Plan Review, the consultation draft Local Plan and associated evidence was in preparation during the monitoring period.

<b>CONTENTS</b>	
	<b>Page Number</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
The Authority Monitoring Report 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018 - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2019 Requirements of the Authority Monitoring Report	
<b>2.0 MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW</b>	<b>4</b>
Corporate Involvement Stakeholder Involvement Review	
<b>3.0 THE LOCAL PLAN AND LINKAGES TO THE RUTLAND CORPORATE STRATEGY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4.0 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION</b>	<b>7</b>
Rutland: The Context	
<b>5.0 PROGRESS ON THE LOCAL PLAN</b>	<b>11</b>
Progress of preparation of Local Plan Documents Adopted Development Plan Documents at time of publication of the Authority Monitoring Report Neighbourhood Plans Made and in Preparation at Time of Publication of Authority Monitoring Report Community Infrastructure Levy Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents at time of publication of the Authority Monitoring Report Brownfield Register Other work undertaken by the Planning Policy Section	
<b>6.0 HOUSING TRAJECTORY AND FIVE YEAR LAND SUPPLY</b>	<b>17</b>
Housing Requirement Housing Trajectory Housing Completions 2006 - 2019 Projected Additional Dwellings Five Year Housing Land Supply	
<b>7.0 MONITORING INDICATORS</b>	<b>22</b>
Core Strategy and Site Allocations and Policies DPD Monitoring Indicators Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Monitoring Indicators	
<b>APPENDIX 1: CORPORATE PLAN (2016-2020) VISION, AIMS, OBJECTIVES, TARGETS.</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: FIVE YEAR SUPPLY PROJECTED COMPLETIONS</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: CORE STRATEGY MONITORING INDICATORS</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4: SITE ALLOCATIONS and POLICIES MONITORING INDICATORS</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>APPENDIX 5: MINERALS CORE STRATEGY AND DC POLICIES MONITORING INDICATORS</b>	<b>52</b>

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **The Authority Monitoring Report 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019**

- 1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Rutland County Council covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 whilst also providing an up to 'publication date' statement on progress of the preparation of The Local Plan Review. The AMR is intended to monitor the progress of the preparation of the Local Plan and the effectiveness of policies.
- 1.2 Since the first monitoring report, covering the period 2004-05, the Council has progressively addressed areas where monitoring information was not previously available; where information is still unavailable the AMR indicates how and when this will be addressed.

### **Requirements of the Authority Monitoring Report**

- 1.3 Rutland County Council is required, by the Localism Act 2011 to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The general requirements of what must be covered in the AMR are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (Regulation 34). These include:
  - Assessing the progress made in the preparation of documents that will form the Local Plan against the milestones set out in the latest Local Development Scheme;
  - Assessing the extent to which policies are being implemented against indicators;
  - Progress with Neighbourhood Plans being prepared;
  - Activity related to the duty to cooperate; and
  - Information relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 1.4 Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to:
  - Identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements;
  - Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible for years 11-15; and
  - Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period.

## **2.0 MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND REVIEW**

- 2.1 The Planning Policy Section collects and holds most of the data contained within the AMR. Ecology and Minerals monitoring data is held by Leicestershire County Council and Northamptonshire County Council respectively as part of a service level agreement. Additional monitoring is also provided by the Environment Agency in regard to flooding issues.

### **Corporate Involvement**

- 2.2 The Council holds a lot of information within its various service departments. For the purposes of the Local Plan and the Corporate Plan, which supersedes the Sustainable Communities Strategy, links within the authority have been developed to gather and access monitoring data.

### **Stakeholder Involvement**

- 2.3 The monitoring data is not all available from within the Council and the need to identify and work in partnership with stakeholders is recognised. Stakeholders such as the Environment Agency, Leicestershire County Council, Northamptonshire County Council and other adjoining authorities are seen as key partners.

### **Review**

- 2.4 The monitoring framework will be kept under review and will be amended to reflect any changes in emphasis and priorities in terms of information to be collected to monitor additional indicators. This will enable a consistent and reliable approach to the collection and analysis of monitoring information on core output, local and contextual indicators.
- 2.5 The monitoring framework will continue to develop as work progresses on the preparation of Local Development Documents (LDDs).

### **3.0 THE LOCAL PLAN AND LINKAGES TO THE RUTLAND CORPORATE RUTLAND PLAN**

- 3.1 The Government advised on the importance of promoting strong links between the Local Plan and the Sustainable Communities Strategy. As such, the current adopted Development Plan has links to the Council's Sustainable Communities Strategy and the Council's 20 Year Vision which covers the period up to 2026.
- 3.2 The Sustainable Communities Strategy has now been replaced by the Rutland Corporate Plan which is outlined below. However, it is important to note that the legislative requirement for the Local Plan to have regard to the Sustainable Communities Strategy was repealed by the Deregulation Act 2015.
- 3.3 The Rutland County Council Corporate Plan has been developed by the partners of Rutland Together, the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and covers the period 2016-2020. The partnership is between the Council, the health services, the police, parish councils, the business and voluntary sectors.
- 3.4 The overall vision of the Corporate Plan 2016-2020 is:

*'Rutland is a great place to live, learn, play and visit. We want to make it even better and we will do this by:*

#### *People and Places*

- *Delivering sustainable growth in our County supported by appropriate – housing employment, learning opportunities and supporting infrastructure (including other Public Services)*
- *Safeguarding the most vulnerable and support the health and well-being needs of our community*
- *Plan and support future population and economic growth in Rutland to allow our businesses, individuals, families and communities in reaching their full potential.*

#### *Resources*

- *Ensuring we have a balanced Medium Term Financial Plan based on delivering the best possible value for the Rutland pound.'*

- 3.5 The Corporate Plan sets out the future of Rutland asking what the Rutland of the future will look like:
- *Our population will grow with an increasing proportion of over 65s*
  - *The Market towns of Oakham and Uppingham will expand and remain vibrant*
  - *There will be sustainable growth in our villages*
  - *Our environment, culture and heritage will be protected in the context of sustainable growth*
  - *Services and infrastructure will grow to support a growing and ageing population*
  - *There will be economic growth creating new jobs and businesses*

- *The way we deliver public services will be more targeted and will support those who need us the most*
- *We will safeguard the vulnerable*
- *We will be more proactive, intervene earlier with a focus on prevention where appropriate*
- *Rutland will remain as one of the most popular places to live in the country with low crime rates, high life expectancy, high levels of academic achievement and attainment with an active enriched community.*

- 3.6 The Corporate Plan is supported by the adopted and emerging Local Plan and refers to the Council Team working together to deliver sustainable growth in accordance with the Local Plan.
- 3.7 The Corporate Plan's strategic aims, objectives and future targets can be found in Appendix 1.

## 4.0 CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

### Introduction

- 4.1 Contextual indicators are used to describe the wider social, environmental and economic background of an area against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of output indicators.
- 4.2 This section sets out a summary of the key contextual characteristics and issues affecting Rutland. Detailed information is held as part of the Evidence Base within the Planning Policy Section.

### Rutland: The Context

- 4.3 Rutland is a small rural unitary authority in the East Midlands with an area of approximately 380km<sup>2</sup>. It is bordered by Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire.
- 4.4 An introduction to the contextual characteristics, issues and challenges for Rutland are set out below:

#### Settlement and Population

There are two market towns, Oakham and Uppingham, and 52 villages. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-2017 population estimate for Rutland is 39,474, projected to rise to 40,880 by 2036 and 41,280 by 2039. Rutland remains by far the smallest region in the East Midlands, making up 0.8% of the overall population of the East Midlands. The density of population is low with less than 1 resident per hectare.

#### Social Characteristics

Rutland is a relatively affluent area with very low levels of deprivation, the lowest in the East Midlands and 301 out of 326 nationally, where 1 is the most deprived. However, small pockets of deprivation exist across the county which tend to be masked by the wider prosperity. There are low levels of unemployment, low levels of crime and lowest levels of premature death (under the age of 75) in the East Midlands. The County also has a higher than average rating for happiness (ONS Annual Population Survey).

#### Economic Characteristics

The service sector provides the most jobs in Rutland (about 60%) with the remainder in manufacturing (about 12%), retail (15%) and construction (about 4%). This broadly reflects the East Midlands regional average but a higher proportion than average are employed in education (15%) and in tourism related businesses (about 11%). Agriculture, the traditional employer is the minority employer and still declining. The County also has a lower than national and regional number of full time employees in the transportation and storage sector (3%) (NOMIS). The Oakham and Uppingham independent schools have a significant economic impact, on the County, accounting for almost a third of all employment in the Education sector.

Major employers with importance to the local economy include Ministry of Defence (MOD) establishments at Cottesmore, HM Prison at Stocken Hall, independent schools at Oakham and Uppingham, Hanson Cement at Ketton and Rutland County Council in Oakham. Small businesses also have an important role. HM Prison Ashwell closed in the early part of 2011, losing a major employer in the County; however, the site has been transformed into Oakham Enterprise Park, offering new businesses with office and light industrial accommodation. As



the Park continues to be redeveloped, further office accommodation will be made available, increasing the number of staff and business owners coming to Oakham.

In 2017 the MOD announced following a review of the Defence Estate, that St Georges Barracks, which is close to Edith Weston and North Luffenham, would close: this is now expected to take place by 2022. The Council have been working in partnership with the MOD to examine the scope for the potential development of the site and a high level masterplan has been prepared to provide an overview of the constraints and opportunities presented by this site.

Economic activity rates for both men and women are above the East Midlands and national averages with very low levels of unemployment (0.7% of the resident population were recorded as being on the Claimant Count in March 2018). There is a high incidence of self-employment for men and women with 16.2% compared to East Midlands average of 9.1% (April 2017 – March 2018, NOMIS). A high proportion of the resident work force is managerial or professional (52%). Earnings of residents on average are higher than those for the region.

The average house price in Rutland in March 2019 was £322,000 compared with the East Midlands regional average of £214,000. It is one of the least affordable areas in the region with the median house price to median earnings ratio of 9.87 in 2018. Rutland has a high proportion of detached and very large houses and properties owned outright compared with the rest of the region and a low proportion of local authority rented and mortgaged properties.

### **Environmental Characteristics**

Rutland County has a wealth of designated and non-designated heritage assets. Rutland's towns and villages have a large number of buildings listed of historic and architectural interest (approximately 1,400) and a large number (34) of designated conservation areas providing a built environment with a historic and distinctive character. The county has 32 scheduled ancient monuments and 2 registered parks and gardens.

The environmental quality of Rutland's landscape is high and the character of the landscape is varied with five different landscape character types. These range from high plateau landscapes across large areas of the northeast and southwest to lowland valleys in the centre and northwest and on the county's southern border along Welland Valley.

England is divided into 159 distinct natural areas called National Character Areas (NCA's). Their boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. The NCA's which fall within Rutland are as follows: Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds (74); Kesteven Uplands (75); Northamptonshire Wolds (89); and High Leicestershire (93).

Rutland has 19 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) including Rutland Water which is an internationally designated wetland site with importance for wintering and passage wildfowl. As well as the SSSI designation, Rutland Water is also designated a Special Protection Area (SPA); and a Ramsar site. There are 222 local wildlife sites and important areas of calcareous grassland and ancient and broadleaved woodland in the county.

Mineral resources are concentrated almost exclusively in the eastern half of the County and these consist mainly of limestone and clay. The best exposure of limestone is the area near to Ketton. Some isolated pockets of sand and gravel deposits exist around the edge of the County but there is no evidence that these have ever been worked.

Rutland is relatively small in terms of mineral production. There are four quarries with planning permission for the extraction of crushed rock (three currently active) and two further quarries where limestone is extracted for non-aggregate purposes. There are two sites where clay extraction is permitted, although only one is currently active. The largest minerals operation in the County is the Castle Cement works at Ketton, which relies mainly on locally quarried limestone and clays to produce around 1.4 million tonnes of cement each year.

Historically, ironstone has also been worked but resources within the County are not considered to have any future economic significance as a source of iron due to its low iron content and impurities.

There are two existing civic amenity sites in Cottesmore and North Luffenham. There are currently no operational non-inert landfill sites within Rutland. Municipal waste accounts for just over 20,000 tonnes of which the majority is recycled (around 58%) with the remaining waste exported to adjoining Counties for treatment at an Energy from Waste facility (around 42%) with a small amount disposed of to landfill (less than 1%).

**Transport and Regional Links**

The A1 passes through the eastern part of Rutland providing excellent north-south road links. There are also connections in east-west directions, the A47, which traverses the southern part of Rutland, and the A606 from Stamford to Nottingham. Oakham has direct rail links to the east coast main line and Stansted Airport and with Birmingham to the west. A direct twice daily rail service links London to Rutland via Corby. There is a high level of car dependency with only 12% non-car ownership (Census 2011), also 60% of Rutland residents commute to work outside of the county.

4.5 The figure below explores the challenges and opportunities faced by the County:

**Figure 1: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Facing Rutland**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High quality environment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low unemployment</li> <li>• Little deprivation</li> <li>• Low crime rate</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Well educated population</li> <li>• Population in good health</li> <li>• Good national rail and road links</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High house prices (and widening mortgage gap)</li> <li>• Groups with no access to affordable housing</li> <li>• High dependency on private car</li> <li>• Poor public transport</li> <li>• Some groups with poor access to services</li> <li>• Hidden deprivation in particular rural pockets</li> </ul>
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rutland adjoins expansion areas</li> <li>• Large area of available employment land               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oakham West End Regeneration</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mixed-use sustainable urban extension to north-west of Oakham               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Broadband expansion</li> <li>• Sustainable transport funding bid                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oakham Enterprise Park</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Enhancement of the historic environment               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• King Centre, Oakham</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Oakham Town Centre Highways Scheme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing urbanisation</li> <li>• Increasing pressure on social and community services</li> <li>• Adjoins expansion areas</li> <li>• High level of self-employment and dependency on MOD employment</li> <li>• Loss of village services</li> <li>• Impact upon heritage assets, including those at risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>

## **Conclusion**

- 4.6 Rutland is considered an attractive county with a wealth of environmental and heritage assets. Rutland has relatively high employment rates. However, there are significantly lower proportions of individuals working in Rutland in highly skilled occupations, suggesting significant out-commuting of skilled workers. Conversely, a relative over representation of intermediate occupations, such as sales, also suggests that significant numbers of individuals with skills at this level could be in commuters from neighbouring areas.
- 4.7 Despite the apparent affluence and good quality of life experienced by residents there are pockets of deprivation and groups of people to whom accessibility to services and to affordable housing is a problem. In particular, this applies to young people and the elderly.

## 5.0 PROGRESS ON THE LOCAL PLAN

### Progress of Preparation of Local Development Documents

- 5.1 The AMR covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 and the information below reflects that monitoring period. However it is important to recognise that up to date progress on the preparation of the Local Plan Review can be found on the website<sup>1</sup>.
- 5.2 The AMR is required to review actual plan progress compared with the milestones set out in the LDS, which specifies the LDD to be produced, and the milestones against which progress will be measured.
- 5.3 Progress on the preparation of the Local Plan Review is reviewed against the programme set out in the most recent Local Development Scheme (LDS), which was adopted by the Council in April 2018 (Table 1). A new LDS has since been agreed by the Council and published on our website.

**Table 1: Progress on Preparing the Rutland Local Plan 2018 - 2036**

RUTLAND LOCAL PLAN REVIEW			
STAGE	MILESTONE	TARGET DATE IN LDS (April 2018)	ACTUAL PROGRESS (as at March 2019)
Regulation 18	Consultation on Issues and Options	Sept 2015 - February 2016	November 2015 – January 2016
	Public participation on preferred options consultation document (if appropriate)	August – September 2017	August – September 2017
	Public consultation on focused changes and additional sites	July – August 2018	July – August 2018
Regulation 19	Public consultation on proposed submission document	November/December 2018	Regulation 19 consultation delayed
Regulation 22	Submission to Secretary of State	January 2019	
Regulation 24	Independent Examination	March 2019	
	Receipt of Inspector's Report	To be confirmed	
Regulation 26	Adoption and publication of document	To be confirmed	

- 5.4 In the 2017 AMR it was anticipated that the formal publication stage (under Regulation 19) would be met at the beginning of 2018 followed by submission of the Local Plan for examination in the spring/summer of 2018. However, to fully consider the implications for the Local Plan of the potential development of St. George's Barracks, an additional round of non-statutory public consultation (under Regulation 18) was undertaken between July and August 2018. This consultation sought comments on a number of focused changes to the Local Plan related to the St. George's Barracks site including an amended

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-development-scheme/>

vision and objections, changes to the spatial distribution of housing, updated housing and employment requirements and a specific policy for the site. In addition comments were invited on additional development sites that had been forward since the publication of the Draft Local Plan in 2017.

- 5.5 Undertaking this additional, but required, stage of consultation resulted in the key milestones for the remaining stages of the Local Plan's preparation being revised. An updated timetable for the production of the Local Plan was set out in a revised LDS approved in April 2018.
- 5.6 The additional Regulation 18 consultation stage attracted a significant number of responses. Due to the need to fully consider the matters raised in these responses, publication of the Local Plan under Regulation 19 in November 2018 was not met and had been delayed to 2019/20.
- 5.7 In addition, the council received a submission for an alternative garden village site proposal resulting in the need to assess the suitability of both sites and so a site comparison assessment has been undertaken. This assessed the evidence that was submitted and the broad merits of the two proposed new settlements. It assessed a wide range of evidence prepared on the behalf of the two site promoters. The advice of technical experts has also been sought in relation to the more technical areas including infrastructure, transport, minerals and landscape assessment. This extra work has impacted the timetable of the Local Plan.

### **Adopted Development Plan Documents at Time of Publication of Authority Monitoring Report**

#### **Core Strategy DPD**

- 5.8 The Core Strategy DPD was adopted in July 2011. This document sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy and policies for development in Rutland up to 2026. It applies to the whole of the administrative area of Rutland County Council.

#### **Site Allocations and Policies DPD**

- 5.9 The Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (SAP DPD) was adopted by Rutland County Council on 13 October 2014.
- 5.10 The DPD allocates sites for development and sets out policies for determining planning applications. It also applies to the whole of the administrative area of Rutland County Council.

#### **Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD**

- 5.11 The Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD was adopted in October 2010. It sets out the vision, objectives, spatial strategy, policies and development control policies to guide minerals development in Rutland up to 2026 and forms part of the Local Plan for Rutland.
- 5.12 The Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies replaced the policies within the Leicestershire Minerals Local Plan Review.

#### **Leicestershire Minerals Core Strategy**

5.13 This document was adopted May 1995 and held 36 policies. These policies have now largely been replaced by the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control DPD. The following policies remain in force:

- 11. Restoration and aftercare
- 17. Sand and gravel (unallocated sites)
- 21. Brickclay
- 22. Fireclay
- 24. Gypsum
- 25. Oil and gas
- 28. Mineral exploration
- 30. Surface disposal of mineral waste.

#### **Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Waste Local Plan 1995-2006**

5.14 The Waste Local Plan was adopted September 2002 and held 20 policies. These policies have now largely been replaced by the Core Strategy and the SAP DPD. The following policies remain in force:

- WLP12 – Planning Obligations Policy
- WLP13 – Restoration and aftercare conditions

#### **Neighbourhood Plans Made and in Preparation at Time of Publication of Authority Monitoring Report**

5.15 Neighbourhood Plans are community-led frameworks for guiding future development. The plans may contain a vision, aims, proposals and planning policies for improving and conserving the area; as well as allocations of key sites for specific kinds of development. Neighbourhood Plans have been 'made' and form part of the statutory development plan for-

- Edith Weston (June 2014),
- Uppingham (January 2016),
- Cottesmore (November 2016),
- Langham (April 2017)
- Greetham (October 2017).
- Barrowden & Wakerley (November 2019)

The Oakham & Barleythorpe Neighbourhood plan has completed its pre submission consultation (Regulation 14).

5.16 In addition, Neighbourhood Plans are progressing for Market Overton, North Luffenham Wing and Ketton & Tinwell.

5.17 More information in the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans is available on the Neighbourhood Planning pages of the Council's website.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Duty to Cooperate**

5.18 Section 110 of the Localism Act 2010, introduced a statutory duty for LPAs to co-operate with neighbouring local authorities and other prescribed bodies in the preparation of development plans. In essence, the council has a duty to

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/neighbourhood-plans/>

engage constructively with other councils and public bodies on a continuous basis on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, in order to maximise the effectiveness of the Local Plan.

- 5.19 Over the monitoring period, there was ongoing engagement with neighbouring authorities through formal consultation on the Draft Local Plan and the preparation of the high level masterplan for St. George's Barracks as well as a strategic allocation to the North of Stamford and in the district of South Kesteven.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy**

- 5.20 The CIL is a locally set charge on development. It is intended to give more certainty to developers over how much their development will need to contribute to meeting the costs of infrastructure.
- 5.21 It is intended to supplement other funding streams to ensure that new development infrastructure can be provided to support local growth and to give councils and communities more choice and flexibility in how they fund infrastructure.
- 5.22 The Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule was adopted by the Council in January 2016, and CIL was implemented on 1 March 2016.

### **Self-Build and Custom House-building Register**

- 5.23 The government introduced legislation and regulations in 2015 and 2016 that require local authorities to maintain a register of individuals and associations seeking to acquire serviced plots of land for their own self build and custom house building. From March 2018, the register was split into Part 1 and Part 2: for entry onto Part 1 of the register individual applicants and every member of an association must meet all the eligibility criteria including a local connection test.<sup>3</sup>
- 5.24 Local authorities are required to grant permission for sufficient plots of land to meet the demand as demonstrated by the register (Part 1) arising in each base period. The authority has three years from the end of each base period within which to grant permission for the equivalent number of plots suitable for self-build and custom housebuilding as there are entries for that base period.
- 5.25 The first base period started in March 2016 when the Council established the register and concluded on the 30<sup>th</sup> October 2016. Each subsequent base period is for a period of 12 months beginning immediately after the end of the previous base period. Subsequent base periods will, therefore, run from 31<sup>st</sup> October to 30<sup>th</sup> October each year.
- 5.26 The number of entries added to the register is shown in Table 2a below. The Council has yet to review the register for the first two base periods to determine how many entries should be included in Part 1 of the register. It is anticipated that this will reduce the number of plots the Council are required to grant permission for (as included on Part 1 of the register) and that as a

---

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the Rutland Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Register see <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/self-build-and-custom-house-building-register/>

consequence the requirement will be met by the number of permissioned plots (Table 2b).

#### 5.27 Table 2a: Number of Self Build Entries added in the base period

	Base Period 1 (March to Oct 2016)	Base Period 2 (Oct 2016 – Oct2017)	Base Period 3 (Oct 2017 – Oct 2018)	Base Period 4 (Oct 2018 – Oct 2019)
Part 1	15*	27*	2	0
Part 2	/	/	0	0
Total	15	27	2	0

\*Before Local Connection test was introduced.

#### Table 2b: Number of Self Build Plots

Number of plots awarded CIL self build exemption			
Base Period 1 (March to October 2016)	Base Period 2 (October 2016 – October 2017)	Base Period 3 (October 2017 – October 2018)	Base Period 4 (October 2018 – October 2019)
6	14	6	6

5.28 In order to help increase the supply of self-build and custom housebuilding, the Council has also included a draft policy in the emerging Local Plan that would require developers of sites of 20 dwellings or more to supply at least 5% of dwelling plots for sale to self-builders, subject to appropriate demand being identified.

### Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD), at Time of Publication of Authority Monitoring Report

#### Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document

5.29 There were no SPDs adopted during the monitoring period.

5.30 Currently adopted SPDs include<sup>4</sup>:

- Wind Turbine Developments Supplementary Planning Document (December 2012)
- Ashwell Business Park Supplementary Planning Document (January 2013)
- Extensions to Rural Dwellings Supplementary Planning Document (March 2015)
- Garden Extensions Supplementary Planning Document (March 2015)
- Shop Front Supplementary Planning Document (March 2015)
- Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (January 2016)

### Brownfield Register

<sup>4</sup> For more information on adopted SPDs see <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/supplementary-planning-documents-spd/>



- 5.31 The Council is required to prepare and publish annually a Brownfield Land Register (BLR). This provides information on brownfield (previously developed) land that is suitable for housing. The inclusion of a site on the BLR is required to meet certain assessment criteria set out in Regulations<sup>5</sup>.
- 5.32 The BLR consists of two parts:
- Part 1 is a list of brownfield sites which could be considered suitable for housing
  - Part 2 is made up of sites taken forward from Part 1 to be given Permission in Principle (PIP)<sup>6</sup>.
- 5.33 There are currently five sites on Part 1 of the Rutland BLR. There are no sites included on Part 2 of the register. Further information on the Rutland BLR including details of the sites included on the register can be found on the Council's website.<sup>7</sup>

### **Other Work Undertaken by the Planning Policy Section**

- 5.34 A considerable proportion of the Planning Policy section's work is involved in the wider requirements of the Local Plan process but is not reflected in the LDS programme. For the period 2018/19 the main areas within this category were:
- Monitoring necessary for the Local Plan.
  - The tender process for engaging external providers;
  - Maintaining the Council's self-build and custom housebuilding register;
  - Progressing Local Plan evidence based work;
  - Working with and supporting several Town/Parish Councils in the production of a Neighbourhood Plan; and
  - Affordable housing policy and strategic delivery.
- 5.35 In addition the section is also responsible for:
- Processing and monitoring of S106 and CIL;
  - Responding to consultations from neighbouring LPAs and central government;
  - Commenting on planning applications for Development Management; and
  - Providing monitoring information.

---

<sup>5</sup> For more information see <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2017/403/contents/made>

<sup>6</sup> PiP will set out the principles of development in terms of the use, location and amount of development. However, planning permission is not granted until Technical Details Consent is applied and approved by the Council.

<sup>7</sup> See <https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/brownfield-land-register/>

## **6.0 Housing Trajectory and Five Year Land Supply**

- 6.1 Regulation 34 (4) of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and paragraph 49 of the NPPF require LPAs to include information on housing policy and performance particularly in terms of net additional dwellings.

### **Housing Requirement**

- 6.2 Provision should be made for a minimum of 3000 dwellings over the plan period 2006 - 2026 which is required under the adopted Core Strategy. This amounts to an average rate of 150 dwelling completions per annum.

### **Housing Trajectory**

- 6.3 The housing trajectory sets out how the various sources of supply will contribute to provision, and when it is expected the development will occur. This trajectory can be found on pages 22 and 23, and helps in identifying the five year land supply of housing.
- 6.4 The trajectory compares the level of actual and projected completions over the period from 2006 to 2026. For 2006-2019, it shows actual annual completions. For the period 2019-2026, it projects housing completions on outstanding commitments and existing allocations up to 2026. Regular updating allows the Council to monitor progress and manage provision to ensure the required amount of housing is delivered.
- 6.5 The housing trajectory is published annually as part of the Council's Authority Monitoring Report.

### **Housing Completions 2006 - 2019**

- 6.6 The trajectory shows that since the beginning of the plan period (April 2006) until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 2202 net dwellings had been completed at an average rate of 169 dwellings per annum. This is 19 dwellings above the annualised rate of 150 required to deliver 3,000 dwellings over 20 years from 2006 to 2026.
- 6.7 Within this monitoring period (1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019) a total of 211 dwellings were completed. A breakdown of these completions by location and percentage of completions in each location can be found in Table 3 below.
- 6.8 However, when demolitions are taken into account the total number of net completions during the monitoring period was 211 dwellings.

<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of Total</b>
<b>Oakham and Uppingham</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>60.66%</b>
Oakham (inc. SUE)	94	
Uppingham	34	
<b>Local Service Centres</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>30.33%</b>
Cottesmore	1	
Empingham	16	
Greetham	36	
Ketton	5	
Ryhall	6	
<b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.32%</b>
Belton	1	
Essendine	1	
Langham	1	
Manton	1	
Morcott	1	
N. Luffenham	1	
Wing	1	
<b>Restraint Village</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.27%</b>
Barleythorpe	6	
Braunston-in-Rutland	1	
Hambleton	1	
Tickencote	1	
<b>Countryside</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.42%</b>
<b>Total Net Completions</b>	<b>211</b>	

Table 3. Total Gross Completions by Location

## Five Year Housing Land Supply

### Background

- 6.9 The revised NPPF states in paragraph 73 that LPAs should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.
- 6.10 To be considered deliverable, sites should be available now, offer a suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years and in particular that development of the site is viable. Sites with planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, unless there is clear evidence that schemes will not be implemented within five years, (for example because they are no longer viable, there is no longer a demand for the type of units or sites have long term phasing plans). Where a site has outline planning permission for major development, has been allocated in a development plan, has grant of permission in principle, or is identified on a brownfield register, it should only be considered deliverable where there is clear evidence that housing completions will begin on site within five years.

- 6.11 Paragraph 73 of the NPPF identifies that where a housing requirement is set out in adopted strategic policies which is more than five years old, the amount of supply should be calculated using the local housing need figure instead of the requirement figure. The Planning Practice Guidance provides further guidance on this and it is important to note that the formula provided to calculate the local housing need figure does not set a housing requirement for an area, this is only done through the preparation and adoption of a local plan. Work is underway on the review of the Local Plan but at this point in time, it is not at an advanced stage, where by the requirement could be used. The 2018/19 five year land supply calculations is therefore based on the local housing need figure of 127 per annum rather than the requirement of 150 per annum set out in the Core Strategy adopted in July 2011.
- 6.12 Buffers are put in place to ensure that there is a realistic prospect of achieving the planned level of housing supply by providing additional flexibility. The buffer brings forward delivery of dwellings from later in the plan period. Paragraph 73 and footnote 39 in the revised NPPF published in July 2018 sets out the buffers required to be applied to the need figure and clarifies whether a 5%, 10% or 20% buffer should be used based on the Housing Delivery Test (HDT). The HDT was introduced in November 2018 and the resultant figures, published in February 2019 by Government. The data released identifies that Rutland has exceeded 100% delivery over the previous three monitoring periods. Therefore a 5% buffer is applied to the local housing need figure.

### **Deliverable Supply of Housing**

- 6.13 Assessment period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 - 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. Sites identified as deliverable and included within the five year land supply are:
- Completions – This relates to dwellings completed between 2006 and 2019. Data on housing completions for these years has been taken from the Council's monitoring system.
  - Outstanding commitments – This relates to large sites of 10 or more dwellings (allocated and unallocated) with extant planning consent at 1 April 2019. It includes sites granted planning permission or with resolution to grant and likely to be completed following discussions with land owners and developers.
  - Outstanding commitments on small sites – This source relates to sites with outstanding planning permission for up to 9 dwellings as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019. An allowance is made for some sites not coming forward based on average past lapse rates since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006, which on average are 10 a year.
  - Core Strategy Allocations– This source relates to the Core Strategy Sustainable Urban Extension, Oakham North which has been granted outline planning permission with several subsequent reserved matters approval.
  - Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document – This source relates to allocations in the adopted Site Allocations and Policies DPD, coming forward within the five year period following discussions with land owners and developers; and investigation by our Development Monitoring Inspector.
  - Windfall sites – The NPPF allows LPAs to make an allowance for windfall sites when there is compelling evidence that such sites have constantly

come available in the local area. The Site Allocations & Policies Development Plan Document sets out policies which support small scale windfall developments across Oakham, Uppingham and the villages. These policies continue to be applied and it is therefore considered that there is compelling evidence that the supply of windfall developments will continue in line with what has happened to date. The average across the 13 years of the plan period so far from 2006/07 to 2018/19 equates to 52.4 dwellings. Following the adoption of the Site Allocations & Policies Document in October 2014 the average number of windfall completions on small sites between 2014/15 and 2018/19 is 36 per annum.

### Five Year Supply

6.14 At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 the five year land supply calculations show: -

- That the total five year land requirement for Rutland including a 5% buffer is 667 dwellings or 133.4 dwellings per annum.
- There is an expected supply of 717 dwellings up to 2024 (item f) consisting of dwellings with planning permission or under construction (minus an allowance for lapses over 5 years); dwellings from the remaining local plan allocation sites; and projected windfall housing. The sites that contributed towards the expected supply are set out in appendix 2.

<b>Housing Requirement Calculation 2006 – 2026</b>			
		Number of Dwellings	Notes
a)	Annual Local Housing Need Figure	127	
b)	Basic Five Year Local Housing Need Figure	635	a x 5
c)	5% Buffer applied	31.75	5% of b
d)	Total Five Year Requirement including 5% buffer	667	b + c (rounded up)
e)	Annual Requirement	133.4	d / 5
f)	Five Year Land Supply Estimate	717	
g)	Total amount of supply (years)	5.37	f/e

### Conclusion

- 6.15 There is a 5.37 year supply of deliverable land for housing in Rutland for the period up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. This includes a 5% buffer as required by the NPPF paragraph 47.
- 6.16 Over the course of the entire Core Strategy plan period to 2026 the minimum target of 3000 dwellings is expected to be met. Additional sites will be allocated through the Local Plan review, to meet the housing target for the extended Local plan Period to 2036.



## 7.0 MONITORING INDICATORS

- 7.1 Monitoring indicators are set in the Core Strategy DPD (July 2011), the Site Allocations and Policies DPD, and the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (October 2010).
- 7.2 The Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions SPD (January 2016) requires the council to publish an annual report detailing information relating to all agreements entered into, financial contributions received and the completion of proposals funded from financial contributions. These indicators mirror those set for Core Strategy Policy CS8: Developer Contributions, and as such, will be covered by the development plan monitoring indicators.

### Core Strategy and Site Allocations Monitoring Indicators

- 7.3 The Core Strategy holds 49 monitoring indicators relating to the 25 policies; and the Site Allocations and Policies DPD holds 30 monitoring indicators relating to 20 policies. Below is a summary of the monitoring data, the detailed information for each indicator can be found in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 respectively.
- 211 net dwellings were completed within the monitoring period, contributing to policy SP2's requirement to deliver a minimum of 3000 new dwellings over the plan period.
  - Over 61% of all dwellings were completed in Oakham and Uppingham, which falls slightly short of the Spatial Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy target of 70%. 30% of dwellings were completed within Local Service Centres; and 8% in Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages.
  - A total of 94 net dwellings were completed within Oakham, 44 of which were completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension
  - The Community Infrastructure Levy was implemented on 1 March 2016. At the end of the monitoring period there was a CIL balance of £713,846.
  - 72 dwellings (31%) were completed on previously developed land, above the 25% required by Policy CS9's target (Provision and Distribution of New Housing).
  - The density target (Policy CS10 Housing Mix) of at least 40dph in the towns was not achieved. 64% of development of sites of 10+ dwellings were below 40dph. A density of 30dph on sites of 10+ dwellings in the villages was not achieved with 67% (35 dwellings) being completed on sites with a density of less than 30dph.
  - There were no applications refused and supported at appeal when citing Policy SP5 (built development in towns and villages. 1 dwelling was completed in the countryside (barn conversion).
  - 63 affordable homes were completed, which achieves Policy CS11 Affordable Housing's target of 40 affordable dwellings per annum. No affordable homes were completed on exception sites. There were no

applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP9 Affordable Housing, within a reason for refusal.

- Planning permission was granted for 3 permanent pitch, transit pitches and plots for show people within the monitoring period.
- 14511m<sup>2</sup> of new employment land was completed during the monitoring period, contributing to Policies CS14 and SP2's target to ensure an additional 5ha of employment land provision up to 2026. However, this was offset by the loss of 2528m<sup>2</sup> of employment land to non B Use Class uses.
- 979.2 m<sup>2</sup> net of town centre uses were completed in Oakham and Uppingham, contributing to the increase of vitality and viability of town centres (Policy CS17, SP3 and SP12).
- 100% of all dwellings completed in the monitoring period of sites of 10+ dwellings were on sites within 30 minutes public transport time of a key service (Policy CS18).
- Five applications were supported and six applications were refused at appeal when citing Policy SP15 Design and Amenity.
- No planning permissions were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds. (Policy CS19)
- No large scale energy generation schemes were installed within the monitoring period (Policies CS19 and SP18).
- There were no applications submitted or dismissed on appeal due to the impact of the proposal on protected species (Policies CS21 and SP19).
- Five planning applications were dismissed at appeal due to the impacts on listed buildings and/or conservation areas (Policies CS22, SAPDPD 15 and 20). One planning application was supported on appeal.
- There were no developments refused and supported at appeal within the five Rutland Water recreation areas (Policies CS24 and SP26) or Eyebrook Reservoir Area (Policy SP27).
- There have been no waste related development completed within the monitoring period. 19,722.61 tonnes of household waste was produced within the monitoring period, 11,038.25 tonnes of which was sent for recycling/composting/reuse (Policies CS25, SP4, and SP28).

#### **Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Monitoring Indicators**

- 7.4 Full details of this data collected for the monitoring indicators can be found in Appendix 5.
- 7.5 No applications were received for new mineral developments between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019.



- 7.6 The NPPF requires an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) to be produced by Mineral Planning Authorities in order to plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. The latest LAA for Rutland has been prepared by Northamptonshire County Council and can be found at on Rutland County Council's website:

<https://www.rutland.gov.uk/my-services/planning-and-building-control/planning/planning-policy/local-plan-evidence-base/minerals-and-waste-planning/>

## Appendix 1 Corporate Plan (2016-2020) – Vision, Aims, Objectives and Targets

<b>Our Vision</b>	<b>Rutland is a great place to live, learn, work, play and visit</b>			
<b>The Future Rutland</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our population will grow with an increasing proportion of over 65s</li> <li>• The Market towns of Oakham and Uppingham will expand and remain vibrant</li> <li>• There will be sustainable growth in our villages</li> <li>• Our environment, culture and heritage will be protected in the context of sustainable growth</li> <li>• Services and infrastructure will grow to support a growing population and ageing</li> <li>• There will be economic growth creating new jobs and new businesses</li> <li>• The way we deliver public services will be more targeted and will support those who need us the most</li> <li>• We will safeguard the vulnerable</li> <li>• We will be more proactive, intervene earlier with a focus on prevention where appropriate</li> <li>• Rutland will remain as one of the most popular places to live in the Country with low crime rates, high life expectancy, high levels of academic achievement and attainment with an active and enriched community</li> </ul>			
<b>Strategic Aims</b>	<b>Sustainable Growth</b>	<b>Safeguarding</b>	<b>Reaching our Full Potential</b>	<b>Sound Financial and Workforce Planning</b>
<b>Strategic Aims</b>	Delivering <u>sustainable</u> growth in our County supported by appropriate – housing, employment, learning opportunities & supporting infrastructure (including other Public Services)	Safeguard the most vulnerable and support the health & well-being needs of our community	Plan and support future population and economic growth in Rutland to allow our businesses, individuals, families and communities to reach their full potential	Ensure that our medium term financial plan is in balance and is based on delivering the best possible value for the Rutland pound
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<p>Sustainable growth of a population increase of between 1,680&amp; 2,160 by 2020</p> <p>Work with Health colleagues to create a sustainable future for Rutland Memorial Hospital as the Health and Social Care Hub for Rutland providing enhanced medical facilities and services for the Rutland Community</p> <p>Explore the right strategic partnerships to increase the sustainability of the Council</p> <p>Develop Phase 2 of Oakham Enterprise Park to create further employment and business growth opportunities</p> <p>Continue to maintain our road network as cost effectively as possible</p> <p>Reduce on-going energy usage by making our street lighting as efficient as possible</p> <p>Continue to explore Localism and the opportunities for devolving services to our Parish and Town Councils</p> <p>Support the promotion of Rutland as a place to visit to strengthen the local economy and the impact of the Tourism sector</p> <p>Ensure our Market Towns are vibrant and attractive to both residents and visitors</p> <p>Complete the improvement of roll broadband, developing and implementing a strategy for 2020 connectivity for the County</p>	<p>Ensure that our procedures and practices support our duty to effectively safeguard vulnerable adults, children and young people</p> <p>Decreasing the impact of smoking, obesity and alcohol consumption on the health and well-being of our community</p> <p>Continuing to support the development of a vibrant Voluntary, Community and Faith Sector to support our communities through strategic commissioning</p> <p>Demonstrate improved road safety by reducing the number of people injured on our roads</p> <p>Make people feel safer by continuing to ensure low levels of crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Supporting expanded provision in Primary Care</p> <p>Ensuring there are adequate school places supported by appropriate transport</p> <p>Improving performance across all Rutland Schools</p> <p>Narrowing the performance gaps for Looked After Children, Children with Special Educational Needs and between boys and girls</p> <p>Raising skills levels throughout the adult population</p> <p>Continuing to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Support our communities to access cultural, recreational and volunteering opportunities</p>	<p><u>Finance</u></p> <p>A balanced MTFP</p> <p>Undertaking over the life of the Council a Zero Based Budget review of all expenditure and income</p> <p>Review the Council's property portfolio to ensure we are making best use of our assets – this will include our Libraries, Rutland County Museum, Catmose and all other properties</p> <p>Maximise collection and recovery rates</p> <p>Drive efficiencies in back office support through improved use of technology</p> <p><u>Workforce</u></p> <p>To be an 'employer of choice' through the delivery of our workforce development strategy</p> <p>To support and develop our workforce</p>

<p><b>How will we measure success?</b></p> <p><b>Our Targets</b></p>	<p><u>A great place to live &amp; Work....</u></p> <p>The creation of:</p> <p>700 - 900 new homes 160 Affordable homes 200 jobs created per annum</p> <p>Oakham Enterprise Park strategic plan to be completed by 30/09/2016</p> <p>A sustainable plan developed with key health partners for Rutland Memorial Hospital in place.</p> <p>Highway asset management plan to be updated to achieve a Department of Transport band 2 rating by 31/03/2018 and a band 3 rating by 31/03/2020</p> <p>Energy consumption of street lighting to be reduced by 50% by 31/03/2018 from 2015/16 baseline</p> <p>An Oakham Town Centre Improvement Scheme to be implemented by 30/09/2018</p> <p>Complete the roll out of improved broadband across the County</p>	<p><u>A great place to live, play and visit.....</u></p> <p>2% reduction in Emergency Admissions against forecast levels (equates to 68 fewer admissions in 2016-17)</p> <p>By 2020, a 20% reduction in annual delayed transfer of care (DTC) days, relative to the 2015-16 total (977 days)</p> <p>Fewer than 0.36% of the Rutland over 65 population entering residential care per year (equates to 33 people in 2016-17)</p> <p>By 2020 - 90% of people receiving reablement per quarter still at home 3 months after discharge</p> <p>Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured and all injury accidents on our roads by 16% by 31/12/20 from the 2011 to 2015 baseline</p> <p>Reduce the incidents of reported crime and antisocial behaviour by 5% by 31/03/2020 from the 2015/16 baseline.</p> <p>Robust safeguarding arrangements in place to support vulnerable adults, Children and Young people and delivery against the targets outlined in our Local Safeguarding Children's and Adults Plan</p> <p>15% increase in visitors to Oakham Castle and income generated at the site</p> <p>Maintain Rutland's position in the most active places in the Country, as measured by Sport England</p>	<p><u>A great place to learn.....</u></p> <p>A Learning Strategy approved and in place by 31/12/16</p> <p>95% of all children seeking a primary school place are offered their first choice and 100% children are offered a school of their choice (1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> choice)</p> <p>90% of children seeking a secondary school place are offered their first choice and 98% children are offered a school of their choice. (1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup> choice).</p> <p>Pupil and parent reviews of transport services indicate 90% "good"</p> <p>KS4 % achieving 5+ A*-C incl. English &amp; Maths: 2017: 73% 2020: 80%</p> <p>Progress and attainment measures indicate Rutland: 2017 in top 15 counties; 2020 in top 5 counties</p> <p>KS1 &amp; 2: 2017: amongst the top 10 counties; 2020 among the top 3 counties in England</p> <p>Early Years Foundation Stage : 2017 among top 5 counties: 2020 among top three counties</p> <p>Looked After Children: all children show progress at 10% rate above average progress scores (at KS2; KS4) 2017: 3%; 2020: 10%.</p> <p>Special Educational Needs: children show progress that is appropriate to them (incl. P scales)</p> <p>Boys/girls: KS4 % gap between achieving 5+ A*-C incl. English &amp; Maths: 2017: 9%; 2020: 5%. KS2: 2017 current gap APS to be reduced to better than national average; 2020; to be among the top 10 Counties.</p> <p><u>Adult Learning</u> 2017 increase the overall level of skills (NVQ) of Rutland residents to: 92% at Level One; 76% at Level Two; 60.5% at Level Three; 40% at Level Four. - 2020 increase the overall level of skills (NVQ) of Rutland residents to: 95% at Level One; 78% at Level Two; 63% at Level Three; 41% at Level Four.</p>	<p><u>Sound financial and workforce planning.....</u></p> <p><u>Finance</u></p> <p>Agree a savings target programme of between £1.5m and £2m by 31 March 2017 that delivers a reduced financial gap by 2019/20.</p> <p>Deliver the annual savings programme, to be reported at the end of each financial year.</p> <p>Maintain reserve balances above minimum recommended level of £2m across the life of the MTFP</p> <p>Collect 98% of Council Tax and 97% of Business Rates</p> <p>Reduce back office costs by 5% by 2019/20</p> <p>Adopt a property asset management strategy by 31/12/2016</p> <p>Deliver a new website that increases on line transactional services year on year for the duration of the plan from a 2016 baseline</p> <p><u>Workforce</u></p> <p>Increase stability in our workforce through a sustained reduction in spend and headcount for temporary, interim &amp; agency staff based on a 2015/16 baseline</p> <p>Improve staff satisfaction scores based on our staff survey compared to the March 2015 baseline</p> <p>Deliver against the actions and targets identified within our workforce development strategy</p>
--	--	---	---	--

**APPENDIX 2**  
**Five Year Land Supply Data**

**Net Dwelling Completions 2006-2019**

<b>Rutland County Council</b>	<b>06/07</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>11/12</b>	<b>12/13</b>	<b>13/14</b>	<b>14/15</b>	<b>15/16</b>	<b>16/17</b>	<b>17/18</b>	<b>18/19</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Net Completions</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>2202</b>
<b>Core Strategy Requirement</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1950</b>
<b>Difference</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>+21</b>	<b>+75</b>	<b>+70</b>	<b>+98</b>	<b>+107</b>	<b>+61</b>	<b>+252</b>

## Projected Sources of the Five Year Land Supply

To view more in depth information regarding the locations and sites that make up the five year land supply please view the appendices of the 5 Year Land Supply Report 2018-19. This can be located here:

Type of permission	Year 1 2019/20	Year 2 2020/21	Year 3 2021/22	Year 4 2022/23	Year 5 2023/24	Estimated total in five year period
Large sites with planning permission	159	89	75	75	79	<b>477</b>
Large sites allocated but without planning permission	0	0	0	20	30	<b>50</b>
Small sites with planning permission	46	56	-	-	-	<b>102</b>
Windfall allowance	-	-	36	36	36	<b>108</b>
Small sites lapse rate deduction	-10	-10	-	-	-	<b>-20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>717</b>

### APPENDIX 3 Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

Policy		Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target																		
CS1	Sustainable development principles	No specific indicator identified.	N/A																			
CS2	The spatial strategy	Number and percentage of dwellings completed in Oakham and Uppingham, Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Total</th> <th>% of Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Oakham and Uppingham</b></td> <td>128</td> <td>60.66%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Local Service Centres</b></td> <td>64</td> <td>30.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b></td> <td>16</td> <td>7.58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Countryside</b></td> <td>3</td> <td>4.27%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td>211</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Total	% of Total	<b>Oakham and Uppingham</b>	128	60.66%	<b>Local Service Centres</b>	64	30.33%	<b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b>	16	7.58%	<b>Countryside</b>	3	4.27%	<b>Total</b>	211	100%	To ensure that 70% of all dwellings to be completed in Oakham and Uppingham and 30% elsewhere.
		Location	Total	% of Total																		
<b>Oakham and Uppingham</b>	128	60.66%																				
<b>Local Service Centres</b>	64	30.33%																				
<b>Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages</b>	16	7.58%																				
<b>Countryside</b>	3	4.27%																				
<b>Total</b>	211	100%																				
		The number and percentage of dwellings refused permission contrary to the spatial strategy and supported at appeal.	Due to a new Development Management System being implemented in October 2018, this information cannot be produced for this monitoring period.	To minimise development in unsustainable locations.																		
CS3	The settlement hierarchy	Number and percentage of dwellings completed in Oakham and Uppingham, Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages.	See indicator for Policy CS2	To minimise development in unsustainable locations ensure that 70% of all dwellings to be completed in Oakham and Uppingham and 30% elsewhere.																		

Policy		Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS4	The location of development	Number of dwellings completed in each settlement and the countryside.	See indicator for Policy CS2	To minimise the level of development outside the planned limits of developments as specified in Policy CS3 and CS4.
CS5	Spatial strategy for Oakham	Number and percentage of dwellings completed within the sustainable urban extension and elsewhere in Oakham.	A total of 94 net dwellings were completed within Oakham (including the SUE) during the monitoring period. Of the 94 dwellings, 44 dwellings were completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension, which equates to 47% of completions in Oakham.	To ensure sustainable development to help meet the needs of the local communities and local economy.
		Number of shops, facilities and employment completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension.	No shops nor facilities completed within the Sustainable Urban Extension within the monitoring period.	
CS6	Re-use of redundant military bases and prisons	No indicator identified.	No indicator identified.  The closure of the St. George's Barracks, North Luffenham was announced in 2017 and is currently expected to close in 2022. Consultation on a high level masterplan was undertaken between May and June 2018.	
CS7	Delivering socially inclusive communities	Number and type of services and facilities lost in Rutland by location.	No services or facilities were lost in Rutland in this monitoring period.	No net loss of facilities to ensure community facilities are provided to meet local needs.

Policy		Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS8	Developer contributions	Number of agreements signed.	No S106 Agreements were signed in this monitoring period. One Deed of Variation of Planning Agreement was completed regarding garden enhancement works. One Unilateral Undertaking was completed.	To ensure that the completion of improvements to or provision of infrastructure or commuted sums reflects that agreed in S.106 agreement, (including the scale and timing of provision).
		Total value of developer contributions.	At the end of the monitoring period there was a CIL balance of £713,846 available; and S106 funds total £204,966. A review of monitoring procedures is underway for S106 and CIL.	
		The level of commuted sum payments towards affordable housing on sites of less than 5 dwellings.	£ 80,871.62 was collected from affordable housing developments which includes sites less than and more than 5 dwellings.	
CS9	Provision and distribution of new housing	Number of dwellings completed annually in Rutland.	See indicator for Policy CS2.	To provide at least 3000 new dwellings up to 2026 and meet the yearly targets as identified in the Council's latest housing trajectory.  The Council will seek to maintain a rolling 5 year supply of housing to ensure there is a flexible supply of deliverable land for housing.
		Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL).	72 dwellings (31%) were completed on previously developed land.	At least 25% (approx 31 pa) of new housing development to be on PDL in order to minimise the use of green field sites.



Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS10 Housing density and mix	Percentage of new dwellings completed in the villages at a net density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) and at least 40 dph in the built up area of Oakham and Uppingham on completed schemes of 10+ houses.	<p><b>Oakham and Uppingham:</b> Of the 94 dwellings completed in Oakham on sites of 10+ dwellings, 35% were developed at less than 30dph; 17% at between 30 and 40 dph; 10% between 40 and 50dph; and 37% over 50dph.</p> <p>32 dwellings were completed in Uppingham on sites of 10+ dwellings at a density of 25dph.</p> <p><b>Villages:</b> A number of dwellings were completed on two sites of 10+ dwellings. At Greetham 35 dwellings were completed at 28dph and 16 dwellings were completed on site at Empingham at 30dph.</p>	To ensure development are in keeping with and reflect the character of their surroundings.
	Percentage of dwellings completed by the number of bedrooms.	Data unavailable.	To ensure a mix of housing types is maintained that meets the needs of the community by increasing provision of smaller 1, 2, and 3 bedroom dwellings as a proportion of new dwellings built. Targets to be set in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.
CS11 Affordable housing	Number and percentage of affordable houses delivered and completed as part of a residential development scheme.	63 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring period.	<p>Provide 40 affordable dwellings pa.</p> <p>30% of all completions on sites of eleven or more dwellings to be affordable housing (Planning Obligations</p>

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
	Number of affordable houses completed on exception sites.	No affordable homes were completed on exception sites.	Supplementary Planning Document 2016).
CS12 Gypsies and travellers	Number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches completed for permanent pitch, transit pitches and number of plots for show people.	<p><b>Gypsy and Traveller</b> No planning permissions granted.</p> <p><b>Show People</b> 3 plots approved</p> <p><b>Transit Pitches</b> No planning permissions granted.</p>	<p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Gypsy and Travellers Needs Assessment requires Up to 2 permanent, up to 5 transit pitches and 3 plots for show people.</p> <p>A revised Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment was published in 2016</p>

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target														
CS13 Employment and economic development	The amount of additional employment land and premises completed and available - by type and location.	<p><b>B1 completions (Total = 14,511m<sup>2</sup>)</b></p> <p><b>B1a completions by floorspace (Total = 1929m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Barleythorpe: 1929m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>B1b completions by floorspace (Total = 0m<sup>2</sup>)</b> None</p> <p><b>B1c completions by floorspace (Total = 330.20m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Burley: 330.20m</p> <p><b>B2 completions by floorspace (Total = 5938m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Barleythorpe: 2608m<sup>2</sup> Essendine: 1036m<sup>2</sup> Little Castleton: 2037m<sup>2</sup> Market Overton: 200m<sup>2</sup> Oakham: 56m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>B8 completions by floorspace (Total = 6314 m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Essendine: 3030m<sup>2</sup> Little Casterton:352m<sup>2</sup> Exton: 32m<sup>2</sup> South Luffenham:2900m<sup>2</sup></p>	No loss of employment land to ensure a continuous supply of general employment land to provide local jobs for sustaining the local economy.														
	The amount of employment land lost to other uses.	2528 m <sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace was lost to other uses during the monitoring period.															
	Proportion of employment in high tech and knowledge based, leisure and tourism industries.	<p><b>Employee jobs by industry: (NOMIS, 2017)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rutland (employee jobs)</th> <th>Rutland (%)</th> <th>East Midlands (%)</th> <th>Great Britain (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total employee jobs</td> <td>15,000</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Full-time</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>68</td> <td>67.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Rutland (employee jobs)	Rutland (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)	Total employee jobs	15,000	-	-	-	Full-time	10,000	66.7	68
	Rutland (employee jobs)	Rutland (%)	East Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)													
Total employee jobs	15,000	-	-	-													
Full-time	10,000	66.7	68	67.5													

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target																																																																						
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Part-time</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>33.3</td> <td>32</td> <td>32.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employee jobs by industry</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)</td> <td>300</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy and Water (D-E)</td> <td>200</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manufacturing (C)</td> <td>1,750</td> <td>11.7</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>8.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction (F)</td> <td>600</td> <td>4</td> <td>4.3</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Services (G-S)</td> <td>11,775</td> <td>78.5</td> <td>81.1</td> <td>85.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)</td> <td>2,250</td> <td>15</td> <td>16</td> <td>15.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport storage (H)</td> <td>450</td> <td>3</td> <td>5.5</td> <td>4.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accommodation and food services(I)</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>13.3</td> <td>6.9</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information and communication (J)</td> <td>450</td> <td>3</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Financial and other business services(K-N)</td> <td>1,975</td> <td>13.2</td> <td>19.7</td> <td>22.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public admin, education and health (O-Q)</td> <td>4,200</td> <td>28</td> <td>26.8</td> <td>27.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Services (R-S)</td> <td>300</td> <td>2</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Part-time	5,000	33.3	32	32.5	Employee jobs by industry					Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)	300	2.00	0.2	0.2	Energy and Water (D-E)	200	1.3	0.7	0.7	Manufacturing (C)	1,750	11.7	13.8	8.2	Construction (F)	600	4	4.3	4.8	Services (G-S)	11,775	78.5	81.1	85.6	Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	2,250	15	16	15.2	Transport storage (H)	450	3	5.5	4.7	Accommodation and food services(I)	2,000	13.3	6.9	7.5	Information and communication (J)	450	3	2.8	4.4	Financial and other business services(K-N)	1,975	13.2	19.7	22.2	Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	4,200	28	26.8	27.4	Other Services (R-S)	300	2	1.6	2	
Part-time	5,000	33.3	32	32.5																																																																					
Employee jobs by industry																																																																									
Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)	300	2.00	0.2	0.2																																																																					
Energy and Water (D-E)	200	1.3	0.7	0.7																																																																					
Manufacturing (C)	1,750	11.7	13.8	8.2																																																																					
Construction (F)	600	4	4.3	4.8																																																																					
Services (G-S)	11,775	78.5	81.1	85.6																																																																					
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	2,250	15	16	15.2																																																																					
Transport storage (H)	450	3	5.5	4.7																																																																					
Accommodation and food services(I)	2,000	13.3	6.9	7.5																																																																					
Information and communication (J)	450	3	2.8	4.4																																																																					
Financial and other business services(K-N)	1,975	13.2	19.7	22.2																																																																					
Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	4,200	28	26.8	27.4																																																																					
Other Services (R-S)	300	2	1.6	2																																																																					
	Numbers of new or improved educational or vocational training facilities.	Permission was granted for the construction of 4 small nurture classrooms and associated support spaces at Wilds Lodge School, Empingham and for the proposed erection of a sports hall at Uppingham Country College.																																																																							

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
	New business registration rate.	The latest published data is for 2017. There were 1,870 active enterprises in the County compared to 1,855 in 2016. Of the new enterprises established in 2016, 92.5% survived the first year. <sup>8</sup>	
CS14 New provision for industrial and office development and related uses	Total amount of additional employment floor space – by type and location.	See indicator for Policy CS13	To ensure an additional 5 ha of employment land provision up to 2026. Targets to be set in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.
	Total amount of employment floorspace on PDL – by type.	<p><b>B1 completions (Total = 14,511m<sup>2</sup>)</b></p> <p><b>B1a completions by floorspace (Total = 1929m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Barleythorpe: 1929m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>B1b completions by floorspace (Total = 0m<sup>2</sup>)</b> None</p> <p><b>B1c completions by floorspace (Total = 330.20m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Burley: 330.20m</p> <p><b>B2 completions by floorspace (Total = 5938m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Barleythorpe: 2608m<sup>2</sup> Essendine: 1036m<sup>2</sup> Little Castleton: 2037m<sup>2</sup> Market Overton: 200m<sup>2</sup> Oakham: 56m<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>B8 completions by floorspace (Total = 6314 m<sup>2</sup>)</b> Essendine: 3030m<sup>2</sup> Little Casterton:352m<sup>2</sup> Exton: 32m<sup>2</sup> South Luffenham:2900m<sup>2</sup></p>	

<sup>8</sup> Source: Business Demography 2017, ONS

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS15 Tourism	Number of new or improved tourism-related facilities by location.	<p>The following were granted planning permission during the monitoring period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of agricultural land to a glamping site including the erection of 3 safari tents in Barrow</li> <li>• Extension of existing staff accommodation to provide 9 additional staff bedrooms at Barnsdale Hall Hotel in Exton</li> <li>• Conversion of offices to an Escape room in Oakham</li> </ul>	To ensure tourism development takes place in the most sustainable locations in accordance with Policy CS4.
CS16 The rural economy	Number of rural buildings in the countryside that are re-used and/or redeveloped for non-residential use.	There were no permissions granted for the conversion of buildings in the countryside to non-residential uses.	To ensure that no inappropriate development is allowed. All new and reused rural buildings in the countryside to be for agricultural, employment, tourist or community use, or for residential use related to agriculture and forestry.
	Number of rural buildings in the countryside lost to residential use.	<p>Seven planning applications were given permission for the conversion of a rural buildings to residential use (providing 9 dwellings).</p> <p>It was determined that prior approval was not required for three conversion schemes providing a further four dwellings.</p>	
	The number of schemes refused for extension of existing businesses in the countryside and supported at appeal.	There were no schemes refused for the extension of businesses in the countryside and supported at appeal.	

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS17 Town centres and retailing	Total amount of floor space m <sup>2</sup> by type for 'town centre uses' in Oakham and Uppingham.	Total amount of floor space completed by use in Oakham and Uppingham town centres: <b>A1:</b> 309 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A2:</b> 363 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A3:</b> 64 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A4:</b> 0 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A5:</b> 16.2 m <sup>2</sup> <b>D1:</b> 81 m <sup>2</sup>	Increase the vitality and viability of town centres and to ensure 100% of new retail development to be located within existing town centres.
	The amount of retail development completed by floor space m <sup>2</sup> .	Total retail development completed by floor space in Oakham and Uppingham: <b>A1:</b> 309 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A2:</b> 0 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A3:</b> 64 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A4:</b> 0 m <sup>2</sup> <b>A5:</b> 16.2 m <sup>2</sup>	To ensure that up to 2234 m <sup>2</sup> of convenience and up to 5484 m <sup>2</sup> of comparison floor space up to 2026.
CS18 Sustainable transport and accessibility	Number of transport schemes implemented	No new schemes were implemented during the period.	Rutland LTP 2006-11 contains various targets to 2020 monitored through Annual Progress Reports
	Amount of new residential development on sites of 10+ dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of: GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment, and retail centre.	100% of all dwellings completed on development sites of 10 or more dwellings) were completed in the monitoring period on sites of 10+ dwellings within 30 minutes public transport time of: GP, a hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment and retail centre.	To provide new housing in locations with good access to jobs, facilities and services.

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS19 Promoting good design	Number of planning permissions approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	No planning permissions were approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	No applications should be allowed, contrary to Environment Agency advice, development in areas at risk from flooding, or which would threaten water quality.
	Percentage of new publicly funded housing built to Lifetime Homes standard (local indicator).	N/A.	All new publicly funded housing to meet Lifetime Homes Standard to ensure high standards of sustainable design in new development.



Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
	<p>Number and percentage of housing sites (10+ dwellings) with a building for life assessment score of 16 or more, rated very good.</p> <p>Number and percentage of housing sites (10+ dwellings) with a building for life assessment score of 14 to 15.</p> <p>Number and percentage of housing sites (10+ dwellings) with a building for life assessment score of between 10 and 13.</p>	<p>No building for life assessments were undertaken during the monitoring period.</p>	<p>To ensure that Rutland's distinctive and attractive environment is maintained all sites to achieve a minimum score of 10.</p>
	<p>Number and percentage of permissions incorporating SUDs Schemes.</p>	<p>This indicator is not monitored.</p>	<p>To reduce the risk of flooding.</p>

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS20 Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation	Renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.	No large scale energy generation schemes were installed.	To increase the amount of renewable energy generation capacity installed.
	Percentage of new dwellings that meet the relevant code for sustainable homes.	The Code for Sustainable Homes was withdrawn by the Government in 2015.	To ensure that all new homes reach at least level 4 of the code for sustainable homes.
	Percentage of non-residential development meeting BREEAM very good standard.	Data not collected	To ensure higher levels of energy efficiency, non-residential development over 500 m <sup>2</sup> will be required to meet BREEAM very good standard.
CS21 The natural environment	Change in areas of biodiversity importance.	Protected species records added to Ecology Alert Layers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 new badger setts</li> <li>• 10 new bat roosts</li> <li>• 3 new great crested newt ponds.</li> </ul> 1 Candidate Local Wildlife Site has been added to the record.	No net loss of areas of biodiversity importance.
	Number of applications refused due to impact on nature conservation interests and supported at appeal.	There were no applications refused due to impact on protected species.	No applications be allowed to impact on nature conservation interests to ensure development minimises the impact of biodiversity and wildlife.

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
	Number of applications refused due to landscape impacts and supported at appeal.	An application for an extension to garage block in North Luffenham was refused and is pending appeal because it would appear as incongruous element on its landscape setting.	No applications be allowed to adversely impact on the landscape to ensure development minimises the impact and reflects the local landscape character.
CS22 The historic and cultural environment	Number of applications refused due to Listed Building and/or Conservation Area reasons and supported at appeal.	<p>The following planning applications were dismissed at appeal due to the impacts on listed buildings and/or conservation areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Erection of dwelling and garage extension in Ketton (Adjacent to listed building and conservation area)</li> <li>• Garden studio outbuilding as ancillary space and alterations to existing garden in Ketton (Adjacent to listed building and conservation area)</li> <li>• Extension and conversion of shop to dwelling in Ryhall (Conservation area and detracts from listed building opposite site)</li> <li>• Replacement of conservatory and conversion of outbuilding in Clipsham (Listed building)</li> <li>• Alteration of two windows on house in Glaston (Listed building)</li> </ul> <p>The following planning application was supported at appeal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two storey side extension to dwelling in Seaton. (Conservation area)</li> </ul>	No application to be allowed to ensure that development reflects the local character and special features.

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
CS23 Green infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation	The number and percentage of applications refused planning permission as would result in a loss of green infrastructure contrary to CS23 and supported at appeal.	There were no planning applications refused due to the loss of green infrastructure.	To minimise the loss of green infrastructure.  Targets for open space, sport and recreation facilities to be set in the Site Allocation and Policies DPD.
CS24 Rutland Water	Number and type of development refused and supported at appeal within the 5 defined recreation areas.	There was no development refused and supported at appeal within the five Rutland Water recreation areas.	No inappropriate development is allowed to ensure that development respects the nature conservation features of this internationally important site and doesn't have an adverse impact on the landscape.
	Number and type of development approved within the Rutland Water Area.	No Development approved.	

Policy	Indicator	2018 – 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
	Number of caravan and camping sites permitted within the Rutland Water Area outside the 5 defined recreation areas.	No caravan and camping sites have been permitted in the Rutland Water Area during the monitoring period.	No applications should be allowed to ensure the character and setting of Rutland is protected.
CS25 Waste management	The amount of waste produced in Rutland and the management methods	Total waste arising: 19,722.61 tonnes  This breaks down into the following- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total sent for recycling / composting / reuse: 11,038.25 tonnes</li> <li>• Total sent for energy recovery: 8684.35 tonnes</li> <li>• Total sent for other disposal: 0 tonnes</li> </ul>	Waste production forecasts (MSW, Candi, CDandE).
	The permitted and operational waste management capacity.	The permitted capacity of each Civic Amenity Site is 7,666 tonnes per annum. During the period 1st April 2017 to 31st March 2018 Luffenham CA site accepted 1425.93 tonnes of waste and Cottesmore CA site accepted 2,983.09 tonnes of waste.	Estimated capacity requirements.
	MSW diverted from landfill for recycling.	Total sent for recycling / composting / reuse: 11,038.25 tonnes	MWMS targets for recycling, composting, recovery and Lats.

## APPENDIX 4

### Site Allocations Monitoring Indicators

Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development	No specific indicator	N/A	N/A
SP2	Sites for residential development	Total dwelling completions by settlement hierarchy and identification if the site is an allocated or windfall site.	See monitoring data for Policies CS2, CS3 and CS9  94 dwellings completed were within allocated sites including 44 dwellings as part of the Oakham Sustainable Urban Extension.	To deliver a minimum of 3000 dwellings over the plan period by providing a consistent supply of housing sites.
	New employment land	Amount of employment land (m2/ha) committed by type and settlement hierarchy and the identification if the site is an allocated site or a windfall site.	See monitoring data for Policies CS13 and CS14  Employment land committed is as follows:  B1: 330m <sup>2</sup> windfall B1a: 1929m <sup>2</sup> windfall B2: 5938 m <sup>2</sup> windfall B8: 6314 m <sup>2</sup> windfall  No new employment development was completed on allocated, or safeguarded employment sites	To provide 5 hectares of new employment land in or adjoining the market towns and local service centres within the plan period.

Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP3	Sites for Retail Development	Amount of gross and net additional retailing floorspace (m2) committed and completed by type and location and settlement hierarchy and the identification if the site is an allocated or windfall site	<p>See monitoring data for Policy CS17</p> <p>During the monitoring year planning permission was granted for:</p> <p>A1: 309m<sup>2</sup> (245 m<sup>2</sup> of this occurred in Oakham)</p> <p>No new retail development was completed on an allocated site.</p>	To accommodate additional retail development need in Rutland for the plan period identified in the Retail Capacity Study.
SP4	Sites for waste management and disposal	Completed waste related developments by type and settlement hierarchy and the identification if the site is an allocated site or a windfall site.	There have been no waste related development completions within the monitoring period.	To provide the additional waste capacity requirements identified in Core Strategy Policy CS25 – Waste management disposal
SP5	Built development in the towns and villages	<p>Number of applications refused citing this policy.</p> <p>Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>No applications were supported at appeal when citing this policy within reason for refusal.</p>	To ensure that new development is contained within the Planned Limits of Development in towns and villages.

Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP6	Housing in the countryside	Total dwelling completions in the countryside.  Number of rural worker dwellings  Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal	3 dwellings were converted from former agricultural buildings (barn Conversion) within the countryside. 32 of the proposed 75 dwellings were completed on the land South of Leicester Road, Uppingham (Former farm land).  No rural worker dwelling applications were made in the monitoring period.  There were no appeals made during the monitoring year citing Policy SP6.	To avoid new isolated homes in the countryside
SP7	Non-residential development in the countryside	Number of rural buildings converted, re-used or replaced in the countryside for employment use.  Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	See monitoring data for Policy CS16  No applications were supported at appeal when citing Policy SP7 within a reason for refusal. One application was refused.	To avoid unsustainable development within the countryside.
SP8	Mobile Homes and residential caravans	Number of mobile homes and residential caravan applications approved	There was one applications for permanent use of land for the stationing of a residential caravan however this was refused.	To meet the Housing need for Rutland.



Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP9	Affordable housing	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	To ensure affordable housing is fit-for purpose and promotes sustainable communities
SP10	Market housing within rural exception sites	Total amount of completed rural exception sites  Number and percentage of market housing in each rural exception site completed.	No rural exception sites were completed during the monitoring period.  N/A	To ensure that no more than 9 market homes are built on exception sites in a Local Service Centre or 5 market homes are built on exception sites in Smaller Service Centres/Restraint Villages.
SP11	Use of military bases and prisons for operations or other uses	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP12	Town centre area, primary and secondary shopping frontages.	Floors pace lost to non A1 uses within the Primary Shopping frontages.  Floor space lost to non A class uses within the Secondary Shopping Frontages.	There were no applications approved resulting in the loss of A1 floor space.  There were no applications approved resulting in the loss of A1 floor space.	To retain the predominantly retail character of the Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages.

Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP 13	Agricultural, horticultural, equestrian and forestry development	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP14	Telecommunications and high speed broadband	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP15	Design and Amenity	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	Five applications were supported at appeal where this policy was cited as a reason for refusal.  Six applications were dismissed at appeal where this policy was cited as a reason for refusal.	To ensure that all developments effectively address the key principles in design and amenity.
SP16	Advertisements	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP16 within a reason for refusal.	To ensure that advertisements do not have a significant effect on the built environment or the appearance and character of the countryside.
SP17	Outdoor lighting	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP17 within a reason for refusal.	To ensure that outdoor lighting will not have an adverse effect on the environment, character and amenity of an area.
SP18	Wind Turbines and low carbon energy developments	No indicator identified – indicators for Core Strategy Policy CS20 are sufficient.	N/A	N/A

Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP19	Biodiversity and geodiversity conservation.	Number of planning permissions granted that could have an adverse or beneficial impact on protected species, designated sites and BAP habitats	No relevant applications approved.	To ensure all development maintains, protects and enhances biodiversity and geodiversity conservation interests.
SP20	The historic environment	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	See monitoring data for Policy CS22.	To ensure development projects and activities will protect and where possible enhance historic assets and their settings, maintain local distinctiveness and the character of identified features.
SP21	Important open space and frontages	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP21 within a reason for refusal.	To protect the important open spaces and frontages in Rutland, which are an integral part of the built environment.
SP22	Provision of new open space	No indicator identified.	N/A	N/A
SP 23	Landscape character in the countryside	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no relevant applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP23 within a reason for refusal.	N/A

Policy		Indicator	2018 - 2019 Monitoring Data	Target
SP24	Caravan and camping sites	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP24 within a reason for refusal.	To ensure that caravan and camping development does not have a detrimental impact on the local environment, visual amenity and levels of car usage in the local area.
SP25	Lodges, log cabins , chalets and similar forms of self-services holiday accommodations	No indicator identified	N/A	N/A
SP 26	Rutland Water Recreation Areas	No indicator identified – indicators for Core Strategy policy CS24 are sufficient.	N/A	N/A
SP27	Eyebrook Reservoir Area	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP27 within a reason for refusal.	To protect the special nature conservation interests and the tranquil and unspoilt character of the area.
SP28	Waste-related development	Number of applications supported at appeal when citing this policy within a reason for refusal.	There were no applications supported at appeal when citing Policy SP28 within a reason for refusal.	To avoid and/or mitigate potentially adverse impacts of Waste related development to acceptable levels.

## APPENDIX 5

### Minerals Core Strategy Monitoring

Policy	Indicator	Target	Performance
<b>MCS1</b>	Sustainability of new mineral developments	All permissions to accord with MPS1's objectives	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is considered to achieve the government's objectives for and presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in the NPPF.
<b>MCS2 A</b>	Output of primary aggregates	To meet sub-regional annual apportionment (0.30 Mtpa)/ emerging annual provision rate (0.19 Mtpa)	For the year 2018 sales of crushed rock in Leicestershire and Rutland were 12.93 Mt, which compares with the combined 10 year average sales figure for Leicestershire and Rutland of 13.08 Mt (Source: LAA reports). The landbank for Rutland as at December 2018 was 42 years based on the emerging RLP provision rate of 0.19 Mtpa and 27 years based on the adopted MCS apportionment rate of 0.30 Mtpa.
<b>MCS2 B</b>	Consented reserves at Ketton Quarry	Landbank to be maintained above 15 years	As of December 2018 it is estimated that around 14 Mt of permitted limestone reserves remain at Ketton Quarry, which will be exhausted in around 11 years.
<b>MCS2 C</b>	New building stone extraction areas permitted	Maintain permitted building and roofing stone reserves over plan period	No applications determined in period of AMR
<b>MCS2 D</b>	Number of minerals permissions with significant adverse impacts upon the environment or communities	Zero	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is a Scoping Opinion application and only considers what information should be included in an EIA should an application for minerals development be submitted in the future.
<b>MCS3</b>	Location of new minerals development	All permissions for aggregates and cement use to be located in areas shown on Key Diagram	No applications determined in period of AMR
<b>MCS4</b>	Location of new mineral developments related to Ketton Cement Works	All permissions for Ketton Cement Works to be located in Area of Search shown in Fig. 4	No applications determined in period of AMR
<b>MCS5</b>	Permitted extensions to existing aggregate sites	All permissions to have proven a need and accord with other policies	No applications determined in period of AMR

<b>MCS6</b>	New extraction areas permitted for building and roofing stone	Maintain permitted building and roofing stone reserves over plan period	No applications determined in period of AMR
<b>MCS7</b>	Number of substantiated pollution incidents and complaints attributed to permitted minerals developments	Progressive annual reductions over plan period	None.
<b>MCS7</b>	Number of new permissions with conditions/legal agreements governing community participation	All new permissions which involve new extraction and/or increase in output	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MCS8</b>	Number of minerals permissions deemed to have significant adverse impacts on Rutland Water	Zero	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MCS9</b>	Number of substantiated complaints relating to disturbance from minerals related off-site traffic	Progressive annual reduction over plan period	None
<b>MCS9</b>	Number of mineral site transport plans in place	All new extraction and/or increased output permissions	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MCS10</b>	Area of land/volume of reserve sterilised by other development	Monitoring Information unavailable	Monitoring information unavailable.
<b>MCS11</b>	Quantity of recycled/secondary aggregates produced per annum	Progressive increase from 2007 levels over the plan period	One facility produced recycled aggregates in 2018. Sales data is confidential. No secondary aggregates produced.
<b>MCS12</b>	Amount of land restored, by type, for biodiversity/geological conservation	All new extraction sites to contribute to Council's primary objective	No new extraction sites permitted
<b>MDC1</b>	Minerals permissions granted with impacts at unacceptable levels	Zero	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC2</b>	Number of pollution incidents recorded by the Environment Health Officer attributed to minerals development	Zero	Five
<b>MDC2</b>	Number of applications granted contrary to advice of Environment Health Officer or Environment Agency on air quality grounds	None	None

<b>MDC3</b>	Number of applications granted contrary to Historic England advice regarding adverse impact upon nationally designated cultural or heritage sites	Zero	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC4</b>	Number of permissions that maintain and enhance the landscape and townscape	All new extraction permissions	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC5</b>	Number of applications granted contrary to English Heritage/Council's archaeological curator advice regarding adverse impact upon sites of archaeological, historical and architectural importance	Zero - unless appropriate mitigation measures implemented	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC6</b>	Number of minerals permissions located in or adversely impacting upon regionally or locally designated sites	Zero - unless appropriate mitigation/compensation measures implemented	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC7</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency objection on water resource grounds	Zero	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC8</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency objection on grounds of flooding impacts	Zero	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC9</b>	Number of new permissions for recycled/substitute materials	All permissions located in accordance with policy criteria	No applications determined for new aggregate recycling facilities in period of AMR.
<b>MDC10</b>	Area of land/volume of reserve sterilised by non-mineral development of other than a minor nature (floorspace or site area below 10,000 sq m or 1ha)	Monitoring Information unavailable	Monitoring information unavailable

<b>MDC11</b>	Number of substantiated complaints relating to disturbance from minerals related off-site traffic	Progressive annual reduction over plan period	None.
<b>MDC11</b>	Number of mineral site transport plans in place	All new extraction and/or increased output permissions	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only
<b>MDC12</b>	Amount of land restored, by type, for biodiversity/geological conservation	All new extraction sites to contribute to Council's primary objective	Permission ref. no 2019/0161/SCO is for a Scoping Opinion only