Rutland County Council

Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal Report

23 June 2011

Entec UK Limited

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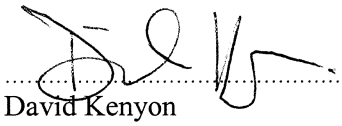

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Rutland County Council

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23 June 2011

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Document Revisions

No.	Details	Date
1	rr039i1 Draft Report	27 May 2010
2	rr042i1 Final Report	14 July 2010
3	rr057i3 Final Report	23 June 2011

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Entec UK Ltd (Entec) has undertaken the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for Rutland County Council's Core Strategy Development Planning Document (DPD). The SA incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and it has been undertaken in line with guidance issued by ODPM (2005) in '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'* and the CLG *Plan Making Manual (2009)*.

The SA assesses the environmental, social and economic performance of the Core Strategy against a set of sustainability objectives. These objectives are usually informed by national and local policy with particular reference made to local sustainability issues and community and environmental strategies. The objectives are also informed international policy, e.g. The Brundtland Report[1] which sets out clearly that sustainable development means "*a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come*", and uses the popular international definition "*development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*".

The SA provides a qualitative assessment of the Core Strategy's contribution towards the sustainability objectives and highlights any opportunities for performance improvement. The approach to the SA of this Development Plan Document (DPD) is based on the methodology described in the Rutland County Council Scoping Report[2]. This Scoping Report sets out a common framework which is to be used to appraise all Local Development Documents (LDDs) produced by the Council.

Previous sustainability reports were issued for the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages of Core Strategy preparation and they helped to shape the final policies within the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Consultation Document. Following Independent Examination in March 2011 the Core Strategy was found by the Inspector to be sound subject to minor changes. This Final Sustainability Appraisal Report has been updated to incorporate those changes.

1.2 The Rutland County Council Core Strategy

Following the publication of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) Local Spatial Planning, Rutland County Council commenced work on a Local Development Framework (LDF).

[1] Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report) - Report of the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development.

[2] Rutland County Council Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline and Scoping Study (September 2006).

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The Core Strategy is a critical element of the LDF as it provides the spatial vision, objectives and overall spatial strategy for Rutland containing core policies to guide development control decisions. It identifies sustainable locations for development and includes policies for delivering housing and employment and safeguarding the environment in addition to a number of other strategic development control policies. Site Allocations and detailed development control advice will be the subject of other DPDs. The Core Strategy also addresses future waste development in Rutland, having regard to predicted future needs and taking account of the Council's Waste Management Strategy.

The Core Strategy must be consistent with national planning policy guidance. It brings together the elements of the Rutland Community Strategy and other strategies produced by the Council and by other organisations that have development, land use and other spatial implications for Rutland. The Core Strategy also sets the local framework for other DPDs that may subsequently be prepared. A separate Minerals Core Strategy has been prepared by the County to deal with the development and use of land for minerals within the County.

The Core Strategy sets out a vision of the future development of the county. This is set out below:

a) *By 2026 Rutland will have become a more sustainable, safer, healthier and more inclusive place to live, work and visit. The attractiveness, vitality and prosperity of Rutland's towns, villages and countryside would have been enhanced. This will be achieved through reducing the impact of people and development on the environment and climate change, protecting and enhancing Rutland's environment assets, providing more affordable housing, supporting economic activities and improving the quality of the built environment and infrastructure throughout the County.*

b) *People from all sections of the community will have been provided with access to homes, jobs and services, more of the county's younger and working age population will have been retained and the needs of the elderly will have been better met. Much more will have been achieved to help disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of the community, through removing barriers to access to new and improved social, health and educational facilities. The provision of better services and access to them from all those living within the county will be achieved by a carefully focused strategy which recognised the distinctive roles of the two main market towns of Oakham and Uppingham, the thriving rural villages and the lively and diverse rural economy and communities.*

c) *The vision for the two main market towns is to have created thriving, vibrant and prosperous towns by 2026. Oakham will be the main focus for development and provision of services and employment followed by Uppingham. The prosperity of the towns will be achieved by retaining and developing a range of employment generating uses in the town centres including retail, commercial, health and leisure uses, by providing good quality employment sites and by supporting an appropriate balance of commercial and residential development in each town. In order that they can serve their wider hinterlands emphasis will be placed on ensuring they are accessible as possible, both through continued provision of public transport between the market towns and their hinterland and by guiding development to places best served by existing public transport services.*

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d) *The vision for the villages is to have diverse and thriving communities where planned and carefully managed development will have taken place to ensure that sufficient jobs and homes are provided for local people. In particular the larger local service centres of Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Greetham, Ketton, Market Overton and Ryhall, will provide the necessary day-to-day services to ensure rural communities have the choice to live, work and play close to where they live.*

e) *An appropriate scale of housing reflecting local needs and the level of services available will have been achieved in each town and the larger villages. Elsewhere more limited housing development will have taken place. A high priority will have been given to the provision of affordable housing. New homes will be available for all those in the local community wishing to buy or rent at a price that is affordable. In addition a 'design-led approach to all new development will ensure that the distinctiveness of the towns and villages are maintained and enhanced to support the attractiveness of the county and reduce the opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.*

f) *New training opportunities for all age groups and employment opportunities within growth sectors such as high tech industry and office, IT, technology, tourism and leisure industries, particularly in the market towns will have increased the range of skilled jobs in Rutland so that by 2026, a much smaller proportion of the county's population will travel outside Rutland to work.*

g) *Accessibility through and beyond the county will have been improved by developing more integrated forms of sustainable transport, improving road safety, cycling and walking facilities and reducing the adverse effects of traffic.*

h) *The diversity and environmental quality of Rutland's natural resources, countryside and built heritage will all have been improved and the character of the market towns and villages and their historic cores maintained. At the same time, sustainable access to the countryside, open spaces, recreational areas and green infrastructure will have been enhanced through green corridors and improved cycling and pedestrian routes linked to the main towns.*

i) *The impact of people and development on the environment would be improved by the prudent uses of resources ,including minerals, improved waste management and recycling, increased use of renewable energy and addressing the implications of flood risk and climate change.*

The Core Strategy is underpinned by a number of Strategic Objectives which form the link between the vision and the strategy based upon the "*issues to be addressed*" and the priorities of the Sustainable Communities Strategy[3] and the Council's 20 Year Vision for Rutland.

[3] Sustainable Communities Strategy - A Plan for Rutland 2010-2012 (2010).

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These objectives are set out below:

1.2.1 Spatial Strategy

Strategic Objective 1: Broad locations for development: To identify broad locations for sustainable development that will give access for all to services and facilities, minimise the impact on climate change and need to travel and promote the efficient use of land whilst protecting the natural environment, landscape, the unique character and identity of the towns, villages and countryside.

Strategic Objective 2: Vibrant and prosperous market towns: To develop vibrant and prosperous market towns by encouraging sustainable development that supports their function as service centres with a range of good quality housing, jobs, businesses, shops and services that meet the needs of local people and wider hinterland.

1.2.2 Creating Sustainable Communities

Strategic Objective 4: Housing for everyone's needs: To ensure a range and mix of housing types to meet the needs of all the community that is adequately supported by new infrastructure, including affordable housing, special needs housing and gypsies and travellers.

Strategic Objective 5: Healthy and socially inclusive communities: To support healthy and thriving communities by protecting existing facilities and providing high quality local, accessible and diverse opportunities for leisure, recreation, sport, natural green space and cultural activities in order to address the needs of all groups in Rutland, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Strategic Objective 6: A stronger, safer community: To develop a stronger and safer community by designing out opportunities for crime and implementing measures to improve road safety to ensure that people can live work and relax where they feel safe and enjoy a better quality of life.

1.2.3 Building Our Economy and Infrastructure

Strategic Objective 7: Strong and diverse economy: To strengthen and diversify the local economy in order to provide a greater range and quality of employment opportunities locally and reduce commuting out of the County, including new high-tech knowledge-based leisure and tourism industries.

Strategic Objective 8: Rural economy and communities: To support the rural communities by encouraging development opportunities related to the rural economy including farm and rurally based industries and promoting services and facilities in the larger local services and villages.

Strategic Objective 9: Sustainable transport: To develop integrated and sustainable forms of transport including better public transport, walking and cycling facilities.

Strategic Objective 10: Transport and infrastructure: To develop a strong and vibrant community by developing communication and transport infrastructure and links throughout the county and beyond.

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1.2.4 Sustaining Our Environment

Strategic Objective 11: Natural and cultural environment: To safeguard and enhance natural resources, landscapes and countryside, cultural heritage and the diversity of wildlife and habitats, including green infrastructure and special protection for Rutland Water to improve our quality of life and make a full contribution to global sustainability.

Strategic Objective 12: Built environment and local townscape: To protect and enhance the built environment and open spaces, historic heritage and local townscape associated with the historic core of the market towns, listed buildings and conservation areas.

Strategic Objective 13: High quality design and local distinctiveness: To ensure that design of new development is of the highest quality to provide attractive and safe places to live, work and visit and reflects the local character, identity and distinctiveness of the towns and villages.

Strategic Objective 14: Resources, waste and climate change: To reduce the impact of people and development on the environment by sustainable design and construction, reducing pollution, encouraging the prudent use of resources, including minerals, waste management and recycling, increased use of renewable energy and provision of green infrastructure and addressing the implications of flood risk and climate change.

1.3 The Requirement for SEA/ SA

The DPD forms part of the planning framework for Rutland County Council and must conform to set procedures which include SA incorporating SEA. Government guidance states that it is possible for an SA report to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive. The specific SEA stages which are reported within this document are highlighted for clarity.

1.4 Purpose of this SA Report

The purpose of this SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation of the Core Strategy DPD.

The Scoping Report prepared in 2006 assisted in the development and appraisal of the DPD. Additional updated baseline evidence has been provided within the various iterations of the SA Report.

This SA Report is structured into the following sections:

Section 1: Introduction
Provides and background to the SA process and the requirement of SA/SEA.

Section 2: SEA/ SA Requirements
This section sets out the SA objectives and appraisal criteria.

Section 3: Key Sustainability Issues and Additional Baseline Data
This section sets out key baseline information for Rutland County Council and the study area as well as identifying and describing key sustainability issues.

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Section 4: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects
This section outlines the evolution of the options appraisal.

Section 5: SA of the Core Strategy
This section identifies the assessment of the effects of the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Consultation Document.

Section 6: Monitoring
This section outlines indicators for monitoring.

Section 7: HRA
This section assesses the impacts of the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Consultation Document upon protected sites.

Section 8: Quality Assurance
This section provides a quality assurance checklist.

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2. SEA/ SA Requirements

2.1 Requirement for SEA/ SA of Development Plan Documents

Whilst an SA is a requirement for all land use plans within England, an SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) is a European-wide requirement. It stems from European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. The requirements of the Directive are reproduced within Box 1.

Box 1 What the SEA Directive Requires (Directive 2001/42/EC)

The Environment Report should provide information on (Article 5(1) and Annex 1):

'the relationship (of the plan or programme) with other relevant plans and programmes' (Annex 1(a))

'the environment protecting objectives, established at international, (European) Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme…..and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation' (Annex 1(a) and (e))

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and likely evolution thereof without its implementation of the plan or programme' and 'the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex 1(b)

'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC' (Annex 1(c))

'Authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes….shall be consulted when deciding of the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.' (Article 5.4).

SA (which can incorporate the requirements of SEA) is required for all DPDs including the Core Strategy, site specific allocations and policies and Area Action Plans (AAPs). The Rutland Core Strategy forms part of the statutory development plan for the County and there is a requirement to have an SA of the document with the aim of ensuring that it will contribute to sustainable development.

2.2 Appraisal Approach

The approach adopted for the assessment of Rutland's Core Strategy DPD has sought to meet both the requirements of SA and SEA. An integrated SA and SEA process can be defined as '*an appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development*' (www.planningportal.gov.uk).

SAs are an effective way of helping to ensure that sustainable development principles are taken into account in the decision making process. By looking in detail at proposals across a broad range of sustainability areas, the appraisal process exposes their strengths and weaknesses and

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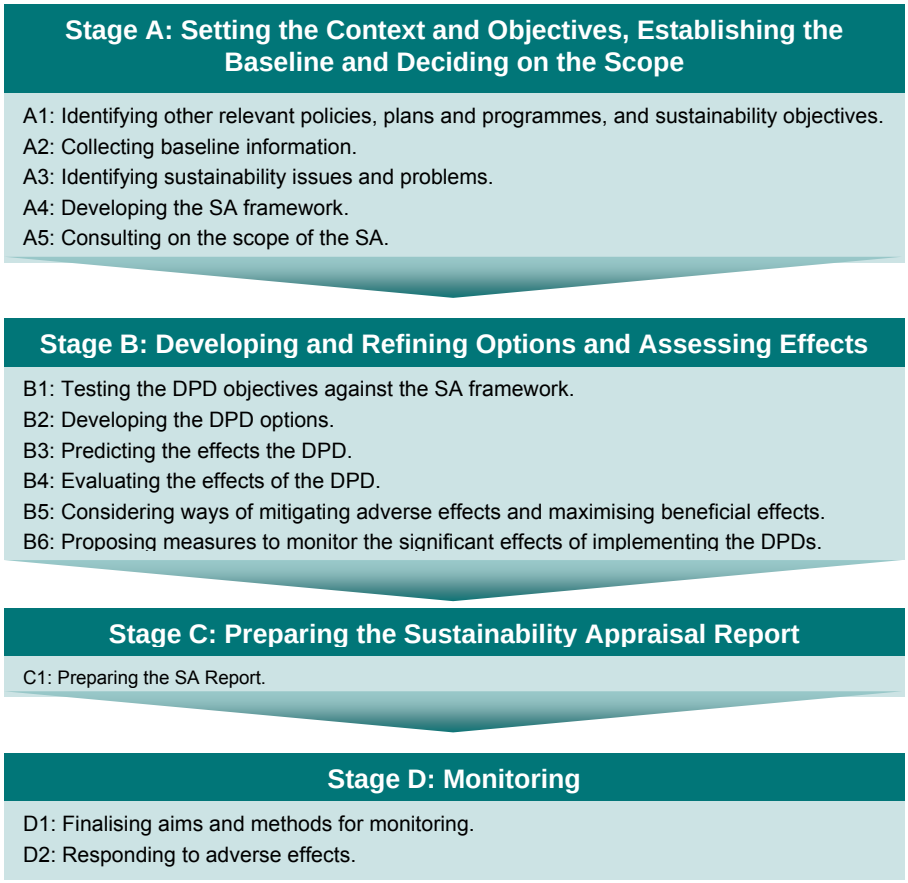
helps with the development of recommendations for their improvement. There is no adding up of scores and the outputs will not indicate whether the options overall are 'sustainable' or not, rather they identify the diverse strengths and weaknesses of the options and expose the nature of any irreconcilable conflicts.

The stages that were involved in this SA process are outlined in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 SA Stages (A to E, as identified in former ODPM Guidance on SA)



As Figure 2.1 shows, the SA process should inform each stage of the Core Strategy's preparation.

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2.3 Technical Difficulties

The SEA Directive requires the identification of any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered. The technical difficulty identified is:

- The difficulty of obtaining the most appropriate level of baseline information available for certain environmental aspects of the County, for example energy use, and the ability to compare it with the wider baseline conditions for the remainder of the County, East Midlands and England.

2.4 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

These sections include information to fulfil the requirements of the SEA Directive. Table 2.1 indicates where information required by the SEA Directive (Annex I) can be found in this report.

Table 2.1 Comparison of the Contents of this Report with Requirements of the SEA Regulations (an Environmental Report)

Information Requirement of the SEA Directive (as defined by Annex I)	Section in Report
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 3.1 Scoping Report
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and how it will change without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 3.3
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 5.3
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.	Table 3.2 and Section 7
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Scoping Report
The likely effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the inter-relationship between these issues.	Section 5.2 and Appendix F
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Section 5.4
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Section 2.3 and Section 4
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	Section 6
A non-technical summary of the information provided.	See Non Technical Summary

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2.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

In addition to SA, this document also reports the findings of a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) completed in accordance with *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010* (the 'Habitats Regulations'). The Regulations require that competent authorities assess the potential impacts of land use plans (including SPDs) on the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites[4]. The process by which the impacts of a plan or programme are assessed against the conservation objectives of a European site is known as HRA[5]. The HRA determines whether there will be any likely significant effects (LSE) on any European site and, if so, whether these effects will result in an adverse effect on its integrity. The current European Commission guidance[6] details a four-stage process for HRA, although not all stages will be necessarily required. This is shown in Box 2.

Box 2

Stage 1 - Screening: This stage identifies the likely impacts upon a European Site of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant.	HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT (HRA)
Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment: Where there are likely significant impacts, this stage considers the impacts of the plan or project on the integrity of the relevant European Sites, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, with respect to the sites' structure and function and their conservation objectives. Where there are adverse impacts, it also includes an assessment of the potential mitigation for those impacts.	
Stage 3 - Assessment of alternative solutions: Where adverse impacts are predicted, this stage examines alternative ways of achieving the objectives of the project or plan that avoid adverse impacts on the integrity of European Sites.	
Stage 4 - Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain: This stage assesses compensatory measures where it is deemed that the project or plan should proceed for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (IROPI). The guidance does not deal with the assessment of IROPI.	

Entec has been commissioned by Rutland County Council, as the Competent Authority for the Core Strategy, to undertake the HRA and to determine whether any aspects of the Core Strategy (alone or in-combination) could have significant effects on the integrity of European sites in or near their sphere of influence.

[4] HRA is required by law for all European Sites (Regulation 48). A European Site is any classified SPA and any SAC from the point where the Commission and the Government agree the site as a Site of Community Importance. HRA is also required, as a matter of Government policy, for potential SPAs, candidate SACs and listed Ramsar Sites for the purpose of considering development proposals affecting them (PPG 9 paras. 13 and C7). As such, pSPAs, cSACs and Ramsar Sites must also be considered by any HRA. Within this assessment "European site" is used as a generic term for all of the above designated sites.

[5] 'Appropriate Assessment' has been historically used as an umbrella term to describe the process of assessment as a whole. The whole process is now more accurately termed 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA) and 'Appropriate Assessment' is used to indicate the specific stage of HRA.

[6] *Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC* (EC 2002).

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It is accepted best practice that the HRA process is run alongside the various iterations and drafts of DPD policies to help ensure that the final policies do not result in significant effects on European sites and therefore HRA was undertaken at the Issues and Options and Preferred Options stages of Core Strategy preparation as well as for the draft and final Core Strategy Proposed Submission Consultation Document. As with SEA or SA, HRA is always best undertaken as an iterative process throughout the policy and plan development, with the emerging proposals or policies continually assessed for possible effects on European sites and modified as necessary, in consultation with Natural England and other appropriate consultees. In addition to Entec's experience of plan-level HRAs, we have also taken into account the following guidance during the assessment process:

- English Nature (August 2006) Draft Guidance - The Assessment of Regional Spatial Strategies and Sub-regional strategies under the provisions of the Habitats Regulations, David Tyldesley Associates for Natural England, Peterborough;
- Department for Communities and Local Government (August 2006) Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment. Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, DCLG, London;
- Scott Wilson, Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Land Use Consultants (August 2006) *Appropriate Assessment of Plans*, Scott Wilson et al.

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3. Plans, Baseline and Sustainability Objectives

3.1 Introduction

This section introduces the sustainability objectives, the baseline data and the context in which the sustainability objectives were developed.

A list of plans and programs is included in the Scoping Report and the main implications arising from a review of these plans for Rutland, including its relationship with them is provided in Section 3.2. This has been supplemented by additional, new strategies which are detailed in **Appendix A.** The baseline condition is summarised in Section 3.3 and the objectives and assessment criteria set out in Section 3.4. Section 3.5 discusses the development of indicators to monitor potentially significant sustainability effects.

3.2 Links to Other Plans, Programmes and Strategies

The purpose of reviewing plans and programmes as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents is fully explored and to ensure that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are taken on board through the SA. Reviewing plans and programmes can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for Rutland and the key sustainability issues. It is also useful in identifying the relationship between the emerging Core Strategy and these other documents.

The review of plans, programmes and strategies as part of the preparation of the 2006 Scoping Report considered international, national and local documents. This can be viewed on the Councils Local Development Framework pages at http://www.rutland.gov.uk. The review of plans, programmes and strategies is an iterative one and those plans, programmes and strategies reviewed subsequent to the publication of the 2006 Scoping Report or those identified by consultees as missing from the Report have been included in **Appendix A**.

Table 3.1 below identifies the main implications arising from the review.

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Table 3.1 Key Messages from the Context Review

The LDF Should Seek……	Source
Economic	
To shape the pattern of development, influencing location, scale, density, design and mix of uses of uses to help reduce the need to travel, reduce journey length and make transport easier and safer through public transport, walking and cycling.	Rutland Local Plan: A Plan for Rutland
To promote and enhance working in partnership (e.g. with other planning bodies, businesses, organisations, individuals and the community) in order to meet sustainability objectives.	Strategic Aims, Objectives and Milestones (Rutland)
To support employment growth and economic regeneration, particularly of market towns, whilst recognising the strengths and weaknesses of proposed development.	Welland Economic Strategy, A Plan for Rutland
To support rural, economic regeneration and take particular account of the needs and constraints of agriculture.	Welland Economic Strategy, A Plan for Rutland
To support rural economic regeneration and take particular account of the needs and constraints of agriculture.	Sustainability and Biodiversity: Priorities for Action in the East Midlands
To promote and expend the tourism and cultural sector.	Rutland Economic Development and Tourism Strategy
To expand the environmental economy.	Regional Economic Strategy
To address the issue and skills shortage in the area.	Welland Economic Strategy
To encourage business diversification.	Rutland Economic Development and Tourism Strategy
To increase the movement of rail and water freight.	Leicester Minerals Local Plan Review
To improve the local skills-base.	Welland Economic Strategy
To promote creative arts and media industries.	Oakham Historic Core Strategy
To promote the economic contributions made by the health sector (i.e. NHS).	Investment for Health: A Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands
To support community - led regeneration.	Viewpoints on Social Exclusion in the East Midlands
To ensure adequate provision for growth to fulfil the economic potential of the region.	Anglian Water - Water Resources Plan

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Table 3.1 (continued) Key Messages from the Context Review

The LDF Should Seek……	Source
Social	
To reduce and protect against anti-social behaviour, crime, fear of crime (and crime related to alcohol and drugs). Also to reduce and protect against burglary, vehicle crime and evening and night-time economies related crime through prevention (i.e. through improved urban design) and through safety measures.	Rutland Community Safety Strategy
To extend choice for transport and improve access to leisure/cultural areas, open space, employment, education, health care and community centres and services (such as for homelessness).	Homelessness Strategy, Local Transport Plan, , A Plan for Rutland
To create greater choice in housing based on local needs, including affordable housing and housing that is well designed with good transport links in sustainable locations.	A Plan for Rutland, Rutland Local Plan, Welland Economic Strategy, Rutland Housing Strategy
To address the issue of affordable housing as local people continue to be priced out the local housing market.	Homelessness Strategy, Welland Economic Strategy, Rutland Housing Strategy
To ensure needs are met where they are the greatest, including areas affected by low levels of wealth, high levels of crime, poor housing and a poor quality environment, and those individuals and groups already excluded by society.	Welland Economic Strategy
To use planning obligations, where appropriate to secure open space and local sports facility provision.	Rutland Strategic Aims, Objectives and Milestones, A Plan for Rutland
To promote social inclusion and community cohesion by moving away from traditional centralised development.	Strategic Aims, Objectives and Milestones, A Plan for Rutland
To address the issue of losing key services in village Centres.	Welland Economic Strategy, A Plan for Rutland
To raise awareness and understanding of domestic violence and to reduce it.	Rutland Community Safety Strategy
To integrate transport, housing and regeneration with sustainable management of resources.	Rutland Local Plan, Rutland Housing Strategy, Local Transport Plan
To achieve an appropriate levels of restorative justice and criminal punishment.	Rutland Community Safety Strategy
To provide a dedicated arts/sports facility for community use.	A Cultural Strategy for Rutland 2003-2008, A Plan for Rutland
To Ensure quick review and response on homelessness cases.	Homelessness Strategy
To develop a centre of excellence in arts and cultural activities.	Oakham Historic Strategy, A Plan for Rutland

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Table 3.1 (continued) Key Messages from the Context Review

The LDF Should Seek	Source
Environmental	
To preserve, protect, improve and value the historic environment (including buildings, archaeological sites and landscapes) of Rutland.	Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands; PPS5
New development should help implement an urban renaissance through high levels of sustainable design and construction.	PPS1
To actively support renewable energy and encourage its development, especially in homes and businesses.	A Plan for Rutland
To make efficient use of natural resources, minimising the distance travelled by road in order to reduce emissions and contribute towards the reduction of the impacts of climate change.	Rutland Local Plan; Anglian Water – Water Resource Plan
To both create and protect areas with nature conservation designations (e.g. SSSIs etc).	PPS9
To encourage the reduction of waste requiring disposal.	Rutland Waste Management Strategy
To encourage the reduction of waste requiring disposal.	Rutland Waste Management Strategy
To encourage use of secondary and recycled materials to minimise the need for primary aggregates.	Leicestershire and Rutland MLP - Monitoring and Key Issues Report, East Midlands Regional Plan
To maintain and adequate supply of minerals to contribute to local, regional, and national needs, whilst minimising the effect on the environment.	MPS1, Leicestershire and Rutland MLP
To restrict heavy loads associated with minerals operations from using unsuitable roads.	Leicestershire and Rutland MLP; Monitoring and Key Issues Report
To avoid and protect against the adverse impacts of flooding sustainability and incorporate flood safety measures into development.	PPS25
To improve overall air quality.	Rutland Air Quality Review, a Plan for Rutland
To improve and support identified landscape areas of importance (i.e. Leighfield Forest, Eye Brook Valley, Chater Valley, Cottesmore Plateau, Gwash Valley, Ketton Plateau and Middle Welland Valley).	Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape Characterisation Project
To encourage recycling initiatives, especially the 'Bring Site' scheme.	Rutland County Council Waste Management Strategy
To protect inland Surface Water i.e. Rutland Water.	EU Water Framework Directive ; The Rutland Water Partnerships Strategy
To preserve and enhance areas of woodland.	Rutland Character Assessment

In addition to the County-wide issues arising from a review of plans, programmes and strategies, it is important to understand the baseline conditions, their evolution and the areas likely to experience significant effects Rutland itself.

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3.3 Rutland County Council Baseline Conditions

The baseline conditions have been scoped against economic, social and environmental receptors.

Rutland County Council was created in 1997 following a series of boundary changes. It is the smallest unitary council in England comprising two towns and 52 villages. The mid-year population estimate for 2009 shows it as having a population of 38,400. This is projected to rise substantially to 44,300 by 2026 and 46,400 by 2033.

3.3.1 Economic Performance

There are 18,800 economically active people within the County (Nomis October 08-September 09) and the unemployment rate is just over 4.2% in 2010. There were 362 people on Job Seekers Allowance in April 2010 (Nomis). Of those employed, over 46% fell within the Standard Occupational Classification Group 1-3 which comprises managers and senior officials and associate professional and technical occupations compared to 19.7% who are employed as process, plant and machine operatives or in elementary occupations (Nomis October 08-September 09).

When compared with regional and national figures, Rutland has a much higher percentage of people employed in the higher occupational classifications. This is reflected in higher weekly salaries than the rest of the East Midlands at £504.90 compared to £46.50 (Nomis 2009). It is assumed to be at least partially a result of higher qualification levels among Rutland residents, 29.6% of residents have NVQ4 qualifications or above (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent), compared to 25.4% in the East Midlands and 29.0% in GB. At the other end of the scale, just 5.9% of Rutland residents have no formal qualifications, compared to 13.2% in the East Midlands and 12.4% nationally (Nomis January 2008-December 2008).

On average, Rutland residents commute further to work than those in the East Midlands or the UK. The average commute to work in Rutland is 18km compared to 13 km for the East Midlands and England (ONS Census 2001). This is despite a higher percentage of people (13.07%) in Rutland working from home compared to the East Midlands (9.04%) or England (9.16%) and an above average number of people travelling to work on foot (see Table 3.2) below).

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Table 3.2 Travel to Work by Mode

People Aged 16-74 Who Usually Travel to Work by Mode	Rutland	East Midlands	England
Driving a Car or Van	59.08	60.38	54.92
On foot	13.76	10.49	9.99
Bus, Mini Bus or Coach	1.05	6.98	7.51
Passenger in a Car or Van	4.86	6.95	6.11
Bicycle	4.9	3.27	2.83
Train	1.38	0.98	4.23
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	0.93	1.04	1.11
Taxi or Minicab	0.18	0.41	0.52
Underground, Metro, Light Rail or Tram	0.11	0.07	3.16
Other	0.68	0.39	0.46

Source: Census 2001.

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The DPD should consider opportunities to encourage a balanced economy and support a range of skilled and unskilled jobs to match the labour market. Providing jobs at all levels throughout the County would reduce the need for long commutes.

3.3.2 Social

Census data suggests an aging population within Rutland. The median age of population in the area is 40 compared to 37 for England. The number of young children in Rutland is lower than in the East Midlands or England and the number of people over 45 is consistently higher than the comparators. There is however a bulge in the 10-19 age groups where the number of people of these age groups is higher within Rutland than elsewhere. This is shown in Table 3.3.

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Table 3.3 % Population by Age

Age	Rutland	East Midlands	England
People aged 0-4	5.2	5.73	5.96
People aged 5-7	3.34	3.72	3.74
People aged 8-9	2.24	2.63	2.61
People aged 10-14	6.79	6.7	6.57
People aged 15	1.61	1.28	1.27
People aged 16-17	3.38	2.49	2.51
People aged 18-19	2.6	2.46	2.4
People aged 20-24	4.83	5.87	6.01
People aged 25-29	5.42	6.1	6.65
People aged 30-44	21.26	22.35	22.65
People aged 45-59	21.01	19.62	18.88
People aged 60-64	5.66	4.97	4.87
People aged 65-74	8.98	8.53	8.35
People aged 75-84	5.58	5.7	5.6
People aged 85-89	1.37	1.24	1.3
People aged 90 and over	0.72	0.6	0.64
Mean age of population in the area	39.9	38.91	38.6
Median age of population in the area	40	38	37

Source: Census 2001.

Health within Rutland is above average with 72.87% residents describing themselves as being in good health, compared to 67.58% and 68.76% for East Midlands and England and only 6.15% consider themselves to be not in good health compared to 9.14 and 9.03% (ONS Census 2001). Life expectancy is concomitantly higher with life expectancy at birth for males being 80.6 years (compared to 77.3 years for the East Midlands and England) and for women 84.00 years compared to 81.30 years and 81.55 years (ONS Census 2001).

Rutland is generally an affluent area and is ranked 334 in the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) out of 354 authorities in England, where 1 is the most deprived. However, 2001 census data also reveals that 35% of households had an income of less than £20,000 whilst 26% of households had income in excess of £35k. It is clear that the IMD hides pockets with far higher levels of deprivation which should be addressed by LDF policies.

One of the key issues within Rutland is housing affordability. The East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2009 identified the 2008 house price to income ratio in Rutland to be 9.1. This figure is the highest in the region.

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The average price for a house in Rutland in April 2011 was £232 000 compared to £133 000 for the East Midlands. Furthermore, analysis of housing by Council Tax band shows that there is proportionally a greater number of houses in the higher tax bands within Rutland than the region or the country and far lower numbers of homes in the lower tax bands.

Table 3.4 Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band

	Rutland	East Midlands	England
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band A	9.78	38.14	25.29
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band B	25.84	22.26	19.3
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band C	18.11	17.84	21.61
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band D	14.21	10.57	15.19
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band E	13.94	6.26	9.48
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band F	9.58	3.03	5.01
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band G	7.63	1.75	3.57
Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band; Band H	0.90	0.15	0.56

Source: ONS March 2008

Despite the higher house prices, Census 2001 figures show that the proportion of people owning their own homes (with or without a mortgage) is slightly higher than that across the region 72.8% compared to 72.2% and higher that the English average at 68.7%. The remainder of residents in Rutland live in social rented (11.9%) or private rented (12.5%). The proportions of Rutland residents in private rented accommodation are higher than the regional (8.3%) or the English (9.9%) averages but this is because elsewhere the social rented sector provides accommodation for more people (17.5% and 19.3% respectively) (ONS).

The Council has recently undertaken an assessment of services and facilities within villages. It looked particularly at the following facilities:

- Primary school;
- General convenience store;
- Post office;
- General medical practice;
- Local employment opportunities;
- Good access to higher order centres: including Oakham, Uppingham, Stamford, Melton Mowbray and Leicester by public transport (at least a two hourly service between 7am and 7pm);
- Community and leisure facilities including a village or community hall, public house and recreational facilities.

The results are shown in Table 3.5.

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Table 3.5 Settlement Sustainability Matrix

Parish and Settlement	Parish Pop. 2001	Post Office	General Store	Public House	Primary School and Extended School Service	Village/ Community Hall	Library	General Medical Practice	Sports/ Recreation Ground	Children's Play Area	Employment Opportunities In Settlement	Access to Employment by Foot, Cycle or Working from Home	Access by Walking or Cycling	Access to Higher Order Centre	Number of Criteria Met
LOCAL SERVICE CENTRES															
Cottesmore	2332	1	1	1	2	1			1	1	2	2		2	14
Edith Weston	1042	1	1	1	2	1			1	1	2	2		2	14
Empingham	815	1* p/t	1	1	2	1		1	1					3	11
Greetham	609	1	1	1		1			1	1	2	1		2	11
Ketton	1666	1	1	1	2	1	1	*p/t	1	1	2			2	14
Market Overton	494	1	1	1		1		1	1	1	2			2	11
Ryhall	1644	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	1			1	2	12
SMALLER SERVICE CENTRES															
Belton	335		-1	1		1				1				3	5
Barrowden	420		1	1		1		1	1	1				2	8
Caldecott	256	1*p/t	-1	1		1			1					3	6
Essendine	368	1*p/t	-1	-1		1				1	2			2	5
Exton	600		-1	1	2	1			1	1				2	7
Glaston	185		-1	1		1				1	2			2	6
Great Casterton	434		-1	1	2	1			1				1	3	8
Langham	1042	1* p/t	-1	1	2	1			1	1			1	3	10
Lyddington	397		-1	1		1			1	1				3	6
Manton	364		-1	1		1				1	2			3	7
Morcott	329		-1	1		1					2	1		2	6
North Luffenham	704		-1	1	2	1			1	1				2	7
South Luffenham	432		-1	1		1			1	1	2			2	7
Tinwell	209		-1	1		1			1				1	2	5
Whissendine	1189		-1	1	2	1			1	1				3	8
Wing	315		-1	1		1			1	1	2			1	6

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Table 3.5 (continued) **Settlement Sustainability Matrix**

Parish and Settlement	Parish Pop. 2001	Post Office	General Store	Public House	Primary School and Extended School Service	Village/ Community Hall	Library	General Medical Practice	Sports/ Recreation Ground	Children's Play Area	Employment Opportunities In Settlement	Access to Employment by Foot, Cycle or Working from Home	Access by Walking or Cycling	Access to Higher Order Centre	Number of Criteria Met
OTHER VILLAGES															
Ashwell	290		-1	-1		1					2			3	4
Ayston	46		-1	-1		-1							1		-2
Barleythorpe	178		-1	-1		-1					2	1	1	3	4
Barrow	67		-1	-1		-1								2	-1
Belmesthorpe	n/a		-1	1		-1							1		0
Bisbrooke	211		-1	1		-1									-1
Brooke	67		-1	-1		-1									-3
Braunston	392		-1	1		1			1	1				1	4
Burley	577 (239)		-1	-1		-1						2	1	2	2
Clipsham	120		-1	1		-1						2		1	2
Egleton	79		-1	-1		1							1		0
Hambleton	140		-1	1		1						2		1	4
Little Casterton	148		-1	-1		-1			1				1		-1
Lyndon	80		-1	-1		1									-1
Pickworth	81		-1	-1		-1									-3
Pilton	39		-1	-1		-1									-3
Preston	179		-1	-1		1				1				3	3
Ridlington	202		-1	-1		1		1		1				1	2
Seaton	178		-1	1		1		1		1					3
Stoke Dry	35		-1	-1		-1									-3
Stoke Dry	35		-1	-1		-1									-3
Stretton	770 (235)		-1	1		-1						2		1	2
Teigh	48		-1	-1		-1								2	-1
Thistleton	99		-1	-1		-1								1	-2
Thorpe by Water	56		-1	-1		-1									-3
Tickencote	67		-1	-1		-1								3	0
Tixover	174		-1	-1		1						2		0	1

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Table 3.5 (continued) Settlement Sustainability Matrix

Parish and Settlement	Parish Pop. 2001	Post Office	General Store	Public House	Primary School and Extended School Service	Village/ Community Hall	Library	General Medical Practice	Sports/ Recreation Ground	Children's Play Area	Employment Opportunities In Settlement	Access to Employment by Foot, Cycle or Working from Home	Access by Walking or Cycling	Access to Higher Order Centre	Number of Criteria Met
Toll Bar	n/a		-1	-1		-1							1	3	1
Wardley	32		-1	-1		-1									-3
Whitwell	41		-1	1		-1					2			3	5

Notes and scoring for Table 3.5.
Negative scoring for no general store, Village Hall and Public House.
Access to employment by foot, cycle & working from home relates to % of economically employed. Scoring 40+% =2 pts, 30-39% =1pt, under 29%=0pts.
Access by walking or cycling if within 2 miles of town and there is easy/safe access on foot or cycle - Scoring 1 point.
Access to higher order centres is based on a regular 6 day/week bus service: Hourly and 2 hourly services Mon-Sat 7am-6pm. Scoring: Hourly service =3pts, 2 hourly = 2 points, daily = 1 points, weekly = 0 points.
*p/t – Part-time.
For Burley and Stretton, the figure within brackets is the population without including the prison population.

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Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The DPD should consider opportunities to ensure appropriate provision and access to appropriate services and affordable housing for all. It should look consider the inclusion of policy which supports the maintenance and improvement of health and healthy living.

3.3.3 Environment

One of the key features of Rutland is the attractive and varied landscape. Both the natural and built (particularly historical) landscape features need to be preserved and enhanced and high quality design will be imperative to retain the traditional character of buildings.

The County contains 1,620 buildings listed for their historic and architectural interest and 40 designated conservation areas recognising the historic and distinctive character of the built environment. Although protected by national legislation, the LDF will need to manage development within these areas.

Rutland's rural landscape is varied with five different landscape character types. Research undertaken by Countryside Quality Counts indicates that the varied landscape types within the County are all subject to change through agricultural development but that improvements in the management of boundary features such as stone walls and efforts to strengthen the character of the farmed and wooded landscapes mean that on balance the character of the area is being maintained.

In the centre of the County lies Rutland Water, one of the largest man-made reservoirs in Europe and designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Ramsar site and a Special Protection Area (SPA). These designations are primarily due to its waterbird populations (notably Gadwall *Anas strepera* and Shoveler *Anas clypeata*) which occur in internationally significant numbers over the winter period. It includes a variety of habitats, including deep open water, mudflats, lagoons, reed swamp, islands, pastures, meadows, scrub and mature woodland.

Rutland Water also offers a range of leisure and recreation opportunities for local residents and tourists including walking, cycling, sailing, trout fishing and bird watching.

In addition to Rutland Water, there are 20 SSSIs and more sites of County or local ecological interest within the County which need to be maintained and protected from development. Furthermore, Rutland's limestone geology has importance for local quarrying and wildlife. Soils are largely loamy in the east and clayey in the west. Agricultural land is largely grade 3 with some grade 2 centred on the south and pockets of grade 1 in the north. The county has SSSIs designated for their geological interest and a number of Regionally Important Geological Sites.

The majority of Rutland falls within the boundary of the River Welland catchment which forms the south west border of the county. A number of the Welland's tributaries drain across Rutland in a south-westerly direction. Rutland Water significantly attenuates downstream flows on the River Gwash tributary. As a result flooding is extremely unlikely downstream of the reservoir.

A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken within Rutland which gave consideration to flooding from all sources. The report concludes that flood risk within the county is not extensive and is largely due to capacity issues on small urban watercourses and where artificial structures such as culverts may be prone to blockage. The report highlights concern about the potential for unmitigated runoff from new development in Oakham putting

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watercourses such as Barleythorpe Brook under increasing strain. It recommends that strict attenuation measures are put in place in line with the latest guidance and that the Barleythorpe Brook catchment should be subject to a Surface Water Management Plan looking at holistic drainage strategies.

Elsewhere in Rutland there are settlements such as Whissendine and Langham which are subject to minor flooding from small, fast responding watercourses draining upland areas. The report also highlights the need for new development to take into account issues of residual risk if it is to be located downstream of the reservoirs of Rutland Water and Eyebrook Reservoir.

The steep nature of the terrain combined with the relatively impermeable clayey soils in the west of the county mean that these areas are prone to flooding from surface water runoff when the infiltration capacity of the soil is exceeded. In the east of the county the town of Essendine is vulnerable to groundwater flooding although this often occurs in tandem with fluvial events on the River West Glen.

Within Rutland, water quality is generally compliant with targets although three significant failures were found within the County between 2004 and 2006 (Environment Agency river quality targets 2004-6). There were no reported pollution incidents in 2007 which might have affected air or water quality within the County (Environment Agency website). Furthermore, there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the County (Rutland County Council Local Transport Plan).

To date, Rutland has had lower rates of recycling and composting waste than other areas. In 2006/7 only 25% of waste in Rutland was composted or recycled compared to 35% across the East Midlands and 31% nationally. The remainder of Rutland's waste was landfilled. In April 2008 Rutland introduced a new kerbside recycling scheme which saw rates increase to 52.94%.

In 2006/7, 365,149 passenger journeys were made by bus (Rutland County Council Performance Plan 2007/2008). However Rutland still has high levels of car ownership; Just 14% of Rutland residents do not own a car compared to 24% of those in the region or 27% across England.

Implications for the Assessment of Significance

The DPD should look for opportunities to encourage protection of the existing high quality natural and built environment. It should include policies to mitigate flood risk and improve water quality whilst greater encouragement should be given to waste minimisation and recycling.

3.4 Summary of Key Baseline Issues and Trends

The SEA Directive and SA Guidance requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area without the plan or programme (in this case the Core Strategy) should be identified. This is useful in informing assessments of significance, particularly with regard to the effect that conditions may already be improving or worsening and the rate of such change. The information, contained within Table 3.6, has been summarised from the above text but primarily from the baseline data identified in **Appendix B**.

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Table 3.6 Trend Summary

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Economic	
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.	Relative low levels of unemployment are likely to continue in Rutland with key employment in the service industry and the higher occupational classifications continuing. The percentage of people employed in Rutland rose between 2006-7 and 2007-8 but has fallen in 2008/9 (Nomis). 1% of small businesses experienced employment growth between 2006 and 20088 (RCC citing ONS). The current economic climate is uncertain and employment levels may fall but this should only be temporary. Rutland workers, receive a higher weekly salary than the regional average as a result of higher qualification levels amongst residents. This is likely to be maintained despite current economic conditions.
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.	It is predicted that more workers will continue to commute out of the County than commute into it with Rutland residents having a longer than average commute to work when compared with the regional and national average. Despite this, a sustained growth in the number of people working from home is also predicted when compared to the regional or national average. No trend date is available for company formations but the number of VAT registered businesses grew from 1615 in 2006 to 1655 in 2007-8. Without the economic down turn this increase could be expected to continue.
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types.	New business rate at present in the East Midlands is below the national average and it is likely that this will remain the case moving into the future given current economic conditions.
Social	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing need of Rutland.	There are proportionally more larger and expensive houses in Rutland than the national average which is unlikely to change and the good quality of life and low deprivation levels in the county means house prices are likely to remain well above the regional average and therefore un-affordable to many residents at well above the regional house price to income ratio although there was a slight fall in the ratio from 10 in 2006 to 8.5 in 2007 however the ratio has since increased to 9.1 in 2009. Despite this, the high level of house ownership with or without a mortgage is unlikely to change but the percentage of affordable housing being built increased from 9% in 2005/6 to 16.3% in 2006/7 and 54% in 2008/9. Whether this level of increase could be sustained without intervention is uncertain.
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards.	Average life expectancy at birth is above the national average and the perceived relative prosperity and low levels of deprivation within the County means this is likely to remain the case. The relatively high level of access to services and facilities within the market towns is likely to remain whilst the more rural villages where provision of services and facilities is low would be unlikely to see an improvement in service provision.

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Table 3.6 (continued) Trend Summary

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Social	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.	Within Rutland, the percentage of people within a 20 minute travel time of a range of sporting facilities was just 36.35% in 2005/6 and increased only slightly to 36.6% in 2006/7. It is likely that this figure will remain low given the rural nature of the County.
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime.	The County, particularly the rural areas, experiences a low level of crime with the domestic burglary rate falling from 11.15% in 2003/4 to 8.57% in 2005/6. In 2008 there were 15 domestic burglaries falling to 6 in 2009. During this time the violent crime rate saw a marginal increase but this is mainly due to an increase in violent crimes being recorded in prisons.
8. To improve road safety.	Despite high car ownership and car use in the County the number of road accidents in the County is substantially lower that the regional average (27 per 100,000 population and 45 per 100,000 respectively). Whilst the number of road accidents per year is likely to fluctuate within the County it seems unlikely that it will increase significantly.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas.	Without intervention, small villages in rural Rutland are likely to continue to experience a lack of facilities in comparison to local service centres and the market towns with few 'other villages' having access to community facilities.
Environmental	
10. To increase biodiversity levels.	Biodiversity levels within the County are improving and this trend is likely to continue with the population of wild birds increasing in the region. Improvements in the condition of SSSIs in the region are also likely to continue above the national average.
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets of the area and their setting.	The county is rich in historic landscape and built heritage with a high number of conservation areas, listed buildings and other historic and cultural designations. Such designations face pressure for development, particularly in the market towns and this is likely to remain the case.
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland.	Although agricultural development can affect the character of the countryside improvements in sensitive management techniques, supported by grants and mean that on balance the character of the area is being maintained.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals.	The number of new dwellings in Rutland built on previously developed land increased from 39% in 2004/5 to 46% in 2006/7 and 47% in 2008/9. This is unlikely to change as pressure for new development is maintained.
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling.	Rutland has high levels of waste landfilled, although this has fallen slightly between 2005-6 and 2007-8, but increasing recycling rates in comparison with the national and regional averages. The amount of waste collected per household has also declined in recent years.
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.	Renewable energy usage is thought to be low however the introduction of the Feed In tariff for electricity generation, and eventually heat should encourage a greater take-up of small to medium scale generation.
16. To reduce and adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure.	Given the high level of out commuting and number of vehicle kms travelled per day in the County which are both above the regional average, it is unlikely that the adverse effects of traffic and transport would significantly reduce.
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding.	The impact and likelihood of flood events is likely to increase as a result of climate change and development pressure.
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects.	The impacts of climate change are likely to be increasingly felt by the County however further data on greenhouse gas is required before a trend can be predicted.

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3.5 Key Sustainability Issues

There are a number of key sustainability issues which are considered to relate directly to the preparation of Rutland's Core Strategy. The identification of these issues has been informed by the review of Plans, Programmes and Strategies and the baseline review. These sustainability issues provide an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and to develop sustainable plan to resolve these issues. **The requirement to identify key sustainability issues (environmental problems) arises from the SEA Directive which states that the 'Environmental Report' should include:**

***"any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme"* (Annex 1(d))**

The key sustainability issues for Rutland are identified within Table 3.7 below:

Table 3.7 Key Sustainability Issues Facing Rutland

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Economic	
Employment in primary industries is projected to decline (esp. Agriculture). Particular effect on rural areas that have lower compensating growth in service sector.	East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report (April 2005) and East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008); Rutland Local Plan 2001.
Outward commuting in an issue within Rutland. This causes a key skills base to commute outside the area to major conurbations for jobs.	The Welland Economic Strategy, A Plan for Rutland.
Shortage of skilled staff.	The Welland Economic Strategy.
Rutland is below the national average for business formation. The area's prosperity depends upon a range of businesses.	Indicator: New business formation rate (Nomis: www.nomisweb.co.uk) (2003-2004). East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008);The Rutland Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2004-2007.
GVA (Gross Value Added) show that the East Midlands region is one of the most productive regions outside of the South East. However, Rutland is slightly lower than the regional figure. Therefore the areas needs economic competitiveness and to create an environment to attract a range of business types.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); and East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008); (Baseline situation and Key issues).

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Table 3.7 (continued) Key Sustainability Issues Facing Rutland

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Social	
Increased inward migration and population increase.	East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report; Rutland Local Plan 2001; and East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008);Office for National Statistics; Nomis Web.
Average age of population in the East Midlands region is increasing and is likely to continue (pressure on heath and care services). Local data should be monitored to see local trends.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008);Office for National Statistics.
'Hidden' deprivation in rural communities. Need to improve services and better access to services.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
The population's health in both areas is 'good'. However, access to health and social care provision could be improved.	Indicators: percentage of people describing their health as good/ access to GP. The Rutland Local Plan.
Road accidents in Rutland are higher than the national average. Safer roads through local safety schemes to be priority.	Indicator: Number of road accidents per 100,00 (motorcyclists/car users/ other vehicle users).
Housing affordability is a major concern nationally and in the region. A diverse range of housing is needed to meet requirements of all members of society.	Indicator: House price to income ration (Joseph Rowntree Foundation); East Midlands Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); Rutland Local Plan; East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Environmental	
Rutland is one of the least wooded areas of England. National Policy aims to improve the management of and increase woodland where appropriate.	Indicator: Area of woodland; Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Structure Plan 1996-2016.
Rutland is one of the poorest counties in the UK in terms of biodiversity and its biodiversity is continuing to decline.	Biodiversity Challenge: An Action Plan for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (November 2002).
One of the key features of Rutland is the attractive and varied landscape. Both the natural and built (particularly historical) landscape features needs to be preserved and enhanced and high quality design will be imperative to retain the traditional character of buildings.	Rutland Local Plan; PPS1; PPG15; PPG16. Viewpoints on the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.

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Table 3.7 (continued) Key Sustainability Issues Facing Rutland

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Environmental	
Part of Rutland is within Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone Natural Area. The limestone grassland which this area supports is a conservation priority due to continued loss of this habitat.	A vision for the future of the Lincolnshire and Rutland Limestone Natural Area.
Rutland is underachieving in terms of keeping SSSIs in favourable conditions and is failing Government targets.	Indicators: % of SSSIs in favourable condition.
Air quality in Rutland is good; however it will need to be monitored to ensure that remains the case.	Rutland County Council Air Quality Progress Report 2005.
Water quality in Rutland is considered to be good. Regional data indicates that intensive agriculture in the region has damaged water quality in aquifers and rivers. Careful monitoring therefore is needed.	Indicators: Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological water quality; East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
High motor vehicle movements and high % of rural residents driving a car/van to work. Need to reduce car usage.	East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report (April 2005); Rutland Local Plan; East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Rutland has one of the lowest levels of rail use in the Country.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Development pressure due to increased influx of commuters from the South East and surrounding towns.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); A Plan for Rutland; East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Loss of prime agricultural land 'landscape character' as agriculture decreases and development pressure increases.	Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy; Rutland Local Plan; East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Tourism plays a major role in Rutland's economy. However the environment and amenities of local residents need to be safeguarded from the possible damaging effects of increasing visitor numbers.	Rutland Local Plan. The Environmental Economy of the East Midlands.
Rutland produces large amounts of waste. Waste levels predicated to increase.	Indicators: Household waste arisings/recycling or composting of household waste/percentage of waste arisings (http://www.bvpi.gov.uk (2003-2004) England; http://sustainabledeveloment.gov.uk/indistros/regionaldownload/rgolc2003pdf); East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report (April 2005).

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Table 3.7 (continued) Key Sustainability Issues Facing Rutland

SA Objective	Trend Summary
Environmental	
The proportion of recycling of waste is low but increasing in Rutland and needs to continue these improvements.	http://www.bvpi.gov.uk (2003-2004) England; http://www.sustianbledeveloment.gov.uk/indicators/regionaldownload/rgolc2003.pdf; Rutland Waste Management Strategy.
The East Midlands is the Country's main exporter of minerals aggregates, but there area environmental issues surrounding their extraction. Also the demand for buildings materials in the future is likely to be high.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Flooding from rivers has caused serious problems in the East Midlands Region, including Rutland.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Parts of the region are amongst the driest in England. Surface water already fully committed to existing abstractions. Climate change could result in further reduction of water yields.	East Midlands Regional Plan; Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Pollution from sewerage systems is leading to groundwater pollution.	East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report (April 2005); Rutland Local Plan; East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Contribution to climate change needs to decrease.	East Midlands Regional Plan: Scoping Report (April 2005); East Midlands Regional Plan Partial Review Scoping Report (2008).
Energy efficiency of dwellings is low.	Indicator: Energy Efficiency of Dwellings (www.bvpi.gov.uk 2003-2004).
Low proportion of homes (47%) built on previously developed land in Rutland (2008-9). Needs to reach national target of 60%.	Indicator: % of homes built on previously developed land Rutland AMR.

3.6 Objectives and Appraisal Criteria

The SA objectives and appraisal criteria are components of a framework that are used consistently to appraise the DPD, as well as other DPDs produced by the council. These objectives define the long term aspirations for the County with regard to social, economic consideration. The performance of the Core Strategy is assessed against these SA objectives and criteria.

The SA objectives used to appraise the Core Strategy were identified in the County's LDF Scoping Report in 2006. Guidance issued by the former ODPM (2005)[7] stated that "*Local*

[7] ODPM (2005); Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents.

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Planning Authorities carrying out a SA of a DPD may find it helpful to draw on information and objectives prepared for the SA of the most recent RSS (Regional Spatial Strategy) revision, and in particular any relevant sub-regional information". The SA objectives are therefore based upon objectives laid out in the SA of RSS, the range of issues set out in the SEA Directive and the headline objectives suggested in the Government's guidance on SA. The objectives were amended in line of key sustainability issues identified during the context review and baseline date collection. A review of the Scoping Report was undertaken in 2008 as part of the SA appraisal of the Issues and Options stage of Core Strategy preparation. The review considered the time lapse since publication of the Scoping Report and the shifting policy landscape in which the Core Strategy was being prepared. The review resulted in a number of objectives being amended and one further objective being added. The final list of sustainability objectives is set out in Table 3.8 below:

Table 3.8 SA Objectives and Key Criteria

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.	• Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region? • Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses? • Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	Population
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.	• Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area? • Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development? • Will it help to promote the survival rate of small-medium sized enterprises (SMEs)?	Population
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types.	• Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area? • Will it provide land which is suitable for businesses and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	Population
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland.	• Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community? • Will it help to provide for those in housing need/vulnerable groups? • Will it address changes in future housing need? • Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	Population, health, material assets

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Table 3.8 (continued) SA Objectives and Key Criteria

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards.	• Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities? • Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	Population, health
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.	• Will it help to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities? • Will it help to promote cultural distinctiveness?	Cultural heritage, population
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	• Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime? • Will help to provide communities where people feel safe?	Population, health
8. To improve road safety.	• Will it help to improve road safety?	Population, health
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas.	• Will it increase community empowerment? • Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	Population, health, material asses
10. To increase biodiversity levels.	• Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation? • Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland? • Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value? • Will it increase amount of woodland?	Biodiversity, landscape
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets of the area and their setting.	• Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting? • Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features? • Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors? • Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it help to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscape in Rutland?	Cultural heritage, biodiversity, landscape, material assets

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Table 3.8 (continued) SA Objectives and Key Criteria

Sustainability Objective	Assessment Criteria	SEA Directive Topic
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland.	• Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	Landscape
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals.	• Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland? • Will it make use of previously developed land? • Will it ensure that the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	Air, soil, water, biodiversity, material assets
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling.	• Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)? • Will it improve the level of recycling of waste? • Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	Material assets
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.	• Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses? • Will it help to promote the use of renewable energy sources?	Climate factors, material assets
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure.	• Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic? • Will it reduce traffic congestion? (Particularly in urban areas?) • Will it improve transport infrastructure? • Will it encourage the use of public transport? • Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	Air, material assets, health
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding.	• Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	Climate factors
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects.	• Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	Climate factors

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4. Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

4.1 Testing the Core Strategy Objectives against the SA Framework

Each DPD will have its own specific objectives which are distinct from those used in the Sustainability Appraisal and it is important for those objectives to be in accordance with sustainability principles. Guidance therefore recommends that the DPD objectives be tested for compatibility with the SA objectives set out in Section 3. The results of this compatibility assessment are presented at **Appendix C** and summarised below.

The assessment concluded that the Core Strategy Objectives are generally supportive of the overarching SA objectives. Those objectives that are well supported include economic objectives, objectives to support the development of community facilities and objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Objectives which are less well supported are concerned with resource efficiency and waste minimisation. Objectives which address the preservation of biodiversity and rural landscapes are also less well supported.

The Core Strategy objectives could be improved by reference to energy efficiency. This could be included in Strategic Objective 14. Reference to waste minimization rather than merely 'managing waste' could also be included within Objective 14.

4.2 Developing the DPD Options

There are a number of ways of meeting the needs of people who live and work in Rutland and therefore a number of options were presented by the Council in their Core Strategy Issues and Options Report (2008). Each of these options was appraised against the sustainability objectives and the best performing options were identified and recommendations on how the options may be improved were made. This appraisal, along with the associated issues and options consultation process helped to develop and refine the options and to inform the Council's preferred options. The methodology used to carry out the prediction of effects was similar to that suggested in the former ODPM guidance (2005) and is summarised in Table 4.1 below.

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Table 4.1 Example Core Strategy Issues and Options Appraisal Matrix

Question 26 - What is the appropriate amount of employment land to be provided for in the LDF? `				
Option 26A: Rely on the existing areas in employment use and current allocations to meet the full range of sites needed including sites for high technology and knowledge based industries.				
Option 26B: Identify 5 hectares of employment land; that is sufficient provision up to 2016 based on the employment land assessment but set out measures that will be taken if land is required more quickly or slowly than expected.				
Option 26C: Identify 16 hectares of employment land to meet highest foreseen rates of take up to 2026 based on the employment land assessment to enable the Council to respond to unforeseen needs more quickly.				
	Options			
SA Objective	**A**	**B**	**C**	**Comments/Mitigation**
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.	-	++	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.	++	?	?	
Summary	- Bad	+ Good	- Bad	

The matrix predicted the effects of each of the Core Strategy options, against the sustainability objectives contained within the Scoping Report. Each option was appraised in line with current baseline or on its contribution towards meetings any targets or statutory requirements. The full Issues and Options Sustainability Appraisal can be found on Rutland County Council's website with a summary in **Appendix D** of this Report.

4.3 Evaluation the Effects of the Core Strategy

In 2009 Rutland County Council published their Core Strategy Preferred Options document which was informed by consultation on their Issues and Options report as well as by the SA process. The report set out the council's preferred policy approaches and was again subject to SA.

Each preferred approach was assessed against the sustainability objectives using the matrix set out in Table 4.2 below and measures to prevent, reduce or offset significant adverse effects identified.

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Table 4.2 Example Core Strategy Preferred Options Appraisal Matrix

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach 15 – Employment Land and Sites						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Urban**	**Rural**	**Cumulative Impact**	**Trans-boundary Impact**	**Option Policy**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**					
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	→	→	→	→	→	→	This option will protect existing employment sites, provide an additional 5ha land for employment development and provide for a broader range of types, sizes and location of employment sites.
	→	→	→	→	→	→	
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	→	→	→	→	→	←	This will increase the opportunities for business development and work opportunities. There is no explicit support for people to gain new skills, however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training opportunities. Providing such a range of facilities within Rutland may detract from employment opportunities outwith the County which are less modern and in less attractive surroundings.
	→	→	→	→	→		

The SA of the Preferred Options is required to identify both the positive and negative effects of each preferred approach in social, environmental and economic terms and to provide an analysis of the significance of the identified effects. This requires assessment of the magnitude and geographical and temporal scales of the predicted impacts, and whether they are:

- Positive or negative;
- Direct or indirect;
- Temporary or permanent;

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- Localised or trans-boundary.

The SEA Directive also requires consideration of secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects (which together are called cumulative effects). This assessment is because many problems arise from the accumulation of a large number of small and often indirect effects rather than from a small number of larger and more oblivious ones. Such effects may occur as a result of the policies being implemented in combination.

Each preferred policy approach was appraised in line with SEA and SA guidance. The full assessment can be found on Rutland County Council's website and a summary of findings of the assessment are included in Table 4.3. Consultation responses to the Preferred Options document highlighted the need for the Council to undertake additional work regarding the identification of future waste arisings and the provision of necessary capacity in line with requirements set out in national policy. This resulted in the revision of two preferred policy approaches. In addition, subsequent to the Council's consultation on the Preferred Options, the Government announced the closures of RAF Cottesmore, one of two large military bases in the County, in 2013. This necessitated a further additional policy approach to consider the future use of RAF Cottesmore and other similar establishments should they be closed and proposed for alternative uses over the plan period. An SA of the supplementary preferred options was undertaken in early 2010 and consulted upon. The findings of this assessment are summarised in Table 4.4.

The final policy approaches presented within the Pre-Submission Core Strategy largely followed those outlined within the Preferred Options document however they have been informed and refined through the findings of SA and HRA process, through public consultation and through the evidence base. Tables 4.3 and 4.4 below sets out how the final policy approaches were refined through the Preferred Options SA process. Where refinements were made in accordance with recommendations made with the Sustainability Appraisal these have been highlighted. In addition to this, a table of Rutland County Council's comments on the Preferred Options SA and HRA appraisal have been included in **Appendix E**.

There are two policies within the Consultation Core Strategy which were not specifically addressed within the Preferred Options. These are:

- CS1: Sustainable development principles;
- CS15: Tourism.

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Table 4.3 Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 1: The Spatial Strategy	Concentrating development within the main urban areas reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas. However, although the strategy sets the location for 'new development' it refers mainly to housing. Appropriate employment must also be developed to provide opportunities for the new residents otherwise the amount of out-commuting will increase as residents travel further to find work. Concentrating development within urban areas further reinforces urban communities and protects rural landscapes and designated sites. Permitting limited development within villages will contribute to the vitality and viability of these communities. Overall the approach provides the best balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced, whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 18. There is some conflict with the final criterion in Objective 13 which seeks to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment. The amount of water needed to serve the new development might be minimised through development of homes which are water efficient, in accordance with Preferred Approach 21 which deals with sustainable housing. There is also potential conflict with Sustainability Objective 16 where development in villages may increase reliance on car use if development is located in smaller, less serviced settlements as more people drive to access basic amenities as opposed to development in larger villages where it might reduce the need to travel.	Policy significantly changed to provide a criteria based policy to provide sustainable development. Development is directed to sustainable locations but not quantified as in the preferred approach. An additional policy has been included within the submission Core Strategy; CS4 sets out the locations of development. Oakham is the key focus of development to accommodate significant levels of development with Uppingham providing a more moderate level of growth. **Villages are not considered sustainable locations in which to accommodate further development unless it is development normally acceptable in the countryside. This addresses the conflict with sustainability Objective 16 identified within the Preferred Options SA.** A second additional policy; CS9 addresses the distribution of new housing and allocates broad proportions to Oakham, Uppingham, Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages in a similar way to that in Preferred Approach 1.	CS2: Spatial Strategy, CS4: Location of development and CS9: Provision and destitution of new housing.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 2: The Settlement Hierarchy:	This issue does not propose development at this stage; it merely classifies settlements according to their existing levels of facilities. In general development should be located in larger settlements to make the greatest use of services and facilities, delivering social, environmental and economic benefits. The Sustainability Appraisal can therefore make very little comment on it.	No change.	CS3 Settlement hierarchy.
Preferred Approach 3: Spatial Strategy for Oakham	The proposed urban extension to Oakham will offer substantial development opportunities on the edge of an urban centre which will deliver a range of social and economic benefits through the creation of homes for all, job opportunities and the facilities at Catmose campus. The location close to Oakham, the provision of public transport and the potential to enhance footpath and cycle links may help to reduce traffic on short journeys although the quantum of traffic is likely to rise as a result of the development. The approach also includes town centre regeneration and promotion of integrated transport in the town centre. Care will have to be taken in the design of the urban extension to protect to the identity of Barleythorpe and to ensure that the scheme can be integrated into the wider landscape, although its location between Barleythorpe, Oakham and the bypass will reduce the visual and landscape character effects. The existing playing fields will be relocated on land north of the by-pass in conjunction with the new agricultural showground. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-7, 9-11, 17 and there is a mixed response to Sustainability Objective 16 since the approach supports integrated transport and the creation of a new interchange in Oakham as well as improving accessibility to villages and nearby towns and cities. The scale of the urban extension would increase traffic movements which may affect congestion at key locations at peak times. There is some degree of conflict with Objective 13 since the urban extension is largely located on greenfield land. There is insufficient brownfield land within the county to wholly meet the housing requirements set out in the RSS and greenfield land is inevitable. Furthermore the site is part grade 3a and 3b land with small area grade 2 land (post 1988 ALC survey) which does not ensure that the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future and the size of the development will result in the requirements for more water which may impact adversely on the Welland catchment. Like any large development scheme, this approach will result in waste generation which causes minor conflict with Objective 14.	A reference to sustainable development has been inserted. Much of the detail in the policy has been removed, particularly reference to protecting and enhancing the provision of existing community, education, leisure, cultural facilities, open space, recreational and sports facilities and safeguarding existing employment areas in the town. Support for retail and the development of housing have also been removed. These elements of the preferred approach are all addressed in County wide policies in the Submission Core Strategy. The amended policy outlines the key requirements to guide the mixed-use urban extension setting out a minimum density, an affordable housing requirement and requirement for green infrastructure, a local service centre and the provision of community facilities and a school. Other criteria in the policy address design issues.	CS5: Spatial strategy for Oakham.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 4: Spatial Strategy for Uppingham	This approach will deliver a range of social, environmental and economic benefits including economic development, job opportunities, new homes, creation of a new sustainable community with appropriate facilities. The scheme would result in the protection of the allotments and the creation of other community, recreation and leisure facilities. The urban extension is visually quite exposed and care will need to be taken in the siting and design of the new development to ensure that it does not have an adverse effect on the character of the rural landscape. If the by-pass was to go ahead this would deliver a range of sustainability effects both positive and negative but is not the subject of this appraisal. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-7, 9-11 and 18. There is some degree of conformity with SA Objective 16 since the approach supports improvements to accessibility between villages and nearby towns and cities. The scale of the urban extension would increase traffic movements which may affect congestion at key locations at peak times. Whether this is an issue will depend on the current capacity of the road network. There is uncertainty as to whether the approach accords with Objective 12 since the extension site is highly visible from approaches to the town and from locations further afield; the design will have to be sympathetic to ensure that the traditional character of the buildings and landscape are not adversely affected. There is conflict with Objective 13 because the proposed extension area is greenfield land which is considered to be less sustainable than brownfield land, although it is acknowledged that there is not sufficient brownfield land to accommodate the necessary expansion in Rutland. There is also conflict with Objective 14 due to the volumes of waste that large developments create. This is not specific to this site or this scheme, but common to all large development sites. On balance, Rutland has a need to accommodate a certain level of development and despite the concerns raised with this scheme, it is probably one of the more sustainable ways in which the appropriate number of homes can be delivered i.e. on the edge of an existing settlement with reasonable communication links given the rural nature of the county.	No corresponding policy.	N/A

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 5: Spatial Strategy for the villages and rural areas	The preferred approach is to locate development in the larger service centres which would be the most sustainable option available. There is recognition that this must be balanced with the need to protect facilities in existing settlements which support residents who need to live in rural areas. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-7 and 9-13. Although there is no conflict there is more uncertainty with regards Sustainability Objectives 16 and 18 due to the effects of concentrating development in larger villages. Although this may reduce the number of short journeys that people make, development in such villages may require people to drive further to get to towns for shopping or work. This may increase the total amount of vehicle emissions but the actual distribution of housing in villages is necessary to answer this question in detail.	No corresponding policy.	N/A

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 6: Local needs criteria for the villages	Concentrating development in the larger villages promotes the best access to rural facilities and will enhance the viability of village services as well as building more robust communities and seeking to meet rural needs. The SA recognises the local need approach but would encourage development in the villages to take the form of infill development which is likely to have less of a visual impact due to the existing built up nature of the immediate surroundings. However, care must be taken not to 'cram' villages, resulting in incongruent densities and over development. Where development adjoins a village, it should be of an appropriate scale, conforming to evolving policies on environmental protection and access to services and facilities. The approach highlights the need for protection of the built and natural environment but will result in additional commuting, much of which will be by private car which may have an adverse effect on congestion and would increase emissions. By concentrating development on larger settlements traffic movements to access key facilities may be reduced but for a larger range of facilities including larger shops, hospitals etc there will still be a need to travel beyond the villages to larger service centres. This will increase the number of longer vehicle journeys required and may have an adverse effect on road safety in rural areas. The approach does include a commitment to improve linkages between key settlements which will benefit those in key rural communities. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1 and 2, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 16. However, there is uncertainty and risk of conflict with Sustainability Objectives 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13 and 18. This mainly relates to the distance of development away from facilities in larger settlements and the increase in the need to travel with its associated emissions, pollution and road safety aspects, but the benefits derived from meeting the needs for rural development and maintaining and enhancing the vitality and viability of existing villages then these potentially adverse effects are off-set.	No corresponding policy.	N/A

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 7: Delivering socially inclusive communities	This approach supports all kinds of community facilities from play areas to health care facilities and shops to schools in locations which are easily accessible for all its population. Such facilities bring a range of social benefits including education; training, recreational facilities which engenders healthier lifestyles, helps to build communities through networking and can reduce crime and fear of crime. They also create jobs, although not necessarily in great numbers. Ultimately the locations in which new facilities are provided will dictate the extent of effects on rural and urban communities and will affect accessibility, need to travel and site specific factors such as landscape and ecological impacts but if they are designed to meet local needs then this approach also has environmental benefits by reducing the travelling distances for people to access facilities. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2 5-7 and 9. It does not conflict with any Objectives although some detailed environmental effects remain uncertain due to siting issues – such as need to travel.	Reference to specific core facilities has been removed.	CS7: Delivering socially inclusive communities.
Preferred Approach 8: Open Space, recreation and sports facilities	The provision of additional leisure and recreational facilities will help to increase participation in these activities, promote a healthy lifestyle, may foster better community relations, build and empower communities. Although the approach makes no specific reference to biodiversity, woodland or designated sites where such sites constitute open space and recreation facilities, they will be protected from adverse effects. Open spaces can act as a carbon sink and can be used to store water in the event of flooding as a result of climate change. Furthermore, improving access to facilities by non-car modes would reduce vehicle emissions which contribute to climate change. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5-7, 9-11 and 16. It does not conflict with any Objectives although there is a risk, depending on their location, such facilities might encourage more car travel to access them.	The preferred approach has been deleted and spots and recreational facilities are protected within policy CS23 Green Infrastructure.	CS23: Green infrastructure, open space and recreation.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 9: Developer contributions	Developer contributions can be used to deliver a wide range of social and environmental benefits including affordable housing, environmental enhancement, cultural facilities, healthcare and open space. They are also frequently used to develop highway and other infrastructure schemes to mitigate problems caused by excessive demand or capacity problems although the policy approach does not include for these uses. They can also contribute to waste management and emergency services. There is a danger that if they are set too high, developers might choose to build elsewhere, particularly in neighbouring authorities if development costs here would be lower. There is also a danger that developers may pass on the cost of their contributions to future purchasers which would increase the cost of homes and business premises, potentially driving people to occupy cheaper premises. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 3, 4-13 and 16. There are no conflicts but charges need to be imposed at a level where they do not make development unviable, especially in the current economic climate.	The submission Core Strategy policy does not specify potential community infrastructure requirements and reference to both "on and off site infrastructure requirements" has been inserted. The policy also specifies that developers will be required to meet "reasonable" costs and provides text on viability assessments and their impact upon developer contributions.	CS8: Developer contributions.
Preferred approach 10: Meeting new housing requirements	The provision of 150 new dwellings per year will contribute to meeting housing need. This should further reduce levels of homelessness whilst not encouraging substantial levels of in-migration from surrounding areas. If the housing figures were set above this level it could lead to higher land pressures particularly on greenfield land which would be less desirable in sustainability terms. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objective 4.	Policies CS4 and CS9 addresses this preferred approach and elements of Preferred approach 1. CS4 sets out the location of development to 2026 and the approximate number of dwellings to be delivered per annum in Oakham, Uppingham, the Service centres and restraint villages. Policy CS9 sets out the provision for 3,000 new dwellings over the plan period and the proportions to be delivered in Oakham, Uppingham, service centres and villages. The policy also sets out a target for the proportion of dwellings to be built on previously developed land.	CS4: The location of development; CS9: Provision and distribution of new housing.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 11: Housing density	In general higher housing densities have less impact on the physical environment since they use less land, require fewer raw materials in their construction and can provide opportunities for community benefits such as CHP, or concentration of residents around facilities such as health facilities, shops or schools. In areas with high density the importance of open spaces, parks and gardens should be recognised. Care must also be taken when developing new homes in established settlements that the densities are similar to those which already exist to help to enhance and preserve the traditional character of buildings and landscapes. Higher density houses can increase run-off and some form of SuDS or other attenuation may be required. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4, 13, 14 and 18 although the design of high density homes must be carefully considered to maximise open space and privacy.	Preferred approaches 11 and 12 have been amalgamated into Policy CS10 in the submission Core Strategy which addresses both housing density and mix. **The policy includes text to ensure that development has regard to the character of the surroundings in line with the recommendation in the Preferred Options SA.** The policy has also raised the minimum density for the built up area of Oakham and Uppingham to 40 dph.	CS10: Housing density and mix.
Preferred Approach 12: Housing Mix	This approach will provide a mix of homes which is designed to meet housing need for all sectors of the community, including the elderly and other special needs groups. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objective 4. It does not conflict with any other Objectives.	The Preferred approach is incorporated into a policy addressing both density and mix. Policy CS10 requires a range of housing types, sizes and tenures. It is less specific than the preferred approach which stipulated a need for 1, 2 and 3 bedroom houses.	CS10 Housing density and mix.
Preferred approach 13: Affordable Housing	A balance needs to be achieved between providing a mix of homes, not just new affordable dwellings and therefore the number of affordable houses to be built should be informed by the total number of houses to be built annually. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objective 4. It does not conflict with any other Objectives.	The preferred approach is detailed in policy CS11 of the Submission Core Strategy. The preferred approach has been amended to include a lower affordable housing target of a minimum of 35% and includes text which states a higher requirement may be expected where it would be economically viable. Where provision is under 35% a viability assessment is required.	CS11: Affordable housing.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 14: Gypsies and travellers	This approach will provide sufficient accommodation for gypsies and travellers within Rutland, without over provision which may attract travellers from further afield. It will focus on sites where residents have good access to essential services such as health care, education, etc. In some cases this additional community may be sufficient to ensure the retention of community facilities. In general the larger the settlement the less effect development of any type will have. Larger settlements will offer the travelling community more facilities and would be able to absorb the development with less impact in terms of social, cultural, landscape and visual effects although at this stage the criteria have not been identified. The design of gypsy and traveller sites is unlikely to be 'traditional' but care will have to be taken to ensure that it is appropriately designed, sited and landscaped. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4 and 5. There is potential for conflict with Sustainability Objectives 11 and 12 with regard to ensuring sites are sensitively designed and landscaped and conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the county. There may also be conflict with the criteria in Objective 4 for energy efficient homes; traditional gypsy and traveller accommodation is not well insulated but homes are generally relatively small and heated with minimum energy input.	**Policy CS12 in the Submission Core Strategy provides criteria to determine suitable gypsy and traveller sites which were not included within the preferred approach. This goes some way to addresses concerns and potential conflicts raised within the preferred options SA.**	CS12: Gypsies and travellers.
Preferred Approach 15: Employment land and sites	This approach would provide land and premises for business development providing new jobs for the local community and new tourist and recreational facilities. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need to create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. If existing sites can be easily converted then their environmental footprint will be substantially lower but if they need to be replaced more natural resources would be consumed and large volumes of waste generated. Employment generation in general will have wider social and health impacts through increasing investment in communities, improving health and providing links within communities. It should be noted that there are other factors that will influence the extent of new business creation and their sustainability including access to capital and the state of the economy. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2 5, 9 and 13. There is potential conflict with SO15 which seeks to improve energy efficiency since existing premises which are to be reused are unlikely to be built to modern energy efficient standards and may be difficult and costly to update.	The submission Core Strategy sets out two policies which address employment land. Together they provide more detail that that set out in the preferred approach. CS13 seeks the provision of a greater range of employment opportunities and improve workforce skills and supports flexible working and ICT as well as safeguarding exiting employment sites. Policy CS14 makes new provision for industrial and office development.	CS13: Employment and economic development and CS14: New provision for industrial and office development and related uses.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 16: Rural economy	Employment land development is required in rural areas as well as in the towns to serve the local community. The development of the rural economy contributes to the balance of the entire economy within Rutland. It provides many benefits, including creation of jobs across the county rather than just in the main settlements and delivers the same health, social and community benefits as any employment development opportunities. Rural jobs may particularly serve rural communities, but may encourage more commuting to rural parts of the county. Reusing redundant rural buildings preserves the vernacular architecture of the county and reduces the likelihood of incongruous development; although it doesn't eliminate it. New development will need to be carefully sited and designed to protect and enhance the rural character and landscape. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 9, 11 and 13. There is uncertainty associated with meeting sustainability Objectives 12, 14, 16 and 17 due to factors including: • The need for care when designing and siting new employment developments to ensure no negative effects on landscape character; • The potential for increasing the amount of waste produced through building conversion; • The potential to generate more car miles as people travel to rural areas for work and the effect of this on air quality and green house gas emissions. There is also potential conflict with Objective 3 since the approach does not necessarily support wider infrastructure to support businesses or ensure that such sites are accessible by private car although this may be offset to a greater or lesser extent by rural residents taking up job opportunities locally and thus reducing the need to travel and with Objective 15 since the approach does not explicitly impact on energy use and generation. Existing premises which are to be reused are unlikely to be built to modern energy efficient standards and may be difficult and costly to update.	The preferred approach has been expanded within Policy CS16 in the submission Core Strategy. **The policy includes provision to maintain and enhance the environment which partially addresses the concerns about siting new employment provision raised in the Preferred Options SA.** The policy encourages agricultural, horticultural and forestry enterprises, farm diversification projects as well as the minerals and waste management industries which is additional detail not included in the preferred approach.	CS16: the rural economy.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 17: Town centres and retailing	Maintaining and enhancing the profile of Oakham and Uppingham as the main town centres and retail hubs is logical and ensures good performance against the SA objectives. Preserving and enhancing retail floor space within the town centre will facilitate the growth of retail development within the town centres with the concomitant economic benefits which will accrue from greater opportunities, increased employment and disposable income. Providing new retail space in existing town centres ensures the delivery of environmental and social benefits in that they will be more easily accessible for all the local community. Also it is important to not overlook local neighbourhood centres outside the main towns as they provide key amenities and facilities which are essential to everyday rural life. The concentration of shops in the town centres plus provision of local facilities should reduce the need to travel for consumers which has additional environmental benefits in terms of reducing vehicle emissions but there is a danger that any carbon savings would be off-set by an increase in delivery vehicles' emissions to serve the facilities. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-3, 4, 9 and 16. There is no conflict with any Sustainability Objectives but there is some uncertainty associated with Objective 18 because although concentrating development in town centres will reduce the need to travel by car reducing car vehicle emissions, this may be off-set by an increase in emissions from HGVs supplying the shops.	Policy CS17 addresses town centres and retailing. The policy differs from the preferred approach as it specifies a quantum of additional retail space and supports the regeneration of the Oakham West End. Support for local neighbourhood shops outside of town centres has been removed from the policy.	CS17: Town Centres and retailing.
Preferred Approach 18: Sustainable transport	Improvements to the public transport network and the creation of new cycle routes will encourage a modal shift from the private car to more sustainable forms of transport for certain journeys. With appropriate infrastructure provision this should improve road safety although it is possible that there may be an increase in accidents initially if such infrastructure is not provided. Furthermore, reducing vehicle movements will reduce greenhouse gas emissions which cause climate change which will have wider environmental benefits including on human health and biodiversity. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 18. It does not conflict with any other Objectives.	Preferred approaches 18 and 19 have been merged in a single policy in the submission Core Strategy. The provisions in the preferred approach remain in the Core Strategy policy.	CS18: Sustainable transport and accessibility.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 19: Improving accessibility	The creation of a sustainable, integrated public transport system will encourage people away from their cars to more sustainable modes of transport. This will have a range of environmental and health benefits through the reduction in emissions. The proposed Caldecott bypass is located close to the western side of the village. It is located on greenfield land but this is not designated for cultural, heritage of ecological purposes. It would clearly have a landscape and visual effect and may have an adverse effect on commercial services in the village such as the Post Office if these are reliant on passing trade. It is also likely to increase vehicle movements around the village with associated pollution effects. However within the village it would improve road safety and create a more attractive living environment with less noise, vibration and localised air pollution from heavy traffic. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 18. There are no conflicts with SA objectives, although there are risks associated with the Caldecott bypass unless this is carefully managed.	Preferred approaches 18 and 19 have been merged in a single policy in the submission Core Strategy**. Provision for the safeguarding of land for the Caldecott bypass has been removed from the Core Strategy policy which removes the potential conflicts outlined in the Preferred Options SA.** Reference to a transport interchange at Oakham station has also been removed, although this is addressed in CS5: Spatial Strategy for Oakham.	CS18: Sustainable transport and accessibility.
Preferred Approach 20: Promoting good design	Overall this approach places sustainability at the heart of the design process, requiring environmentally sensitive developments which are energy and water efficient as sell as socially sustainable in terms of reducing crime and fear of crime and supporting inclusive communities. It seeks to minimise flooding and promotes the generation of renewable energy. Care must be taken with this latter element since although renewable energy generation can be done discretely (ground source heat pumps etc) at may also have an intrusive effect on the environment, particularly in the countryside e.g. badly sited windfarms. On balance though, this approach offers substantial sustainability benefits. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4, 7, 9, parts of 11, 12,13, 16 and 18. There is possible conflict with the criterion regarding protection and access to sites of geological diversity in Objective 11 due to the possibility that new developments could be built from traditional materials which might result in result in the increased extraction of local ironstone or limestone which could harm geological diversity of the county.	The preferred approach has been broadened to include reference to waste management and also requires development of 10 or more dwellings to meet "good" or "very good" rating against Building for Life criteria and all new housing developments are required to meet "Lifetime Homes" standards.	CS19: Promoting good design.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Preferred Option Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 21: Renewable and low carbon energy generation	Reducing carbon emissions whether it be through decentralised or renewable sources ensures that there will be environmental benefits. This approach supports renewable and low carbon energy generation through the imposition of higher efficiency standards than national requirements and through the identification of support for wind and other energy generation in accordance with certain criteria. This will deliver significant long and short term environmental benefits. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4, 10, 13, 15 and 18. There is no conflict with any Objectives but wind turbines would need to meet criteria relating to landscape and visual impact and the cultural and built environment before they would be permitted to minimise the possible effects on the environment.	The policy in the submission Core Strategy has been amended. The policy no longer requires a reduction of regulated emissions beyond the requirements of national building regulation. The requirement for all housing developments of more than 10 dwellings or other buildings of more that 1,000 m^2 floorspace to provide at least 10% of their energy from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources has also been removed. New buildings are required to meet CSH or BREEAM design targets.	CS20: Energy efficiency and low carbon energy generation.
Preferred Approach 22: The natural and cultural environment	This approach offers a broad approach to protecting enhancing and creating natural, cultural and built environments within Rutland. It also seeks to respect the landscape, which will encourage high quality design but it doesn't explicitly restrict inappropriate development. This is dealt with elsewhere. With regard to the historic landscape it does not seek to preserve it in aspic but it allows for sensitive change to allow it to remain a living landscape, utilised and still evolving but with respect to what has gone before; in doing so it will help to promote cultural distinctiveness. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 6, 10, 11-13. There is no conflict with any objectives although it is noted that protecting biodiversity and geodiversity may have little impact on increasing participation in recreational/cultural activities since such sites frequently have restricted access.	The submission Core Strategy splits the preferred approach into two policies CS21 addresses the natural environment and provides more detail than the preferred approach. CS21 addresses priority habitats and species and ecological networks. The policy also maximises opportunities for the restoration, enhancement and connection of ecological or geological assets and mitigates against any necessary impacts through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or elsewhere. Policy CS22 addresses the historic and cultural environment and includes provision to support the adaptive re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings or important buildings within conservation areas.	CS21: The natural environment and CS22: The historic and cultural environment.

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Table 4.3 (continued) Refinement of the Final Policy Approaches

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendation	RCC's Policy Amendments	Proposed Submission Core Strategy Document Policy
Preferred Approach 23: Green infrastructure	Generally the provision of green infrastructure will have a wide range of sustainability benefits including social aspects to provide a better quality of life including reduced crime, better integration and healthier lifestyles. Economically increasing green space can lead to an increase in average house prices in an area. Also creating environmentally attractive surroundings may encourage businesses to relocate to a place. Environmentally the provision of green infrastructure can help Rutland adapt to climate change (e.g. managing surface water run-off and storing river water). Also green infrastructure can mitigate climate change from car exhausts by diverting people to more sustainable modes of transport for short journeys and thus reducing carbon emissions. The detailed working of this policy is dependent on the Open Space, Recreation, Sports and Green Infrastructure study. Until this is completed and the detail of the policy can be written, this policy cannot be assessed meaningfully in terms of its sustainability impacts.	Policy CS23 in the submission Core Strategy develops the preferred approach further and includes protection of sport and recreation facilities as well as development of the a network of green spaces, paths and cycleways and multifunctional open spaces.	CS23: Green infrastructure.
Preferred Approach 24: Rutland Water	This approach balances nature conservation of this important site with limited development opportunity. In doing so it facilitates limited economic development and job creation, environmental protection and recreational opportunities for people which will contribute to healthier life styles. Overall this Preferred Approach is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5 and 10.	The reference to boundary modifications made within the preferred approach has not been included within the policy in the submission Core Strategy.	CS24: Rutland Water.
Preferred Approach 25 Waste Management and disposal	The Civic Amenity (CA) sites are located to provide equal access to everybody in the county but they are quite remote which means that those in the larger population centres need to drive further. It also makes it less likely that trips to the CA site can be combined with other purposes, further increasing the need to travel. A potential new facility near Oakham would address this, but this is not formally part of the policy approach identified here. The full implications of this approach cannot be determined until further work is completed by Rutland County Council.	See Table 4.4.	CS25: Waste Management and disposal.

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Table 4.4 Refinement of Supplementary Preferred Options

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendations	Policy Amendments	Pre-Submission Consultation Policy
Preferred Approach to the Re-use of Military Bases and Prisons in Rutland.	The re-use of previously developed land and buildings reflects well in terms of sustainability in that it reduces the need to develop upon agricultural land and open space. Further protection of landscape and countryside character is also provided through reference to preservation and enhancement which also relates well. The requirement to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy is another positive impact in this assessment whilst reference to high quality design and construction, when considered with other potential policy approaches is assumed to include for water efficiency measures. The Preferred Approach may indirectly benefit the local economy by potentially providing jobs and supporting growth in the construction industry. The increasing population on site (as a result of development) may also support the local economy by maintaining demand for local jobs and services. This will be particularly critical given the potential economic effects to the local economy which may result from the loss of the current operations on the sites. Increases in population at the sites will need to be phased with appropriate infrastructure, particularly with regard to sewerage and water supply, where site specific studies identify this as a particular issue. Reference to a redevelopment in a 'planned… in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner' is therefore welcome. The preferred approach's impact upon recreation and cultural distinctiveness is also unknown as the approach does not directly specify such a requirement; opportunities to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities should be taken where appropriate and the continued operation of existing sports and recreational facilities at these sites, where they exist, should be reviewed. This Preferred Approach is designed to address redevelopment at a number of sites and does not express a preferred use for these sites. It should be noted however, that all of the sites are located in open countryside, and are distinct from existing towns or local service centres. The introduction of potential new residential areas, or the expansion of existing ones in the case of RAF Cottesmore, will result in residents having to travel to access higher order facilities.	The word redundant has been inserted in the policy to read " redundant military bases and prisons" and policy now requires the incorporation of waste management into any re-development proposals.	CS6: Re-use of military bases and prisons.

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Table 4.4 (continued) Refinement of Supplementary Preferred Options

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendations	Policy Amendments	Pre-Submission Consultation Policy
Revised Preferred Approach 20 - Promoting High Quality and Sustainable Design and Construction	The additional criteria seek to encourage the minimisation of waste and encourage recycling which scores well. Encouraging recycling is beneficial to decreasing greenhouse gas emissions as it is likely to reduce the amount of waste disposed of in landfill sites which produce methane and other gasses. This is turn is beneficial to the ability to adapt to climate change. [8]	No change.	CS19: Promoting good design.

[8] Non-inert landfill does not include hazardous landfill (i.e. Grange Top Quarry landfill, used to dispose of cement kiln bypass dust produced from Ketton cement works).

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Table 4.4 (continued) Refinement of Supplementary Preferred Options

Preferred Approach	Summary of SA Conclusions and Recommendations	Policy Amendments	Pre-Submission Consultation Policy
Revised Preferred Approach 25 - Waste Management and Disposal	The development of the additional waste management facilities proposed in the Preferred Approach is likely to result in further employment opportunities also supporting new skills. The approach also seeks to direct development associated with waste management and disposal towards the urban areas of Oakham and Uppingham or the Local Service Centres which is likely to protect rural and ecologically sensitive sites from development. The likely urban location of waste management and disposal development also increases the likelihood that such development will be on previously developed land. Sites in urban locations will also be most accessible to a potential labour force. Reference to integration with new residential development should include a caveat to 'of appropriate scale'. The Preferred Approach specifically sets out the future direction of waste management and disposal and therefore has no impact upon a large number of sustainability objectives including housing need, community safety and crime, the natural, archaeological and built environment. The preferred approach is likely to support an increase in levels of recycling and a reduction of waste being disposed of in landfill sites, however the policy could be more explicit in encouraging waste reduction, recycling, re-use and diverting waste from landfill; at present the policy simply outlines how waste may be treated rather than encouraging the sustainable management of waste (albeit that there is reference within preferred Approach 20). The use of Ketton cement works for waste disposal is likely to contribute to the county's ability to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Continued exportation of advanced treatment and non-inert waste will maintain and potentially increase HGV movements with corresponding effects upon the environment, and potentially, local communities. The Preferred Approach does reference 'sustainable patterns of waste movement' and further clarification of what this means should be provided.	The preferred option has been incorporated into policy CS25: Waste management and disposal however has been amended to recognise waste as a potential resource.	CS25: Waste management and Disposal.

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4.4 Pre Submission Core Strategy

In May 2010, Entec undertook an SA of Rutland County Council's draft Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document to inform the final policy preparation. Overall the draft policies scored well and broadly addressed all of the sustainability framework objectives. A number of recommendations were made however in order to improve the likely future performance of various policies against baseline conditions. These recommendations were reviewed by Rutland County Council and the recommendations, Rutland's comments and any subsequent changes to the policies are set out in Table 4.5 below. A summary of the full appraisal can be found in **Appendix F**.

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Table 4.5 Rutland County Councils Response to SA of draft Pre-Submission Core Strategy

Policy	Summary of SA Conclusion and Recommendation	Rutland County Council Proposed Action	Policy Amendment
CS1 Sustainable development principles	**Conclusion**: This policy performs well against the majority of these objectives and performs particularly well against the need to adapt to climate change, avoiding areas of flood risk and energy efficiency. The policy also seeks to maintain the County's environmental, cultural and heritage assets which also scores well. The policy seeks to minimise waste however its impact upon overall waste arisings is uncertain and how waste will be treated is not addressed, however this issue is covered in Policy 25. **Recommendation**: Reference to the creation of 'safe communities' may be appropriate and wording to ensure that safe footpaths and cycle ways are provided as part of new development will improve the safety of pedestrians and cyclists.	Accept recommendations	Amend 1st sentence of Policy CS2 to read: '**The spatial strategy is to provide for sustainable development to help create safe and healthy communities and meet the needs of the local economy**- - ' Amend Policy CS1 criterion c) by inserting '**safely**' after 'accessed'.
CS2 Spatial strategy	**Conclusion**: Overall the approach provides the best balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced, whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 18. There is some conflict with the final criterion in Objective 13 which seeks to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland Catchment. The amount of water needed to serve the new development might be minimised through development of homes which are water efficient, in accordance with policy CS1 which deals with sustainable development. **Recommendation**: It is felt that this policy could be broadened to reference health and safe communities and could also encourage the provision of safe footpaths and cycleways to increase the safety of pedestrians and cyclists. The policy could be also be strengthened by expanding upon 'high quality design' to include reference to water and energy efficiency. Perhaps the more general term resource efficiency could be included within the policy criteria. Although flooding is addressed in policy CS1 it is felt that it should also be addressed here as part of the spatial strategy to avoid development in areas prone to flooding.	Accept recommendations	Amend 1st sentence of Policy CS2 to read: '**The spatial strategy is to provide for sustainable development to help create safe and healthy communities and meet the needs of the local economy** ' Amend criterion a) by inserting **'away from areas prone to flooding**' after 'local service centres'. Amend criterion m) by inserting '**resource efficiency** 'after 'respects' 4. In paragraph 5.1 insert '**the implications of flood risk and'** after 'addressing'

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Table 4.5 (continued) Rutland County Councils Response to SA of draft Pre-Submission Core Strategy

Policy	Summary of SA Conclusion and Recommendation	Rutland County Council Proposed Action	Policy Amendment
CS5 Spatial strategy for Oakham	**Conclusion**: Overall this Policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-7, 9 and 11, and 18. There is a mixed response to Sustainability Objective 16 since the approach supports integrated transport and the creation of a new interchange in Oakham as well as improving accessibility to villages and nearby towns and cities. The scale of the urban extension would increase traffic movements which may affect congestion at key locations at peak times. There is some degree of conflict with Objectives 12 and 13 since the urban extension is largely located on greenfield land. Like any large development scheme, this approach will result in waste generation which causes minor conflict with Objective 14. **Recommendation**: It is recommended that reference to habitat creation within the urban extension could be included within the policy.	Accept	Amend Policy CS5 d) by inserting **and** '**the potential for habitat creation**' after 'green corridors' and by deleting 'and' before 'green corridors'.
CS6 Re-use redundant of military bases and prisons	**Conclusion**: The re-use of previously developed land and buildings reflects well in terms of sustainability. The key requirements of the policy seek to ensure that landscape, cultural heritage and countryside character is preserved and where possible enhanced which relates well. The requirement to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy and affordable housing in balanced communities also scores well in this assessment. The policy performs particularly well against Objective 15 due to a key requirement to include the need for energy efficiency and renewable energy in any proposals. Performance against the final criteria in Objective 16 is particularly poor; this is due to the remote locations of the sites identified within this policy. **Recommendation**: The policy should encourage the provision of affordable housing on sites where housing is considered an appropriate use. The policy could also encourage the provision of community facilities where there is a need for such facilities to address deficiencies in existing, nearby communities. Consideration should also be given to the retention of existing recreational/sports facilities where they exist on these sites.	Do not accept recommendations because Policy CS6 provides the key requirements against which potential future uses will be assessed. It is inappropriate to assume possible end uses. In the event of future development, SPD would be prepared which would address relevant details such as affordable housing and community facilities if applicable.	No change.

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Table 4.5 (continued) Rutland County Councils Response to SA of draft Pre-Submission Core Strategy

Policy	Summary of SA Conclusion and Recommendation	Rutland County Council Proposed Action	Policy Amendment
CS14 New provision for industrial &office development & related uses	**Conclusion:** Overall this policy performs well, particularly against Objectives 1-3. There is potential conflict with criteria in Objectives 10 and 12 however due the potentially negative implications of new employment sites being developed adjoining existing settlements. **Recommendation:** New employment provision should be encouraged to be energy efficient and opportunities to encourage renewable energy generation as part of the development of employment allocations should be sought.	Do not accept recommendations because the overarching polices CS1 Sustainable Development principles and CS2 Spatial Strategy address energy efficiency. It is not appropriate to reiterate other policies.	No change.
CS15 Tourism	**Conclusion**: The policy performs particularly well against Objectives 1-3, 6 and 9 with uncertainty over the impact upon Objectives 12-11 and 13 as the location and amount of development likely is unknown. **Recommendation**: This policy could be strengthened to be more explicit in ensuring that tourism does not have a detrimental impact upon sites of nature conservation value either through direct development or through visitor pressure. Additionally, whilst reference is made to utilising historic buildings it is recommended that the policy should add, 'whilst maintaining their character'.	Accept the addition relating to historic buildings. Accept that the impact of development on nature conservation sites needs to be addressed but as part of the overarching Policy CS2- The spatial strategy.	Amend Policy CS 2 The Spatial Strategy criterion o) by inserting '**protect and enhance the natural environment**' at the beginning of criterion o). Amend Policy CS15 Tourism criterion e) by inserting '**while respecting their character'** after **'**historic buildings'**.**
CS 16 Rural economy	**Conclusion:** Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 9 and 13. There is uncertainty associated with meeting sustainability Objectives 10 and 11 due to factors including: • The need for care when designing and siting new employment developments to ensure no negative effects on landscape character; • The potential for increasing the amount of waste produced in rural areas. There is also potential conflict with Objective 3 since the approach does not necessarily support wider infrastructure to support businesses or ensure that such sites are accessible by public transport although this may be offset to a greater or lesser extent by rural residents taking up job opportunities locally and thus reducing the need to travel. **Recommendation**: Wherever possible rural development should be located in locations which are accessible by public transport.	Do not accept recommendation because this is addressed in the over arching Policies CS 1 and 2.	No change.

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Table 4.5 (continued) Rutland County Councils Response to SA of draft Pre-Submission Core Strategy

Policy	Summary of SA Conclusion and Recommendation	Rutland County Council Proposed Action	Policy Amendment
CS18 Sustainable transport and accessibility	**Conclusion**: Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 3, 5, 9, 16 and 18. It does not conflict with any other Objectives. **Recommendation**: Wherever possible rural development should be located in locations which are accessible by public transport.	Accept recommendations.	In Policy CS18 'replace criterion c) with '**safe and well designed transport infrastructur**e'. Insert '**safely'** after school in criterion b). Amend the last sentence of paragraph 4.42 by inserting '**which is safe and well designed'.**
CS24 Rutland Water	**Conclusion**: In balancing the conservation of this site with limited development opportunity, this policy facilitates limited economic development and job creation and recreational opportunities for people contributing to healthier lifestyles. Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 10-12. **Recommendation:** The policy could be strengthened however by recognising the International importance of the site and seeking to ensure that development does not adversely impact the features of the site. Further clarification of paragraph three could be provided with regard to the type of development which is considered essential for nature conservation.	Accept recommendation in respect of the international status of Rutland Water. Do not feel it is necessary to provide examples of possible suitable development.	In the first paragraph insert '**the nature conservation features of this internationally important site**' after 'respects; delete 'harm' and replace with '**have an adverse impact on**'.
CS 25 Waste management & disposal	**Conclusion**: Whilst scoring highly against the majority of relevant objectives, the policy may result in an increase in traffic congestion as more HGVs are used to transport waste around the various recycling sites in the county and to other facilities beyond. The policy should require any waste management development to ensure that it does not result in adverse traffic impacts. Overall the policy performs well against Objectives 1 and 14 however it conflicts with Objective 16 due to the potential increase in traffic congestion. **Recommendation**: This policy could reference the use of waste as an energy fuel and could be more explicit in encouraging waste reduction, recycling, re-use and diverting waste from landfill.	The text supporting Policy CS 25 Waste Management and Disposal has expanded and addresses the points raised.	Please see attached amended supporting text to Policy CS 25.

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5. SA of the Adopted Core Strategy

5.1 Introduction

This section incorporates the requirements of former ODPM SA guidance and sets out the sustainability implications of each policy in the Adopted Core Strategy. The findings build on the recommendations identified within the SA undertaken at the Issues and Options, Preferred Options Report and pre-Submission Consultation stages and upon those recommendations made by the Inspector following the Examination of the Core Strategy in March 2011. Detailed appraisal results for each option are contained within **Appendix H**.

This appraisal has considered each of the policies in turn against the Sustainability Objectives identified in Section 3. The assessment has been undertaken using a matrix similar to that used during the preferred options appraisal. This matrix allows for a commentary to be provided against each policy. This can be useful in explaining the rationale for the appraisal, any assumptions made together with recommendations to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects. An example of the matrix is shown in Table 5.2. The direction and severity of effects are recorded using the categories and symbols shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Possible Alignments between the Policies and the Sustainable Development Objectives

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Strongly positive	The policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective.	+ +
Positive	The policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	+
No Impact or relationship	There is no clear relationship between the policy and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible.	0
Negative	The policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly.	-
Strongly negative	The policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective.	- -
Uncertain	The policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

There may be scope for some cumulative or trans-boundary effects, to occur for example on an environmental resource or a geographical area. The impact of such effects could be positive or negative in nature. The implications of these effects will be identified and are reported as part of this SA Report(s).

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Table 5.2 Example Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	Timescale of Impact		Location of impact			Cumulative Impact	Commentary
	Within the Plan Period	Beyond the Plan Period	Urban	Rural	Trans-boundary Impact		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	++	++	++	++	++	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	+	-	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	-	-	-	-	0	-	
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	++	++	++	++	++	+	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	++	++	++	++	++	+	

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5.2 The Policy Appraisal

5.2.1 Policy CS1 - Sustainable Development Principles

New development in Rutland will be expected to:

a) minimise the impact on climate change and include measures to take account of future changes in the climate; (see Policy CS19 and 20);

b) maintain and wherever possible enhance the county's environmental, cultural and heritage assets;(see Policies CS21 and 22);

c) be located where it minimises the need to travel and wherever possible where services and facilities can be accessed safely on foot, by bicycle or public transport; (see Policy CS4 and CS18);

d) make use of previously developed land or conversion or redevelopment of vacant and under-used land and buildings within settlements before development of new green field land;(see Policy CS4);

e) respect and wherever possible enhance the character of the towns, villages and landscape; (see Policies CS19, 20, 21, 22);

f) minimise the use of resources and meet high environmental standards in terms of design and construction with particular regard to energy and water efficiency, use of sustainable materials and minimisation of waste; (see Policies CS19 and 20);

g) avoid development of land at risk of flooding or where it would exacerbate the risk of flooding elsewhere (see Policy CS19);

h) contribute towards creating a strong, stable and more diverse economy (see Policies CS13, 14, 15, 16, and 17);

i) include provision, or contribute towards any services and infrastructure needed to support the development (see Policy CS8).

Sustainability Implications

This policy performs well against the majority of these objectives and performs particularly well against the need to adapt to climate change, avoiding areas of flood risk, energy efficiency and road safety. The policy also seeks to maintain the County's environmental, cultural and heritage assets which also scores well.

Recommendations

Reference to the creation of 'safe communities' may be appropriate.

5.2.2 Policy CS2 - The Spatial Strategy

The spatial strategy is to provide for sustainable development to help create safe and healthy communities and meet the needs of the local economy through:

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a) focussing new development in the most sustainable locations, primarily in the towns and the local service centres away from areas prone to flooding and ensuring that development is accessible by other modes of transport without reliance upon the private car; (see Policies CS3, 4);

b) new development being of an appropriate scale and design that reflects local character and is consistent with maintaining and enhancing the environment and contributes to local distinctiveness; (see Policies CS19, 21, 22);

c) enhancing the role of Oakham as the main service centre serving the villages in Rutland for shopping, employment and local services; (see Policy CS5).

Creating Sustainable Communities

d) protecting and enhancing the provision, quality and accessibility of existing local community, education, leisure and cultural facilities within the towns and villages appropriate to their role in the settlement hierarchy; (see Policies CS7, 23);

e) providing appropriate developer contributions towards infrastructure, services and facilities to mitigate the impacts of development; (see Policy CS8);

f) developing a range of types and mix of housing including affordable and special needs housing; (see Policies CS10,11);

g) meeting the requirement for pitches for gypsies and travellers; (see Policy CS12).

Building Our Economy and Infrastructure

h) safeguarding existing employment and business sites, waste-related developments for primarily Use Class B uses and waste related uses unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative use would have economic benefits and would not be detrimental to the overall supply and quality of employment land within the County. In addition new allocations for employment uses will be provided; (see Policies CS13, 14, 16);

i) supporting small scale developments for appropriate employment and tourism uses in the towns, villages and rural areas; (see Policies CS15,16);

j) supporting and focussing retail and service development within the town centres of Oakham and Uppingham; (see Policies CS14, 17);

k) promoting sustainable transport measures and focus improving accessibility around the key transport hubs of Oakham and Uppingham and linkages to the villages and nearby cities and towns; (see Policy 18).

Sustaining Our Environment

l) protecting and enhancing open space, recreation, sport and green infrastructure networks in order to promote healthy communities and enhance the rural setting of the towns and villages; (see Policy CS23);

m) promoting high quality design that respects resource efficiency, local distinctiveness and safeguards the special historic and landscape character, cultural heritage and environment of the towns and villages and rural areas; (see Policies CS19, 21, 22);

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n) promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy, prudent use of resources and sustainable waste management; (see Policies CS20, 25);

o) protecting and enhancing the natural environment and protecting the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water from any likely significant effects. (see Policy CS24).

Sustainability Implications

Concentrating development within the main urban areas performs well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out-commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas.

Broadening the potential uses of existing employment land to allow diversification away from B use classes, where this would not be detrimental to overall land supply, will contribute to diversifying the local economy. The requirement to protect employment land provides a tool by which other key areas, such as town centres and high streets, can be protected from out of centre developments which may otherwise attract people away from existing core areas.

Concentrating development within urban areas further reinforces urban communities and protects rural landscapes and designated sites. Permitting limited development within villages will contribute to the vitality and viability of these communities.

Overall the approach provides the best balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced, whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. The policy also encourages resource efficiency and high quality design which will have a positive impact upon the county.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives, 2, 9 and 18. and scores particularly well against Objectives 1, 3, 4, 15, 17. There is some conflict with the final criterion in Objective 13 which seeks to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland Catchment, however the resource efficient design promoted in the policy may help to mitigate this. The level of development indirectly supported by this policy is also likely to lead to an overall increase in waste arisings through new development (Objective 14) however the policy encourages sustainable waste management and therefore this may also be mitigated to some degree.

5.2.3 Policy CS3 - The Settlement Hierarchy

The Settlement Hierarchy for Rutland is:

***Main Town** - Oakham. This is the main town with a range of job opportunities, higher order services including retail, leisure and health facilities for the surrounding rural area and has good public transport links.*

***Small Town** - Uppingham. This is the second largest town with a range of job opportunities, convenience shopping, education, community and health facilities but with more limited public transport links.*

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Local Service Centres *- Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Empingham, Greetham, Ketton, Market Overton, Ryhall. These comprise of seven of the largest villages with a range of facilities and access to public transport.*

Smaller Service Centres *- Barrowden, Belton-in-Rutland, Caldecott, Essendine, Exton, Glaston, Great Casterton, Langham, Lyddington, Manton, Morcott, North Luffenham, South Luffenham, Tinwell, Whissendine, Wing. These comprise of sixteen of the smaller villages with a more limited range of facilities than the Local Service Centres.*

Restraint Villages *- Ashwell, Ayston, Barleythorpe, Barrow, Belmesthorpe, Bisbrooke, Braunston-in-Rutland, Brooke, Burley, Clipsham, Egleton, Hambleton, Little Casterton, Lyndon, Pickworth, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton, Stoke Dry, Stretton, Teigh, Thistleton, Thorpe by Water, Tickencote, Tixover, Toll Bar, Wardley, Whitwell. These comprise of the smallest villages with few services and facilities.*

Countryside *- Open countryside and villages not identified in settlement categories.*

Sustainability Implications

This policy does not propose development at this stage; it merely classifies settlements according to their existing levels of facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal can therefore make very little comment on it.

In general development should be located in larger settlements to make the greatest use of services and facilities, delivering social, environmental and economic benefits.

5.2.4 Policy CS4 - The Location of Development

In order to contribute towards the delivery of sustainable development and meet the vision and the strategic objectives of the Core Strategy:

Development in Rutland will be directed towards the most sustainable locations in accordance with the settlement hierarchy of Oakham, Uppingham, Local Service Centres, Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages. The rest of Rutland, including settlements not identified in settlement categories will be designated as countryside.

Oakham will be the key focus for new development mostly on land allocated to the north west of the town. This is considered to be the most sustainable location to accommodate significant levels of growth, about 69 dwellings per annum up to 2026.

Uppingham will be a focus for more moderate growth mostly on allocated sites to the west or north west of the town. Uppingham has the capacity to accommodate about 16 dwellings per annum up to 2026.

The Local Service Centres can accommodate a small scale level of growth mainly through allocated sites, affordable housing sites, infill developments and conversion or reuse of redundant suitable rural buildings, approximately 24 dwellings per annum in this settlement category up to 2026.

The Smaller Service Centres can accommodate a minor scale level of development mainly on previously developed land on a limited scale appropriate to the character and needs of the village concerned, comprising affordable housing sites, infill developments and conversion or reuse of redundant suitable rural buildings.

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The Restraint Villages are not considered sustainable locations to accommodate further development unless it is development normally acceptable in the countryside.

Development in the Countryside will be strictly limited to that which has an essential need to be located in the countryside and will be restricted to particular types of development to support the rural economy and meet affordable housing needs.

The conversion and re-use of appropriately located and suitably constructed rural buildings for residential and employment-generating uses in the countryside will be considered adjacent or closely related to the towns, local services centres and smaller services centres provided it is of a scale appropriate to the existing location and consistent with maintaining and enhancing the environment and would contribute to the local distinctiveness of the area.

New development will be prioritised in favour of the allocation and release of previously developed land within or adjoining the planned limits of development where it can support sustainable patterns of development and provides access to services by foot, public transport and cycling.

Sustainability Implications

Concentrating the majority of development within urban areas reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out-commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development the rural areas. The policy sets the location for new development and refers explicitly to dwellings but still presumably allows for other new development which would include appropriate employment opportunities and other facilities for new residents. The policy approach also has a beneficial impact upon rural landscapes and designated sites as well as reinforcing urban communities as well as rural ones.

Overall, policy CS4 is largely in accordance with Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 16. There is some conflict with the last criteria in Objective 13 and the first in Objective 14. This is largely due to the quantum of development put forward within the policy which is likely to result in an increase in water abstractions from the Welland Catchments and an increase in the amount of waste produced in the County however provisions in policy CS2 for resource efficiency and sustainable waste management may mitigate this to some degree.

On balance, Rutland has a need to accommodate a certain level of development and despite the concerns raised regarding water abstractions and waste, locating development towards the most sustainable locations is probably one of the more sustainable ways in which the appropriate number of homes can be delivered. Furthermore the overall target figure for Rutland was set at the regional level and therefore it was subject to sustainability appraisal.

The assessment is unchanged by the minor amendment to the policy.

5.2.5 Policy CS5- Spatial Strategy for Oakham

The Spatial Strategy for Oakham is to provide for sustainable development to help meet the needs of the local communities and the local economy by:

a) supporting a sustainable urban extension to Oakham;

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b) supporting the development of the new education, recreation, leisure and cultural facilities as part of the Catmose Campus development;

c) supporting initiatives to regenerate the west end of Oakham town centre;

d) promoting the integration of transport modes through a new transport interchange in Oakham.

Sustainable Urban Extension to Oakham

A sustainable mixed-use urban extension of about 1,000 new homes will be developed to the north west of the Oakham. The development will need to meet the highest standards of design and construction including layout and design of buildings, access, green space, landscaping and energy use and waste management.

Development of this area will be subject to the following key requirements:

a) well related to Oakham and the local area;

b) of appropriate scale and design to reflect the local character;

c) phasing to ensure continuity of housing supply and co-ordination with provision of infrastructure;

d) provision of green infrastructure including multi-functional space linking the development with the town by way of footpaths, cycleways, green corridors and the potential for habitat creation;

e) provision of community, sport and recreation facilities;

f) provision of a new agricultural showground and sports fields to compensate for the loss of existing facilities;

g) affordable housing (at least 35% of the total);

h) minimum density of 40 dwellings per hectare;

i) provision of a new school or contributions towards extending existing schools as required;

j) low or zero carbon development and on-site renewable energy generation;

k) provision of waste management facilities for the recycling and recovery of resources;

l) a new centre with local neighbourhood shops and facilities including provision for employment;

m) a surface water management plan to address drainage/flooding issues;

n) a comprehensive package of transport measures;

o) infrastructure to be in place before development commences, particularly sewerage infrastructure with sufficient capacity to cope with the additional housing levels such that the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water is not significantly affected.

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Sustainability Implications

The proposed urban extension to Oakham will offer substantial development opportunities on the edge of an urban centre which will deliver a range of social and economic benefits through the creation of homes, job opportunities and the facilities at Catmose campus. The location close to Oakham, the provision of public transport and the potential to enhance footpath and cycle links may help to reduce traffic on short journeys although the quantum of traffic is likely to rise as a result of the development given the population increase. The approach also includes town centre regeneration and promotion of integrated transport in the town centre. Care will have to be taken in the design of the urban extension to protect to the identity of Barleythorpe and to ensure that the scheme can be integrated into the wider landscape, although its location between Barleythorpe, Oakham and the bypass will reduce the visual and landscape character effects. The existing playing fields will be relocated.

Overall this Policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-7, 9 and 11, and 18. There is a mixed response to Sustainability Objective 16 since the approach supports integrated transport and the creation of a new interchange in Oakham as well as improving accessibility to villages and nearby towns and cities. The scale of the urban extension would increase traffic movements which may affect congestion at key locations at peak times.

There is some degree of conflict with Objectives 12 and 13 since the urban extension is largely located on greenfield land. There is insufficient brownfield land within the county to wholly meet the housing requirements and development upon greenfield land is therefore inevitable. The site is part grade 3a and 3b land with small area grade 2 land (post 1988 ALC survey) which does not ensure that the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future and the size of the development will result in the requirements for more water which may impact adversely on the Welland catchment. Like any large development scheme, this approach will result in waste generation which causes minor conflict with Objective 14; however resource efficiency and sustainable waste management are encouraged within other policies in the Core Strategy.

Recommendation

When designing the urban extension consider ways in which the higher grade agricultural land can be protected from permanent loss, e.g. by using it as POS or allotments.

5.2.6 Policy CS6 - Re-use of Redundant Military Bases and Prisons

The Council will seek to ensure that any re-use or redevelopment of former military bases or prisons is planned and developed in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner.

Proposals will be subject to a development brief or masterplan setting out the main requirements. This will form part of a supplementary planning document or development plan document to be prepared in consultation with the prospective developers and local communities.

The key requirements for any proposals are that they should:

a) re-use existing land and buildings and where appropriate minimise any built development on undeveloped airfield land;

b) not lead to undue disturbance to nearby local communities through traffic, noise, aircraft activity or other uses;

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c) protect and where possible enhance the countryside and character of the landscape, natural and cultural heritage;

d) be accessed satisfactorily and not generate unacceptable traffic on the surrounding road network;

e) be accessible by public transport and include measures to encourage walking and cycling;

f) incorporate high quality design and construction including the need for energy efficiency, renewable energy and waste management.

Sustainability Implications

The re-use of previously developed land and buildings reflects well in terms of sustainability. The key requirements of the policy seek to ensure that landscape, cultural heritage and countryside character is preserved and where possible enhanced which relates well. The requirement to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy and affordable housing in balanced communities also scores well in this assessment.

The policy may indirectly benefit the local economy by providing jobs and supporting growth in the construction industry and the increasing population on site (as a result of development) may also support the local economy through working and living in the area. Such an increase in population however is likely to have a detrimental impact upon abstractions from the Welland catchment to support an increased demand for water.

The policy makes no specific reference to health or social care or to crime or road safety. It does not address geological diversity or open spaces and has no significant impact upon the objectives concerning waste and water efficiency and as such no conclusive assessment can be made against the relevant objectives. The impact upon recreation and cultural distinctiveness is also unknown however opportunities to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities should be taken where appropriate.

The policy performs particularly well against Objective 15 due to a key requirement to include the need for energy efficiency and renewable energy in any proposals. Performance against the final criteria in Objective 16 is however poor; this is due to the remote locations of the sites identified within this policy.

The assessment is unchanged by the minor amendment to the policy.

Recommendations

The policy, or subsequent SPD documents, should encourage the provision of affordable housing on sites where housing is considered an appropriate use. The policy or SPD should also encourage the provision of community facilities where there is a need for such facilities to address deficiencies in existing, nearby communities. Consideration should also be given to the retention of existing recreational/sports facilities where they exist on these sites.

The policy should also reference sustainable waste management in criteria F rather than simply waste management.

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5.2.7 Policy CS7 - Delivering Socially Inclusive Communities

Support will be given to development proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance the provision, quality or accessibility of existing community, education, leisure and cultural facilities that meet the diverse needs of all members of the community.

Proposals involving the loss of services and facilities, such as schools, nurseries, village halls, village shops, post offices, public houses, places of worship and health services will not be supported unless an alternative facility to meet local needs is available that is both equally accessible and of benefit to the community or all options for continued use have been fully explored and none remain that would be financially viable.

Development should take account of the needs and requirements of all people in the community, including people with disabilities or special needs, elderly people, and young people. Appropriate measures or adaptations should be included where necessary.

Sustainability Implications

This policy supports all kinds of community facilities from play areas to health care facilities and shops to schools in locations which are easily accessible for all its population. Such facilities bring a range of social benefits including education, training, recreational facilities which engenders healthier lifestyles, helps to build communities through networking and can reduce crime and fear of crime. They also create jobs, although not necessarily in great numbers. Ultimately the locations in which new facilities are provided will dictate the extent of effects on rural and urban communities and will affect accessibility, need to travel and site specific factors such as landscape and ecological impacts but if they are designed to meet local needs then this approach also has environmental benefits by reducing the travelling distances for people to access facilities.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2 5-7 and 9. It does not conflict with any Objectives although some detailed environmental effects remain uncertain due to siting issues – such as a need to travel.

5.2.8 Policy CS8 - Developer Contributions

Developer contributions will be sought to ensure that new development meets the reasonable costs of providing the on and off site infrastructure requirements to meet the needs for additional or improvements to existing local and strategic infrastructure, services and facilities that would mitigate and/or compensate for the impacts generated by the new development.

Negotiations with developers will consider the individual site circumstances and the approach set out in the Council's published Planning and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Where viability is identified as an issue, a site specific financial evaluation will be required to demonstrate to the Council that a development will be unviable as a consequence of the developer contributions. Any such claims will need to be verified using an open book financial appraisal by an independent third party in advance of a planning application being submitted.

Based on an independent viability assessment, developer contributions may be deferred or discounted where this would not make the development unacceptable in planning terms. This will retain a degree of flexibility in applying the standard contributions/charges where affordability based on development viability is clearly demonstrated, without compromising the

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planning necessity for identified infrastructure and facilities The Council will apply clauses in Planning Obligations relating to deferred contributions, which will seek to recover all or part of the discount in circumstances where the financial climate and economic viability of the development improves. Any recaptured discount will be limited to the full standard developer contributions for the infrastructure applicable at the time the planning obligation for a development was signed. Developer contributions will be payment in full upon commencement of the development, although the phasing payments of developer contributions maybe appropriate in certain circumstances.

The charging mechanisms by which developer contributions are achieved will be reviewed in the light of the changes in national policy. The Community Infrastructure Levy (or a subsequent future charging policy framework) will be considered where the generalised charging mechanism would help to support the wider infrastructure delivery in the area.

Sustainability Implications

The provision of additional leisure and recreational facilities will help to increase participation in these activities, promote a healthy lifestyle, may foster better community relations, build and empower communities. Although the policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity, woodland or designated sites where such sites constitute open space and recreation facilities, they will be protected from adverse effects. Open spaces can act as a carbon sink and can be used to store water in the event of flooding as a result of climate change. Furthermore, improving access to facilities by non-car modes would reduce vehicle emissions which contribute to climate change.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4-12 and 16. It does not conflict with any Objectives although there is a danger that if they (or subsequently CIL) are set too high, developers may choose to develop elsewhere. There is also a danger that developers may pass on the cost of their contributions to future purchasers which would increase the cost of homes and business premises.

5.2.9 Policy CS9 - Provision and Distribution of New Housing

Provision will be made for 3,000 new dwellings over the period 2006-2026.

As at 1st April 2010 at least 1,930 new dwellings will be made available in accordance with the following distribution:

About 70% of new housing (about 1,350 new dwellings) will be located within and adjoining Oakham and Uppingham, of which:

80% will be in Oakham (about 1,100 dwellings or 69 per annum);

20% in Uppingham (about 250 dwellings or 16 dwellings per annum);

About 20% of new housing will be located within and adjoining the Local Service Centres (about 390 dwellings or 24 per annum).

The remaining 10% new housing will be located within the Smaller Service Centres and Restraint Villages in the form of affordable housing, conversion and re-use of buildings and on previously developed land (about 190 dwellings or 12 per annum).

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Greenfield sites within or adjoining the planned limits of development in Oakham, Uppingham and the Local Service Centres will only be allocated and released where needed to maintain a sufficient and phased supply of deliverable and developable land. Sites outside or adjoining the smaller service centres and restraint villages will not generally be allocated or released.

The target is for about 25% of dwellings to be built on previously developed land.

Sustainability Implications

The provision of 3,000 new dwellings will contribute to meeting housing need. This should further reduce levels of homelessness whilst not encouraging substantial levels of in-migration from surrounding areas. If the housing figures were set above this level it could lead to higher land pressures particularly on greenfield land which would be less desirable in sustainability terms.

Concentrating development within the main urban area reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Upppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out-commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas. Concentrating the majority of dwellings within urban areas reinforces urban communities and protects rural landscapes and protected sites. The quantum of development put forward however may lead to detrimental impacts upon waste arisings and water abstractions.

Overall the policy provides a balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. Trans-boundary effects will be partially dependant upon the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of employment opportunities. The policy performs particularly well against Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 10-12. The quantum of development put forward in this policy leads to some uncertainty regarding Objective 8 and also a negative score against the last criterion in Objective 13 and the first in Objective 14.

5.2.10 Policy CS10 - Housing Density and Mix

New housing developments of 10 dwellings or more or sites of 0.3 hectares or more will be expected to achieve the following densities having regard to the character of the surroundings and other design principles set out in Policy CS19:

> *30 dwellings per hectare in the villages;*
>
> *40 dwellings per hectare within the built-up area of Oakham and Uppingham town and the proposed sustainable urban extension to Oakham although developers will be encouraged to achieve higher densities where this can be achieved without adversely affecting the character of the area.*

New housing developments of 10 dwellings or more will be expected to provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures, to meet the general and specialist needs for housing as identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

The precise details of housing mix will be set out for larger sites through master planning or in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.

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Sustainability Implications

In general higher densities have less impact on the physical environment since they use less land, require fewer raw materials in their construction and can provide opportunities for community benefits such as CHP, or concentration of residents around facilities such as health facilities, shops and schools. In areas with higher density the importance of open spaces, parks and gardens should be recognised. The policy seeks to ensure that densities in new housing development over 10 dwellings will be similar to those which already exist to help enhance and preserve the traditional character of buildings and landscapes. Higher density houses can increase run-off and some form of SuDS or other attenuation may be required.

The amendment to the policy removes the reference to minimum densities. This now sets the figures as targets rather than thresholds, although the policy does not preclude higher densities where appropriate. Since the appraisal was based on these figures it does not alter the assessment in any way.

The policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4, although the design of high density homes must be carefully considered to maximise open space and privacy.

5.2.11 Policy CS11 - Affordable Housing

In order to address the need for affordable housing in Rutland, the target for the provision of affordable housing is at least 40 affordable homes per year through developer contributions and other opportunities in the period 2009-2026.

A minimum target of 35% affordable housing provision will apply to all new housing developments. The Council will expect this requirement to be met where it considers evidence indicates that this would be viable. In some cases a higher requirement may be expected where this is evidenced as economically viable. Where there is disagreement as to viability between the Council and the applicant the lesser provision would need to be justified through clear evidence set out in a viability assessment and the Council will need to be satisfied that all public subsidy funding sources have been fully explored.

The provision of affordable housing should be made on site with the exception of developments of 5 dwellings or less or sites of 0.15 hectares or less where an equivalent commuted sum payment towards affordable housing may be made. Commuted sum payments may also be made in exceptional circumstances where provision of affordable housing is considered by the Council to be detrimental environmental, demographic or other reasons.

Commuted sum payments will be used where possible for the provision of affordable housing within the vicinity of the development site within a reasonable time frame. In other circumstances contributions will be pooled to provide affordable housing elsewhere in Rutland.

As a general guideline approximately 80% of affordable housing should be for rent and 20% intermediate housing. This may be varied to reflect local circumstances and national economic conditions and/or where evidenced by local housing needs studies.

Small sites for affordable housing may be permitted within or adjoining villages as an exception to normal policies of restraint provided that they:

a) are justified by evidence of need from a local needs survey;

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b) *meet the needs for affordable housing of households who are currently resident, or have a local connection as defined in the Council's published housing allocations policy;*

c) *wherever possible have reasonable access to at least a basic range of services appropriate to the form of housing proposed;*

d) *have appropriate safeguards in place to ensure that the housing will remain affordable to successive occupiers in perpetuity*.

Sustainability Implications

The change to this policy provides for a minimum target of 35% of all homes to be affordable. Before higher levels of affordable housing are imposed, a viability assessment will be undertaken. This reflects the changes in public funding for affordable housing and is designed to make provision as fair as possible to both those providing it and those who need it, thus balancing social and economic aspects of sustainability. It therefore remains in line with Objective 4 and does not conflict with any other objectives.

5.2.12 Policy CS12 - Gypsies and Travellers

Sites for gypsies and travellers and show people will be identified through the Site Allocations and Policies DPD and/or the planning application process.

The future need for sites for gypsies and travellers and show people beyond 2012 will be assessed in a review of the Leicestershire and Rutland Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment to be carried out in 2012. In determining suitable sites the following considerations will be taken into account:

a) *in the case of permanent sites, there should be reasonable and convenient access to schools, medical services, shops and other community facilities;*

b) *the site should be well located and provide safe and convenient vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access and adequate parking, and not result in a level of traffic generation which is inappropriate for roads in the area;*

c) *the impact on landscape character and/or sites/areas of nature conservation value including the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water;*

d) *the site must provide adequate on-site facilities for parking, storage, play and residential amenity (including basic essential services);*

e) *the site should not be unacceptably visually intrusive nor detrimental to amenities of adjacent occupiers;*

f) *adequate levels of privacy and residential amenity for occupiers should be provided.*

Sustainability Implications

This policy will provide sufficient accommodation for gypsies and travellers within Rutland. It will focus on sites where residents have good access to essential services such as health care, education, etc. In some cases this additional community may be sufficient to ensure the retention of community facilities. In general the larger the settlement the less effect

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development of any type will have. Larger settlements will offer the travelling community more facilities and would be able to absorb the development with less impact in terms of social, cultural, landscape and visual effects although at this stage the criteria have not been identified.

The design of gypsy and traveller sites is unlikely to be 'traditional' but care will have to be taken to ensure that it is appropriately designed, sited and landscaped. The amendment to the policy allows some level of visual intrusion arising from development providing it is not unacceptable.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4-6 however there is potential for conflict with the final criteria of Objective 5 and with the first of Objective 15. This is because traditional gypsy and traveller accommodation is less likely to be as energy efficient as modern housing.

5.2.13 Policy CS13 - Employment and Economic Development

The strategy is to:

a) support the provision of a greater range of employment opportunities focused on high skilled, knowledge based, leisure and tourism industries in the county;

b) support small scale and start up businesses including through the provision of additional managed incubator and start-up premises;

c) safeguard all of the land and premises in the existing industrial estates for employment uses (B1, B2, B8) unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative use would have economic benefits and would not be detrimental to the overall supply and quality of employment land within the County;

d) safeguard the current undeveloped high quality employment allocations at Lands End Way, Oakham; Uppingham Gate and Pit Lane, Ketton for employment uses (B1, B2, B8) and waste-related uses unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative use would have economic benefits and would not be detrimental to the overall supply and quality of employment land within the County. Provide for new employment land allocations as set out in Policy CS14;

e) safeguard local employment uses located outside the employment areas where they are important to sustaining the role of the settlements and the local economy;

f) support the re-use or re-development of redundant military bases and prisons as set out in Policy CS6;

g) improve workforce skills by:

i) working with local education and skill agencies, and local businesses to establish training facilities to enhance workforce skills;

ii) supporting the development of new training facilities on employment sites;

h) support the introduction and development of the superfast broadband and information and communications technology networks to support local businesses and flexible working in particular in the rural areas.

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Sustainability Implications

This policy seeks to safeguard land and premises for business development and provide new jobs for the local community focussed upon high skilled, knowledge based leisure and tourism industries. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need to create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. If existing sites can be easily converted then their environmental footprint will be substantially lower but if they need to be replaced more natural resources would be consumed and large volumes of waste generated. Employment generation in general will have wider social and health impacts through increasing investment in communities, improving health and providing links within communities.

Like the changes to CS2, the alterations to this policy broaden the potential uses of existing employment land to allow diversification away from Class B uses. This is only where this would not be detrimental to overall land supply. The change will contribute to the diverisification of the local economy.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-3 with no potential conflicts with any objectives.

5.2.14 Policy CS14 - New Provision for Industrial and Office Development and Related Uses

The strategy is to make new provision for industrial and office development and related uses by:

a) making provision for 5 hectares of new employment land (B1, B2, B8) in or adjoining Oakham, Uppingham and the local services centres in line with the locational strategy in Policy CS4. The exact location of the employment sites will be determined through the Site Allocations and Policies DPD;

b) permitting the redevelopment and intensification of existing low density, underused or poor quality employment sites for higher value employment uses (B1, B2, B8) and waste-related uses particularly in the towns and local services centres; and

c) supporting and making provision for office development within the town centres where it is appropriate to the scale and role of the centres in the settlement hierarchy.

Employment land provision will be monitored and may be adjusted if development takes place more quickly or slowly than anticipated.

Sustainability Implications

This policy would provide land and premises for business development. There are other factors that will influence the extent of new businesses and their sustainability including access to capital and the state of the economy. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need to create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. Employment generation as a result of additional employment provision will have wider social and health impacts such as better health and better links within communities.

Overall this policy performs well, particularly against Objectives 1-3. There is potential conflict with criteria in Objectives 10 and 12, however, due the potentially negative implications of new employment sites being developed adjoining existing settlements.

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Recommendations

New employment provision should be encouraged to be energy efficient and opportunities to encourage renewable energy generation as part of the development of employment allocations should be sought.

5.2.15 Policy CS15- Tourism

The strategy for tourism is to:

a) allow provision for visitors which is appropriate in use and character to Rutland's settlements and countryside;

b) support the enhancement of existing tourist and visitor facilities in Oakham, Uppingham and villages in line with the Locational Strategy in Policy CS4;

c) support the retention and enhancement of existing overnight accommodation and the provision of new overnight accommodation in Oakham, Uppingham and the villages in line with the Locational Strategy in Policy CS4;

d) allow new tourism provision and initiatives in Oakham and Uppingham and villages where these would also benefit local communities and support the local economy; and;

e) allow new tourism development of an appropriate scale and use which utilises existing historic buildings in the countryside (adjacent or closely related to the towns, local services centres and smaller services centres) while respecting their character.

Sustainability Implications

This policy seeks to support tourism in Rutland (although tourism at Rutland Water is dealt with separately within policy CS24). The policy will have economic and social benefits associated with job creation and the likely provision of further leisure and recreation facilities in the County. The location of future tourism provision in Rutland is not made clear within the policy however provisions within the policy exist to ensure that development is appropriate in use and character to Rutland's settlements and countryside.

The policy performs particularly well against Objectives 1-3, 6, 9 and 12 with uncertainty over the impact upon Objectives 10-11 and 13 as the location and amount of development likely is unknown.

Recommendations

Whilst addressed in CS2: The Spatial Strategy, it is felt this policy could be strengthened to be more explicit in ensuring that tourism does not have a detrimental impact upon sites of nature conservation value either through direct development or through visitor pressure.

5.2.16 Policy CS16 - The Rural Economy

The strategy for the rural economy is to:

a) encourage agricultural, horticultural and forestry enterprises and farm diversification projects where this would be consistent with maintaining and enhancing the environment, and contribute to local distinctiveness;

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b) support the mineral industry as set out in the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD;

c) support waste management development as set out in Policy CS25;

d) safeguard existing rural employment sites and permit the improvement and expansion of existing businesses provided it is of a scale appropriate to the existing development where this would be consistent with maintaining and enhancing the environment, and contribute to local distinctiveness of the area;

e) allow small scale developments for employment purposes in the local services centres and smaller services centres provided it is of a scale appropriate to the existing location where this would be consistent with maintaining and enhancing the environment, and contribute to local distinctiveness of the area;

f) support the conversions and re-use of appropriately located and suitably constructed rural buildings in the countryside (adjacent or closely related to the towns, local services centres and smaller services centres) for employment-generating uses particularly where they would assist in the retention or expansion of existing rural businesses or encouragement of enterprises that have little adverse environmental impact;

g) support the local delivery of services and retention of local shops and pubs as set out in Policy CS7.

Sustainability Implications

Employment land development is required in rural areas as well as in the towns to serve the local community. The development of the rural economy contributes to the balance of the entire economy within Rutland. It provides many benefits, including creation of jobs across the county rather than just in the main settlements and delivers the same health, social and community benefits as any employment development opportunities. Rural jobs may particularly serve rural communities, but may encourage more commuting to rural parts of the county. Reusing redundant rural buildings preserves the vernacular architecture of the county and reduces the likelihood of incongruous development; although it does not necessarily eliminate it. New development will need to be carefully sited and designed to protect and enhance the rural character and landscape.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 9 and 13. There is uncertainty associated with meeting sustainability Objectives 10 and 11 due to factors including:

- The need for care when designing and siting new employment developments to ensure no negative effects on landscape character;
- The potential for increasing the amount of waste produced in rural areas.

There is also potential conflict with Objective 3 since the approach does not necessarily support wider infrastructure to support businesses or ensure that such sites are accessible by public transport although this may be offset to a greater or lesser extent by rural residents taking up job opportunities locally and thus reducing the need to travel.

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Recommendation
Wherever possible rural development should be situated in locations which are accessible by public transport.

5.2.17 Policy CS17 - Town Centres and Retailing

The vitality and viability of the town centres will be maintained and enhanced so they continue to provide a range of retail, leisure and business uses. This will be achieved by:

a) *supporting the following hierarchy of town centres:*

Oakham: Main Town Centre - serving the whole of Rutland;

Uppingham: Town centre - serving the wide surrounding rural catchment;

b) *"focussing main town centre uses in the defined town centres. Where such developments cannot be identified within defined town centres a sequential approach will be followed with preference given first to sites on the edge of the defined town centres prior to the consideration of out-of-centre sites";*

c) *supporting initiatives which enhance and regenerate the Oakham West End;*

d) *supporting suitable proposals for the development of the 'evening economy' and complementary leisure uses;*

e) *supporting proposals for the use of upper floors above shops and commercial premises for residential or office purposes;*

f) *requiring Impact Assessments for proposals upwards of 500 m^2 gross for town centre uses outside of the defined town centres;*

g) *supporting the provision of new local neighbourhood shops in the sustainable urban extension to the north-west of Oakham;*

h) *monitoring retail provision which may be adjusted if development takes place more quickly or slowly than anticipated.*

Sustainability Implications
Maintaining and enhancing the profile of Oakham and Uppingham as the main town centres and retail hubs is logical and ensures good performance against the SA objectives.

Preserving and enhancing retail floor space within the town centre will facilitate the growth of retail development within the town centres with the concomitant economic benefits which will accrue from greater opportunities, increased employment and disposable income. Providing new retail space in existing town centres ensures the delivery of environmental and social benefits in that they will be more easily accessible for all the local community. Also it is important to not overlook local neighbourhood centres outside the main towns as they provide key amenities and facilities which are essential to everyday rural life. The concentration of shops in the town centres plus provision of local facilities should reduce the need to travel for consumers which has additional environmental benefits in terms of reducing vehicle emissions. There is a danger however that any carbon savings would be off-set by an increase in delivery vehicles' emissions to serve the facilities.

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The two key changes to the policy post examination are to delete the specific target for new retail floor space within Oakham (although the removal of such a target does not preclude the development of additional retail floor space which is consistent with the policy) and to clarify the process set out in PPS4 with which the policy previously stated that it would accord. Thus the changes to the policy do not alter the conclusions of the assessment in any way.

5.2.18 Policy CS18 - Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

The Council will work with partners to improve accessibility and develop the transport network within and beyond Rutland and accommodate the impacts of new development by focusing on:

a) supporting new development in the towns and local service centres in line with the locational strategy in Policy CS4 which are accessible by range of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the distance people need to travel to shops, services and employment opportunities;

b) supporting development proposals that include a range of appropriate mitigating transport measures aimed improved transport choice and encourage travel to work and school safely by public transport, cycling and walking, including travel plans;

c) providing safe and well designed transport infrastructure;

d) improving bus routes, services and passenger facilities around the key transport hubs of Oakham and Uppingham and linkages to the larger service villages and nearby cities and towns, such as Leicester, Peterborough, Corby and Stamford;

e) improving passenger rail services and facilities to Oakham and other parts of the region and bus, pedestrian and cycle links to the rail station;

f) supporting opportunities for sustainable freight movement by rail where possible;

g) integration between the different modes particularly bus and rail services through provision of a sustainable transport interchange in Oakham;

h) providing adequate levels of car parking in line with Council's published car parking standards;

i) co-ordination and joint working between the education, public, business, voluntary and community sectors to achieve affordable and sustainable transport, wherever possible; and

j) the delivery of highways and transport improvements as guided by the Local Transport Plan through joint working with neighbouring authorities and transport providers, where necessary.

Sustainability Implications

Improvements to the public transport network and the creation of new cycle routes will encourage a modal shift from the private car to more sustainable forms of transport for certain journeys. Furthermore, reducing vehicle movements will reduce greenhouse gas emissions which cause climate change having wider environmental benefits including on human health and biodiversity. The policy may reduce the number of vehicles on the road by encouraging

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walking and cycling to work and school and journeys by public transport and the provision to provide safe and well designed transport infrastructure will help to improve road safety.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 3, 5, 8, 9, 16 and 18. It does not conflict with any other Objectives.

5.2.19 Policy CS19 - Promoting Good Design

All new development will be expected to contribute positively to local distinctiveness and sense of place, being appropriate and sympathetic to its setting in terms of scale, height, density, layout, appearance, materials, and its relationship to adjoining buildings and landscape features, and shall not cause unacceptable effects by reason of visual intrusion, overlooking, shading, noise, light pollution or other adverse impact on local character and amenities.

All new developments will be expected to meet high standards of design that:

a) are sympathetic and make a positive contribution towards the unique character of Rutland's towns, villages and countryside;

b) reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime and support inclusive communities, particularly in terms of access and functionality;

c) incorporate features to minimise energy consumption and maximise generation of renewable energy as part of the development (see Policy CS20);

d) minimise water use and the risk of flooding to and from the development including the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems wherever possible;

e) minimise the production of waste during their construction and operation and maximise the re-use and recycling of materials arising from construction and demolition and;

f) allow the sorting, recycling and biological processing of waste through the development's operational life.

New developments of 10 or more dwellings will be expected to meet a "good" or "very good" rating (14 or more positive answers out of 20) against Building for Life criteria unless it can be demonstrated that this is not feasible or viable on a particular site.

New housing developments will be required to meet "Lifetime Homes" standards in order to ensure that they meet the current and future needs of occupiers.

Sustainability Implications

Overall this approach places sustainability at the heart of the design process, requiring environmentally sensitive developments which are energy, water and waste efficient as well as socially sustainable in terms of reducing crime and fear of crime, supporting inclusive communities and addressing future housing needs. It seeks to minimise flooding and promotes the generation of renewable energy. Care must be taken with this latter element as, although renewable energy development can be done discretely (e.g. ground source heat pumps etc) it may also have an intrusive effect on the environment, particularly in the countryside e.g. poorly sited wind farms. The impact of such proposals should however be considered in light of the

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wider social, economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy. On balance though, this policy offers substantial sustainability benefits.

Overall the policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 3, 7 and 9-18. There is possible conflict with the criterion regarding protection and access to sites of geological diversity in Objective 11 due to the possibility that new developments could be built from traditional materials which might result in result in the increased extraction of local ironstone or limestone which could harm geological diversity of the county.

5.2.20 Policy CS20 - Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Renewable, low carbon and de-centralised energy will be encouraged in all development. The design, layout, and orientation of buildings should aim to minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency and use of alternative energy sources.

All new housing developments will be encouraged to meet the minimum energy efficiency standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes in accordance with the government's proposed timetable for improving energy efficiency standards beyond the requirements of the Building Regulations. All new non-domestic buildings will be encouraged to meet BREEAM design standards for energy efficiency.

Wind turbines and other low carbon energy generating developments will be supported where environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily and where they address the following issues:

a) landscape and visual impact, informed by the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape Characterisation Project and the Rutland Historic Landscape Character assessment;

b) effects on the natural and cultural environment including any potential impacts on the internationally designated nature conservation area of Rutland Water;

c) effects on the built environment, public and residential amenity, including noise intrusion;

d) the number and size of wind turbines and their cumulative impact;

e) the contribution to national and international environmental objectives on climate change and national renewable energy targets.

Sustainability Implications

Encouraging the reduction of carbon emissions whether through decentralised or renewable sources means that there may be environmental benefits. However, with no sanctions to enforce this, the extent of those benefits may be assumed to be limited.

This approach supports renewable and low carbon energy generation through the requirement to meet minimum energy efficiency standards in the Code for Sustainable Homes and through the identification of support for wind and other energy generation in accordance with certain criteria. This will deliver significant long and short term environmental benefits.

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The Post-examination change to this policy which now encourages rather than requires minimum energy efficiency standards has the effect of reducing the positive environmental benefits that would have been delivered had those higher standards been required.

5.2.21 Policy CS21 - The Natural Environment

Development should be appropriate to the landscape character type within which it is situated and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features.

The quality and diversity of the natural environment of Rutland will be conserved and enhanced. Conditions for biodiversity will be maintained and improved and important geodiversity assets will be protected.

Protected sites and species will be afforded the highest level of protection with priority also given to local aims and targets for the natural environment.

All developments, projects and activities will be expected to:

a) provide an appropriate level of protection to legally protected sites and species;

b) maintain and where appropriate enhance conditions for priority habitats and species identified in the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan;

c) maintain and where appropriate enhance recognised geodiversity assets;

d) maintain and where appropriate enhance other sites, features, species or networks of ecological interest and provide for appropriate management of these;

e) maximise opportunities for the restoration, enhancement and connection of ecological or geological assets, particularly in line with the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan;

f) mitigate against any necessary impacts through appropriate habitat creation, restoration or enhancement on site or elsewhere;

g) respect and where appropriate enhance the character of the landscape identified in the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape Characterisation Project;

h) maintain and where appropriate enhance green infrastructure.

Sustainability Implications

This policy offers a broad approach to protecting and enhancing the natural environment within Rutland and to maintain and protect biodiversity and geodiversity sites. The policy also seeks to protect landscape, which will encourage high quality design but it does not explicitly restrict inappropriate development. This is dealt with elsewhere. With regard to the historic landscape it allows for sensitive change to allow a natural environment which is utilised and still evolving but with respect to landscape character.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with sustainability Objectives 11, 12 and 18. It also performs well against Objective 10, however there is some uncertainty with regard to the creation of wildlife conservation and woodland as this is largely dependant upon individual development proposals. There is no conflict with any objectives although it is noted that

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protecting biodiversity and geodiversity may have little impact on increasing participation in recreational/cultural activities since such sites frequently have restricted access.

5.2.22 Policy CS22 - The Historic and Cultural Environment

The quality and character of the built and historic environment of Rutland will be conserved and enhanced.

Particular protection will be given to the character and special features of:

a) listed buildings and features;

b) conservation areas;

c) scheduled ancient monuments;

d) historic parks and gardens;

e) known and potential archaeological sites.

All developments, projects and activities will be expected to protect and where possible enhance historic assets and their settings, maintain local distinctiveness and the character of identified features.

Development should respect the historic landscape character and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features.

The adaptive re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings or important buildings will be supported where this does not harm their essential character.

Sustainability Implications

This policy offers a broad approach to protecting and enhancing the historic and cultural environments within Rutland. It also seeks to provide protection to the character and special features of historic sites and buildings and their setting. This will encourage sensitive design, however, it does not seek to rigidly preserve it but it allows for sensitive change to allow it to remain a living environment, utilised and still evolving but with respect to what has gone before; in doing so it will help to promote cultural distinctiveness. The policy also encourages the re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings where there will be no harm to their essential character.

Overall this Policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 6 and 11-13. There is no conflict with any Objectives.

5.2.23 Policy CS23- Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Sport and Recreation

The existing green infrastructure network will be safeguarded, improved and enhanced by further provision to ensure accessible multi-functional green spaces by linking existing areas of open space. This will be achieved by:

a) the continued development of a network of green spaces, paths and cycleways in and around the towns and villages;

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b) *requiring new development to make provision for high quality and multifunctional open spaces of an appropriate size and will also provide links to the existing green infrastructure network;*

c) *resisting development resulting in the loss of green infrastructure or harm to its use or enjoyment by the public. Proposals involving the loss of green infrastructure will not be supported unless there is no longer a need for the existing infrastructure or an alternative is provided to meet the local needs that is both accessible and of equal or greater quality and benefit to the community;*

d) *resisting the loss of sport and recreation facilities where they are deficient and supporting the provision of additional new facilities in an equally accessible location as part of the development, particularly where this will provide a range of facilities of equal or better quality on a single site or provide facilities that may be used for a variety of purposes.*

Sustainability Implications

Generally the provision of green infrastructure will have a wide range of sustainability benefits including social aspects to provide a better quality of life including reduced crime, better integration and healthier lifestyles. Environmentally the provision of green infrastructure can help Rutland adapt to climate change (e.g. managing surface water run-off and storing river water). Also green infrastructure can mitigate the contributory effect which car exhaust emissions make to climate change by diverting people to more sustainable modes of transport for short journeys through the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes.

This policy performs well against sustainability Objective 5, 6, 8-12, 16 and 18. There is no conflict with any Objectives.

5.2.24 Policy CS24 - Rutland Water

Development in the defined Rutland Water Area will be carefully designed and located to ensure that it respects the nature conservation features of this internationally important site and does not have an adverse impact on the landscape and wildlife interests and the general tranquil and undisturbed environment of Rutland Water.

New development will be limited to small scale recreation, sport and tourist uses within the five defined Recreation Areas around the shores of Rutland Water where this is directly related to the use and enjoyment of Rutland Water and appropriate in scale, form and design to its location.

Outside the five defined recreation areas, new development will be restricted to small scale development for recreation, sport and tourism facilities only where essential for nature conservation or fishing or essential for operational requirements of existing facilities and subject to it being appropriate in terms of location, scale, design and impact on the landscape.

Caravan and camping sites will not be acceptable outside the defined recreation areas and only within the defined recreation areas where appropriate to the area in terms of its scale, location and impact on the surrounding area.

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Sustainability Implications
In balancing the conservation of this site with limited development opportunity, this policy facilitates limited economic development and job creation and recreational opportunities for people contributing to healthier lifestyles.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 10 and 12.

Recommendation
Further clarification of paragraph three could be provided with regard to the type of development which is considered essential for nature conservation.

5.2.25 Policy CS25 - Waste Management and Disposal

The development of a sustainable waste management network for Rutland will be met through recognising waste as a resource; this will be delivered through the provision of facilities to meet the indicative waste management capacities. Waste development within the county will focus on the provision of preliminary and supporting facilities. Rutland is not considered an appropriate location for large scale advanced treatment facilities.

The indicative waste management capacity requirements up to 2026 include:

a) recycling capacity of 12,000 to 22,000 tonnes per annum (tpa), plus an additional 500 tpa for civic amenity facilities;

b) biological processing capacity of 6,000 to 12,000 tpa;

c) inert recycling of 7,000 tpa; and

d) advanced treatment of 16,000 to 19,000 tpa.

Within Rutland facilities to meet the above waste management capacity requirements should be focussed at Oakham, Uppingham, and the Local Service Centres. Within these areas waste development should be located within industrial areas or integrated with new residential and commercial development, and be of an appropriate scale.

In other areas, including the countryside, the development of preliminary treatment facilities should be linked to the management of agricultural wastes, or where a rural location is more appropriate due to the nature of operations or the relationship with rural activities. Within these areas, preference would be for the use of redundant agricultural and forestry buildings.

Development on the edge of Stamford, redeveloped Ministry of Defence land, or other similar establishments would be considered where consistent with their role and there is a clearly demonstrated need.

The current role of the Ketton cement works, being a regionally significant facility for the use of alternative fuels, is to be maintained.

The estimated inert disposal capacity requirement up to 2026 is 13,000 to 36,000 (tpa). Disposal of inert fill should be directed towards quarries to facilitate restoration; however inert fill could be permitted for agricultural improvement or other purposes as long as it could be demonstrated that it would not prejudice the restoration of any quarries (existing and allocated).

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Rutland is not considered an appropriate location for non-inert disposal facilities. However it is important to note that there will still be a requirement for disposal. The estimated non-inert disposal capacity requirement up to 2026 includes 12,000-34,000 tpa for non-inert waste, as well as an additional 4,000 to 5,000 tpa of residual waste materials.

Rutland is not considered an appropriate location for hazardous waste management facilities. The estimated requirement for hazardous waste management up to 2026 includes recycling or re-use capacity of approximately 400 tpa, total treatment & transfer capacity of approximately 1,200 tpa, and hazardous waste disposal (landfill) capacity of approximately 80 tpa.

Regional self-sufficiency will be promoted through sustainable patterns of waste movements in relation to urban areas in neighbouring counties, particularly for advanced treatment, non-inert disposal, and hazardous waste management.

Sustainability Implications

The development of additional waste management facilities as proposed in the policy are likely to result in further employment opportunities and potential opportunities to learn new skills which scores well. The policy also seeks to direct development associated with waste management and disposal towards the urban areas of Oakham and Uppingham or the Local Service Centres which is likely to protect rural and ecologically sensitive sites from development.

The policy specifically sets out the future direction of waste management and disposal and therefore has no impact upon a large number of sustainability objectives including housing need, community safety and crime and the natural, archaeological and built environment assets of the area and their setting. The likely urban location of waste management and disposal development also increases the likelihood of such development on previously developed land also scoring well.

The policy is likely to result in an increase in levels of recycling and a reduction of waste being disposed of in landfill sites; however the policy could be more explicit in encouraging behavioural changes to result in overall waste reduction and an increase in recycling and re-use. At present the policy simply outlines how waste may be treated rather that encouraging the sustainable management of waste.

Whilst scoring highly against the majority of relevant objectives, the policy may result in an increase in traffic congestion as more HGVs are used to transport waste around the various recycling sites in the county and to other facilities beyond. The policy should require any waste management development to ensure that it does not result in adverse traffic impacts. The post-examination amendment to the policy to allow the disposal of inert fill for agricultural or other purposes within and beyond Rutland may result in longer trips to suitable receptor sites outside the County.

Overall the policy performs well against Objectives 1 and 14 however it conflicts with Objective 16 due to the potential increase in traffic congestion.

Recommendations

This policy could be more explicit in encouraging behavioural changes to result in waste reduction and increase recycling.

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5.3 Characteristics of Areas Likely to be Significantly Affected by the Proposals

The Core Strategy contains policies which are likely to have a range of localised effects. Table 5.3 identifies the approximate geographical foci that are most likely to experience change and the relevant baseline context and nature of change anticipated. **This is a requirement of the SEA Directive**. It should be noted that change may be positive as well as negative.

Table 5.3 Sustainability Characteristics

Geographical Foci	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
Area North of Oakham	All or part of land is located in the flood plain.	New development in areas at risk of flooding should only be developed following detailed flood risk assessment. Pressure to develop within the floodplain should be resisted.
	Existing facilities are relatively accessible by public transport.	Significant development may improve existing facilities and services including public transport, although these are comparatively well provided. New provision should be compatible with existing.
Oakham	Oakham with a population of about 10,500 is the main service centre in Rutland providing health, education, sport, recreation and cultural facilities to meet the needs of the wider county community.	Development may increase population and further improve facilities to meet the needs of a larger community.
	Includes areas at risk from flooding.	New development in areas at risk of flooding should be developed following detailed flood risk assessment. Pressure to develop within the floodplain should be resisted.
	High level of heritage. Oakham town centre is a designated Conservation Area and the town has 127 listed buildings and 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments including Oakham Castle.	Potential impacts upon setting of conservation area and listed buildings and views of such areas depending upon development locations.
	High level of car use; 64% of people travel to work by car and Rutland experiences a high level of commuting.	Additional dwellings may lead to further car use causing congestion and noise/air pollution in Oakham. Development may however lead to the creation of additional local jobs to and reduce commuting to work.
	Air Quality likely to be poorer in urban areas in comparison with more rural areas of the county.	Further urban development in Oakham may increase air pollution in the town.
	Although overall the County experiences a relatively low level of crime, levels in Oakham are higher than in the County's villages.	New development provides opportunities to improve the local environment and design out crime

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Table 5.3 (continued) Sustainability Characteristics

Geographical Foci	Baseline Context	Nature of Change
Oakham (continued)	The Sustainability Assessment of Towns and Villages shows that Oakham provides a range of services and facilities with employment opportunities and good public transport links.	Significant development may improve existing facilities and services, although these are comparatively well provided. New provision should be compatible with existing.
	Oakham contains approx 4,700 dwellings.	Development will increase the number of dwellings in the town.
Uppingham	Uppingham town centre is a designated Conservation area.	Potential impacts upon setting and views of conservation area depending upon development locations.
	Although overall the County experiences a relatively low level of crime, levels in Uppingham are higher than in the County's villages.	New development provides opportunities to improve the local environment and design out crime.
	The Sustainability Assessment of Towns and Villages shows that Uppingham provides a range of services and facilities with employment opportunities and good public transport links.	Development may further improve facilities to meet the needs of a larger community.
	Uppingham contains about 1,800 dwellings and is less than half the size of Oakham in terms of population and has a more limited range of facilities including a medical centre, secondary and primary schools a library and sports provision. It does not have a rail station but has good bus links to surrounding areas.	Development likely to increase population of Uppingham and may improve local services and facilities.
Area North West of Uppingham	The agricultural fields provide an open aspect to the north-west of the town and backdrop to the adjoining housing estate.	The open aspect of the fields may be compromised by development.
	The sloping landform of the pasture fields adds to the scenic quality of this part of the site	The sloping landform may be altered by development.
	The mature boundary hedgerow and trees add to the scenic quality and screening effect.	The hedgerow may be lost if land is developed. Opportunities to retain and replant should be identified.
	Public footpath E266 crosses through the middle of the site in north to south direction.	Public footpath may be closed or re-routed during construction. New development will provide an opportunity for new pedestrian and cycle routes around the site.
Villages	The six largest villages account for about 25% of the population with the remaining 35% of the population scattered across a number of smaller villages.	Development of new homes may improve the viability of existing rural services.

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5.4 Proposed Mitigation Measures

Development within Rutland up to 2026 includes a significant amount of new housing with associated employment, leisure and recreation development. This will inevitably impact on the local environment in and around the county. Some of these impacts will be positive and opportunities to enhance the environment should be taken wherever possible. Some of these impacts will be negative and mitigation will be required to minimise adverse environmental effects. The strategic nature of the core strategy means that many of the policies set out here will be amplified by policies in the other DPDs and therefore many of the mitigation measures should be incorporated into the more detailed policies. Table 5.4 identifies potential mitigation for the Sustainability Objectives where there is, or is risk of, conflict.

Table 5.4 Suggested Recommendations for Mitigation

Possible Significant Effect	Mitigation/Enhancement
Economic growth	Seek to match job growth with household growth thereby mitigating against additional out-commuting.
Built and natural environment	Policies should seek to enhance as well as protect. Impacts may me reduced by careful siting and design of new developments and use of vernacular design and materials. Ensure green space is planted with native species.
Resource Consumption	Encourage development which uses sustainably sourced materials, use brownfield sites where possible, ensure new developments minimise energy and water consumption.
Waste & Recycling	Construction waste management plans can encourage developers to reduce the materials consumed and reduce the volumes of construction waste generated.
Renewable Energy	Consider the energy consumption of developments – in form and function, size and materials, sustainable design (solar gain, daylight, and natural ventilation).
Highways	Improve public transport, demand management, and improve accessibility of local services, location of new developments in most sustainable locations.
Climate Change	Minimise emissions from vehicle exhausts (see Highways above), promote energy efficient new development (see Resource Consumption above) and encourage renewable energy (see above). Locate development away from areas likely to flood.

5.5 Conclusion

The sustainability appraisal has considered the performance of each policy against a series of objectives and sub-criteria. The 25 policies cover a range of spatial issues from the scale and location of future development to more detailed questions regarding the collection of planning obligation funds.

The appraisal has identified a number of ways by which the various policies can be improved against baseline conditions. In broad terms it is considered that the policies presented in the Core Strategy address all of the sustainability framework objectives as identified in the Scoping Report.

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6. Monitoring

6.1 Developing Indicators for Monitoring

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to establish how the significant sustainability effects of implementing the plan, programme or strategy will be monitored. However, as ODPM Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of RSS and LDDs notes "*it is not necessary to monitor everything, or monitor an effect indefinitely. Instead monitoring needs to be focused on significant sustainability effect"*.

Section 5 of The Preferred Options SA Report identified a number of possible indicators that could be used for monitoring the sustainability impacts on Rutland County Council's Core Strategy LDF). This list has been reviewed for its relevance.. Section 6.3 sets out the proposed format for documenting how the monitoring process should be managed.

6.2 Indicators and Targets

A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring is required in accordance with the SEA Directive.

There is a diverse range of indicators currently defined in national, regional and local documents and in strategies identified within the Scoping Report. Although each of these indicators has value in expressing the performance of social, economic and environmental policies, the assessment of each indicator would require considerable effort, resources and substantial new monitoring to be considered.

To therefore provide a more manageable monitoring requirement, it is considered necessary to develop a reduced list of indicators for the purpose of the sustainability framework.

To structure this assessment, Table 6.1 outlines the SA Objectives and key indicators and provides a target and policy rationale to which each of the indicators relates where appropriate. Policies are identified at the national and local level, using RCC monitoring data as a resource:

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Table 6.1 Recommended Indicators

Decision Making Criteria: Does the Policy Proposal	Existing Indicator	Target	Rationale
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	Proportion of people of working age in employment	Increase	
	Unemployment rate	Reduce	
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	Total registered businesses	Increase	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	New business formation rate	Increase in business start ups and new jobs	
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	Proportion of professional occupations (Soc 2000 major group 1-3) among employed workforce	No target set	
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	% of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	75%	BV038
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	Number of businesses employing up to 20 people	No target set	
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	Take up rate of employment land	No target	
Will it provide land which is suitable for businesses and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	Number or area of new business units with a green travel plan.	No target set	
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	Provision of affordable housing	Meet CS affordable housing targets	AMR indicators (H5)
Will it help to provide for those in housing need/vulnerable groups?	Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need during the year	No target set	
Will it address changes in future housing need?		Meet housing provision targets set out in the Core Strategy	AMR indicator (H1)
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	Energy efficiency of dwellings	New development compliant with BREEAM/CSH standards	
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	Access to a GP	No target set	
	Access to NHS dentist	95.0% of the population has its teeth checked by a dentist	BVPI indicator

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Table 6.1 (continued) Recommended Indicators

Decision Making Criteria: Does the Policy Proposal	Existing Indicator	Target	Rationale
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	Percentage of people describing their health as good	BVPI target not yet set	BVPI indicator
Will it help to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	% of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark	BVPI target not yet set	BVPI indicator
Will it help to promote cultural distinctiveness?		No target set	
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	Violent crime (rate per 1,000 population)	violent crime rate 9.13 per 1000 households	BVPI 127a
	Domestic Burglaries (rate per 1,000 population)	6.87 per 1,000 households	BVPI indicator 126
Will help to provide communities where people feel safe?	Fear of crime (measured every three years)	BVPI target not yet set	
Will it help to improve road safety?	Number of road accidents per 100,000: pedestrians and cyclists	A decrease in fatal or serious accidents at the regional level towards the national target of 40% by 2010 and by 3.8% annually In Rutland	BVPI indicator
Will it increase community empowerment?		No target set	
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	Number of community facilities per 1,000 population	No target set	
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	Changes in areas of biodiversity importance	Increase and improve condition of existing sites	AMR Indicator E2
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	Population of wild birds	Increase	LBAP
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	% of SSSIs in good condition	Increase	Natural England
Will it increase amount of woodland?	Area of woodland	Increase	
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments at risk of decay	No net loss and improve conditions	English Heritage
	% Conservation Areas with a management plan	100 per cent coverage	

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Table 6.1 (continued) Recommended Indicators

Decision Making Criteria: Does the Policy Proposal	Existing Indicator	Target	Rationale
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	Number of Geological SSSIs/ RIGSs in good condition	Increase	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	Number of open spaces managed to 'Green Flag' standard	No target set	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will is help to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscape in Rutland?		Qualitative, no target set	
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	% of area which is either maintained or enhancing according to Countryside Quality Counts.	No target set	Natural England
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?		Qualitative, no target set	
Will it make use of previously developed land?	% of homes built on previously-developed (Brownfield) land	60 per cent of completions	AMR H3
	Density of new housing	Increased in sites achieving densities inline with Government guidance	
Will it ensure that the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	% Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land developed	No target set	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	Incidents of major and significant water pollution	No target set	
	Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological water quality	No target set	Environment Agency
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	% New developments which incorporate water efficiency measures	Water efficiency targets in new development	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	Increased abstraction rates from Welland catchment	No target set	
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	total household waste arisings (tones)	No target set	AMR W2
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	Percentage of waste arising: 1) recycled; 2) composted; 3) used to recover heat etc; 4) landfilled	40% recycled in Rutland	BVPI target
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	Production of secondary aggregates and recycled materials	No target set	AMR Indicators M2

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Table 6.1 (continued) Recommended Indicators

Decision Making Criteria: Does the Policy Proposal	Existing Indicator	Target	Rationale
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	Number of homes /other buildings developed to CSH or equivalent standards	Increase	
Will it help to promote the use of renewable energy sources?	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	No target set	AMR Indicator E3
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	Average daily motor vehicle flows	Progressive reduction over time in the rate of traffic growth	BVPI indicator
Will it reduce traffic congestion? (Particularly in urban areas?)	Average journey time per mile during the morning peak.	BVPI target not yet set	BVPI indicator
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	The number of people using public transport	No target set	
	The number of people using cycleways	Increase in journeys made by cycle	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	Local bus services (passenger journeys per year)	An increase at the regional level towards the national target of 12% by 2010	BVPI indicator
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	New housing development near public transport routes	No target set	
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	Permissions granted contrary to EA recommendation	No target set	AMR indicator E1
Will it reduce or minimise green house gas emissions?	Local estimates of CO_2 emissions (tonnes CO_2) - Total emissions per capita	No target set	
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	Combination of indictors listed above	No target set	

6.3 Documenting the Monitored Data

The proposed monitoring arrangements will be confirmed in a statement following the adoption of the Core Strategy, which will also set out changes to the emerging Core Strategy in response to the SA and consultation process. The table below suggests a format for documenting how the monitoring process should be managed.

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Table 6.2 Suggested Format for Managing the Monitoring Process

What Needs to be Monitored	Indicator	Source of Information	Are There Any Gaps in Existing Information and How Can These Be Resolved?	When Should Remedial Action Be Taken?	What Remedial Action Could Be Taken?

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7. Habitats Regulations Assessment

7.1 Methods

The emerging Core Strategy has been continually checked for possible impacts on European sites throughout its development process. This iterative process now concludes with an assessment of the final, approved policies in terms of their possible impacts in order to avoid Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on any European sites.

The Issues and Options, Preferred Options, Draft Core Strategy Proposed Submission and Submission Consultation Document policies have been previously reviewed as part of the HRA process (see **Appendix I**), with recommendations from these reviews taken forward to the preparation of the final Core Strategy policies.

7.1.1 Baseline Data

Spatial Scope

The Core Strategy will influence development outside the boundaries of Rutland County and any effects are unlikely to extend significantly (>5 km) beyond the boundaries either, except possibly in combination with other plans (see below). As a result, the European sites that are considered by the HRA are:

- Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar (within county);
- Barnack Hills and Holes SAC (~5.4 km from county boundary);
- Grimsthorpe SAC (~5.9 km from county boundary).

In-combination Plans

The plans identified by the SA for the Core Strategy have also provided the basis for the assessment of 'in combination' effects. It is considered that effects are most likely in respect of development and regional water resource demands on Rutland Water, particularly associated with development within Peterborough.

Data Collection

Data on the interest features, sensitivities, vulnerabilities, condition assessments, conservation objectives and management plans for the European sites was obtained from Natural England and the JNCC. In combination plans were viewed online where possible.

7.1.2 Assessment of the Core Strategy

The assessment of the Core Strategy has been undertaken in the same manner and using the same criteria that was used for the review of the Pre-submission documents,, Preferred Options and Issues and Options stages of the Core Strategy. There are certain 'types' of final policies which cannot have a LSE on any European site simply because they do not provide a

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mechanism by which such an effect could occur. Accordingly, policies with the following characteristics are generally assumed unlikely to result in significant effects:

- Non-development polices: that will not lead to development themselves as they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development;
- Unknown location development policies: that make provision for a specific type of development but the location of the development is yet to be selected are unlikely to have significant effect, unless the type/quantum of development provided for in the policy cannot be accommodated without potentially affecting a European Site. This is because making provision for a type/quantum of development at this strategic level will not itself have any effect on a European Site and it should not be assumed that developments will be sited such that they will have a LSE on European sites since normal development controls (and the requirements for site- or project-level HRA) would prevent or mitigate this;
- Protective policies that specifically steer development away from European Sites and associated sensitive areas e.g. excluding development from certain areas;
- Biodiversity policies: that specifically protect the natural environment;
- Enhancement policies: that specifically enhances the natural, built or historic environment where proposed measures are not likely to result in adverse effects upon European Sites.

The assessment has therefore identified the likely outcomes and implications of each policy. Measures to avoid such effects through revised wording are then proposed.

7.2 Baseline Conditions

Table 7.1 provides a summary of the baseline information on the interest features, sensitivities, vulnerabilities, condition assessments, conservation objectives and management plans for the European sites within the study area, based on data from Natural England and the JNCC. The table provides a broad indication of the types of impact to which each site is likely to be susceptible.

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Table 7.1 Baseline Conditions

Site	Component SSSIs	Interest Features	Sensitivities/Vulnerabilities
Rutland Water SPA	Rutland Water SSSI	Qualifies under Article 4.2 by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species: Over winter: • Gadwall *Anas strepera;* • Shoveler *Anas clypeata.* Qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.	During the winter, gadwall and shoveler occupy more extensive open waters of lakes, reservoirs and gravel pits. Threats include disturbance and water pollution. The principal sensitivities and vulnerabilities of Rutland Water therefore include: • Water Quality: the level of phosphate can vary above the recommended level at certain times of the year. This increases the risk of a shift in the trophic status of the water body to an algae dominated system, which would adversely affect the site; • Water Level: the water level is linked to abstraction and affects accessible aquatic plants used by wildfowl feeding on the site. The ecological perturbation that frequent lowering and raising of water levels causes could be an important factor in whether or not a switch in trophic status occurs; • Recreation: management of the trout fishery has caused some debate over potential effects on site ecology. In addition, water sports such as sailing have the potential to affect the site through disturbance.
Rutland Water Ramsar	Rutland Water SSSI	Ramsar criterion 5 - Assemblages of international importance Species with peak counts in winter: • 19274 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003). Ramsar criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species: • Gadwall *Anas strepera*; • Northern shoveler *Anas clypeata.*	
Barnack Hills and Holes SAC	Barnack Hills and Holes SSSI	Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for selection of this site: • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (important orchid sites).	Barnack Hills and Holes SAC is primarily designated for its dry calcareous grasslands, which support a wide range of orchids. The site represents orchid-rich grassland in the northern part of its range, on limestone rather than on chalk. The principle vulnerability of the site is inappropriate management.

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Table 7.1 (continued) Baseline Conditions

Site	Component SSSIs	Interest Features	Sensitivities/Vulnerabilities
Grimsthorpe SAC	Grimsthorpe Park SSSI	Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature: • Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*). Annex II species that are a primary reason for selection of this site: • Early gentian *Gentianella anglica*.	Grimsthorpe is the most northerly outpost for early gentian *Gentianella anglica*, with 2–3 colonies totalling several hundred plants in old oolitic limestone quarries. The site will be primarily vulnerable to direct effects, mainly inappropriate management.

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7.3 Assessment of Core Strategy

The assessment of the Core Strategy policies (including post-examination changes) has been undertaken on an approach-by approach basis, with the likely outcomes of each policy in respect of European sites summarised (see Table 7.2). Following this, possible measures are identified that could be included in the policies to help avoid 'likely significant effects' (LSE). In some instances these possible measures use the text within the existing policy to provide a framework or example of the re-wording that could be included; however, the precise wording need not be identical provided that the theme is retained. In some situations the inclusion of specific phrases is recommended. Also included within the table is a summary of the recommended measures which were previously suggested to avoid LSE at previous stages following HRA of the various iterations of the Core Strategy concluding with the draft Core Strategy Submission Consultation Document policies in July 2010. In some cases these recommendations have been implemented by the Council and in others any possible LSE will be dealt with through subsequent Development Plan Documents.

Overall, policies fall into two broad categories:

- The basic characteristics of the policy will not result in LSE - for example, the settlement hierarchy is a statement of fact and therefore does not provide for, or encourage development;
- The basic characteristics of the policy could result in LSE if it is not appropriately re-worded or caveated - for example, the Rutland Water options will result in LSE, regardless of which option is chosen, if appropriate safeguards are not included in the derived policy.

Table 7.2 also highlights in shading those polices that are most vulnerable to consequent LSE, These include many development policies, since there is a clear risk that growth projections including housing provision could affect water quality and water resources if not appropriately controlled. This means that any SPDs or LDDs that shape housing or development within the County (or in adjoining council areas) may together have 'in combination' significant effects on water resource or water quality sensitive European sites, such as Rutland Water. However, it should be noted that Rutland is continuing to use the targets set by the East Midlands RSS (now revoked) which was itself adopted following HRA and therefore the growth projection numbers used to inform the development of the Core Strategy have been subject to this test. Provided that the Core Strategy policies are in line with this, significant effects should not occur.

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Table 7.2 Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS2 The Spatial Strategy	No	The assessment of infrastructure must include consideration of possible impacts on the European site, particularly through water quality impacts. In addition, the provision of water resources must be agreed with the Environment Agency. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process.	Broadening the potential uses of existing employment land to allow diversification away from B use classes where this would not be detrimental to overall land supply.	The changes to the policy do not change the conclusions of the assessment made previously. The balance of development is unlikely to result in LSE, and weighting development towards towns rather than villages will reduce ancillary impacts (car travel etc.). Although development directed towards the towns will be easier to control, the proximity of Oakham to Rutland Water and its location adjacent to some tributaries could make the SPA / Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts, such as on water quality. The assessment of infrastructure must include consideration of possible impacts on the European site, particularly through water quality impacts as required by provision O of the policy. In addition, the provision of water resources must be agreed with the Environment Agency. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process during the preparation of the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.

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Table 7.2 (continued) Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS4: The location of development	No	N/A	The amendment to the policy allows the size and scale of allocations to be made through the Site Allocations and Policies DPD which will also be subject to HRA.	The policy change does not alter the conclusion of the HRA. The overall level of development put forward in this policy has been set by the Regional Plan which has been subject to HRA and SA and it has therefore already been determined that these figures are regional sustainable, particularly in term of water resource requirements. Increasing the quantum of development may result in LSE and would require additional assessment. The proximity of Oakham to Rutland Water and its location adjacent to some tributaries could make the SPA/Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts such as on water quality. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process during the preparation of the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.

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Table 7.2 (continued) Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS6: Re-use of military bases and prisons	No	The development of these sites should only come forward within the parameters of the total housing numbers identified within the Regional Plan. Necessary sewerage and water resource provision should be phased in advance of the development. Appropriate systems should be put in place to meet appropriate surface and ground water standards. Recreational use of Rutland Water by occupiers of the sites, but with particular emphasis upon North Luffenham, should be controlled via appropriate management regimes which may required funding though developer contributions, and/or inclusion of 'Suitable Accessible Natural Green Space' (SANGS) within/adjacent to the proposed development sites. Recreational use of Rutland Water by occupiers of the sites, but with particular emphasis upon North Luffenham, should be controlled via appropriate management regimes which may require funding through developer contributions.	The policy changes allow for development on *undeveloped airfield land.*	The proximity of sites to Rutland Water and its tributaries could make the SPA/Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts such as on water quality and LSE are possible. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process during the preparation of the Site Allocations and Policies DPD.

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Table 7.2 (continued) Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS10-: Housing Density and Mix	No	It is recommended that the supporting text contain reference to the need to provide as much green space (or other measures, e.g. appropriate SUDS) as possible within high-density developments to help attenuate run-off etc. This can only be determined on a site-by-site basis, but the following text could be appended: "***All developments should ideally contain sufficient greenspace to minimise or attenuate the possible effects of run-off from hard surfaces, or incorporate other measures so that surface water standards are met***".	Sets density targets rather than thresholds although it still allows for higher densities.	The policy change does not alter the conclusion of the HRA. The proposed housing densities are not, in themselves, likely to result in LSE provided that the overall housing numbers can be accommodated with regard to sewerage and water supply provision. However, higher density housing may increase run-off and measures should be promoted to mitigate this. Policy CS19 requires developments to consider water management including the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems wherever possible and Policy CS23 makes provision for multi-functional green space which would reduce run-off is located appropriately. The precise details of housing mix will be set out for larger sites through master planning or in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD, the latter of which will be subject to HRA.
CS11: Affordable Housing	No	None.	The change to this policy provides for a minimum target of 35% of all homes to be affordable rather than a requirement.	The policy change does not alter the conclusion of the HRA. Delivery of affordable homes targets should not have LSE on any European sites, provided that design sustainability standards are met and affordable homes are not substantially different and more resource-hungry than other homes.

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Table 7.2 (continued) Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS12: Gypsies and Travellers	No	The criteria governing location of sites should be aligned with the housing development criteria and include consideration of possible impacts on Rutland Water.	The amendment to the policy allows some level of visual intrusion arising from such developments but requires it not to be unacceptable.	The policy change does not alter the conclusion of the HRA. The criteria governing location of sites will be set out within the Site Allocations and Policies DPD and will therefore be both aligned with the housing development criteria and subject to HRA.
CS13: Employment and economic development	No	None.	Although the policy allows for a broader range of uses on existing and allocated sites it does not change the locations of those sites.	The policy change does not alter the conclusion of the HRA. Currently allocated employment land is unlikely to result in LSE on Rutland Water, provided that water resource/sewerage requirements are met.
CS17: Town centres and retailing	No	None.	The changes to the policy delete the specific target for new retail floor space within Oakham and clarify the process set out in PPS4 with which the policy previously stated that it would accord. Thus the changes to the policy do not alter the conclusions of the assessment in any way.	The policy change does not substantially alter the conclusion of the HRA although the deletion of new floor space requirement reduces further the already low risk of LSE. The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects. The policy has safeguards including monitoring of retail provision and impact assessments for proposals upwards of 500 m^2 gross for town centre uses outside town centres.

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Table 7.2 (continued) Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS20: Renewable and low carbon energy generation	Possibly	Subsequent criteria should note the importance of flight-lines and migration routes to and from Rutland Water, which may run some distance from the site.	The amendment to this policy represents a shift from mandating specified levels of CHS and BREEAM to encouraging those levels.	The changes to the policy make it less likely that standards for minimum energy efficiency would be met. This may result in higher power consumption and therefore higher power generation than would have otherwise been required. Power generation using fossil fuels may contribute adversely to global climate change. This may result in effects but given their national/European scale they are unlikely to be significant on their own and it would be impossible to attribute the change to the alteration of this policy. The advocacy of renewable energy generation per se will not have LSE on any European sites, although the potential vulnerability of the interest features of Rutland Water (birds) to certain methods of energy generation (wind turbines) should require that proposals advocating wind generation be very carefully examined for potential impacts. Any proposals for wind farms should take into account detailed consideration of flight-lines and migration routes to and from Rutland Water, which may apply some distance from the site.
CS21: The natural and cultural environment	No	The subsequent criteria based policies should be enhanced by specifically noting development that results in adverse effects on national or international protected sites would not be in accordance with the Core Strategy.	The change to this policy relates to the correction of the name of a document only.	The policy change does not alter the conclusion of the HRA. A policy protecting landscape and the natural environment should not result in LSE. The subsequent criteria based policies should be enhanced by specifically noting development that results in adverse effects on national or international protected sites would not be in accordance with the Core Strategy.

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Table 7.2 (continued) Assessment of the Adopted Core Strategy

Policy	LSE	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage	Additions/Amendments at Examination	Conclusion
CS25: Waste management	No	Clarification of how developments on the fringe of Stamford, redevelopment MOD or similar establishments will be assessed should be provided. Reference to 'on their merits' is too vague. Policy should be worded to include for the consideration of direct and indirect environmental effects. If the eventual policy is to include reference to agricultural improvements and restoration of quarries then qualification on the circumstances where it will be supported and/or resisted should be provided. This qualification should include a presumption against the improvement/reinstatement of land identified for its habitat value.	The amendment to the policy which would allow the disposal of inert fill for agricultural or other purposes only where it would not prejudice the restoration of any quarries, not just those in Rutland may also impact on the movement of material by permitting inert fill to be taken to restore quarries outside Rutland.	The policy includes the exportation of advanced treatment of non-inert waste to other sites within the region which should not result in LSE on Rutland Water, Barnock Hills or Grimsthorpe. Focussing facilities within the main towns or Local Service Centres should ensure that there are no significance effects providing they are of an appropriate scale and are phased with the introduction of necessary infrastructure. Subsequent development management policies will include criteria for assessment at an individual scheme level. These will be subject to HRA. Ideally the policy should include qualification on the circumstances where waste material may be supported or resisted for agricultural improvements and restoration of quarries. However the HRA has already concluded that the risk of LSE is low and that this use is unlikely to results in changes to the habitats of the Barnock Hills and Holes SAC and Grimsthrope SAC given their legally protected status. Other land identified for its habitat value may still be at risk.

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7.4 Changes Following Submission

A further paragraph has been inserted after paragraph 2.33 of the Core Strategy which confirms that:

> *"The detailed requirements of any proposed alternative uses would be the subject of a master plan or development brief in the form of either a development plan document or supplementary planning document both of which are based on robust evidence and would be subject to sustainability appraisal, Habitat Regulation Assessment and to publicity and consultation."*

This is considered supportive of HRA and the avoidance of LSE.

7.5 HRA Conclusions

In taking account of the broad themes, recommendations and possible additions outlined in Table 7.2 the resulting DPD contains policies which will not have a likely significant effect upon European Sites. Future DPDs, such as the Site Allocations DPD, which seek to provide greater detail in support of the strategic Core Strategy Policies, will also need to be assessed for LSE.

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8. Quality Assurance

The ODPM SA Guidance contains a Quality Assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met.

Table 8.1 Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist

Objectives and Context	
• The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.	Section 1.
• Sustainability issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Sustainability issues are identified and summarised in Section 3.3. They were discussed in detail within the Scoping Report, the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (July 2008), Preferred Option Sustainability Appraisal Report (May 2009) and the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Consultation Document Sustainability Appraisal Report (July 2010).
• SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Section 3 contains the SA objectives and detailed criteria. Proposals for monitoring are set out in Section 6.
• Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	These were reviewed as part of the Scoping Report. This has not been duplicated in this SA Report. However, additional plans and programmes identified since the publication of the Scoping Report have been identified and reviewed in Appendix A. This is documented in Section 3.2.
Scoping	
• The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	Consultation has been ongoing. The Council consulted a range of organisations in 2006 on a Scoping Report which set out the SA methodology and appropriate evidence to inform the SA process the Core Strategy Issues and Options SA was consulted upon in 2008 and the Preferred Options SA in 2009 prior to further consultation in 2010 and the Examination in 2011.
• The appraisal focuses on significant issues.	Significant sustainability issues have been identified in this SA Report which assists in focussing on the significant issues in the appraisal. See Section 3.
• Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	These are set out in Section 2.3.
• Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	These are made clear throughout the Report where appropriate. Options have been considered at previous plan making and SA stages are highlighted and appraised in Section 5 and Appendices D, E and F.

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Table 8.1 (continued) Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist

Baseline Information	
• Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	See Section 3 and Scoping Report. Trends are identified in Table 3.6
• Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	See Section 5 and Scoping Report.
• Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	See Section 2.3
Prediction and Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects	
• Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified, including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant.	Section 5 assesses the sustainability performance of the SPD. This is set out in a matrix which has been developed to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. Detailed appraisals of each policy can be found in Appendices F, G and H.
• Both positive and negative effects are considered, and where practicable, the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	Positive and negative effects are considered in Section 5 and are identified in the short, medium and long-term.
• Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	See Appendix H.
• Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	These are identified in the commentary in Appendix H where appropriate.
• Where relevant, the prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds.	These are identified in the commentary in Appendix H, where appropriate.
• Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	These are described in Section 4.
Mitigation Measures	
• Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan are indicated.	These are identified in the commentary in Appendix H, and in Table 5.4.
• Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified.	These are identified in the commentary in Appendix H and in Table 5.4.
The SA Report	
• Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	The SA Report is clear and concise.
• Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	A Non Technical Summary (NTS) is provided as a separate document.
• Explains the methodology used. Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	See Section 4.
• Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	See Scoping Report.
• Contains a non-technical summary.	Included.

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Table 8.1 (continued) Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist

Consultation	
• The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process.	The SA has been the subject of consultation at the Issues and Options stage, the Preferred Options stage and the Pre-submission Consultation stage. It has also been subject to public scrutiny during the Examination.
• The consultation bodies, other consultees and the public are consulted in ways which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report.	Consultation bodies have been consulted at all stages of plan preparation.
Decision Making and Information on the Decision	
• The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.	See Section 4 and Appendix E and J.
• An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	See Section 4 and Appendix E and J.
• Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in the light of other reasonable options considered.	See Section 5 and Appendices D, E and F to this report and previous iterations of the SA reports.

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Appendix A
Update of Plans, Programmes and Strategy Review

27 Pages

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Level	European
Title	EU Directive on the Conservation of Birds 79/409/EEC
Proponent Body	European Union
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	1979
Description	This Directive relates to the protection, management and control of birds in the EU.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and sets out the rules for their exploitation. The Directive request member states to maintain the population of bird species at a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements, or to adapt the population of these species to that level. The directive also requires member states to take the measures to preserve, maintain or reestablish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats for all the species. The preservation, maintenance and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include primarily the following measures:

(a) creation of protected areas;

(b) upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of

habitats inside and outside the protected zones;

(c) re-establishment of destroyed biotopes;

(d) creation of biotopes.

Member states are also required to take into account trends and variations in population levels as a background for evaluations. Also required is classification of the most suitable territories in number and size as special protection areas for the conservation of bird species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical areas where the directive applies.

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Level	European
Title	Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
Proponent Body	European Union
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	2000
Description	This Directive relates to the protection and enhancement of water quality in surface water sources including lakes, streams and rivers, groundwater, estuaries and coastal waters out to one mile from low-water.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the most substantial piece of EC water legislation to date and is designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies are managed throughout Europe.

It is designed to:

- enhance the status and prevent further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands, which depend on the aquatic ecosystems;
- promote the sustainable use of water;
- reduce pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances (see Daughter Directives);
- ensure progressive reduction of groundwater pollution.

It Sets targets for EU member states for water quality, aquatic ecosystems and the sustainable use of water.

The SEA should ensure that emerging policies and proposals are tested against objectives which reflect this directive topic area.

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Level	National
Title	PPS: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	17th December 2007
Description	The document sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to climate change.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

This PPS sets out how regional and local planning can best support achievement of the zero-carbon targets alongside meeting community needs for economic and housing development.

To deliver sustainable development, all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:

- make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;
- in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;
- deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
- secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;
- conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;
- reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and
- respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Decision Making Principles; all planning authorities should apply the following principles in making decisions about their spatial strategies:

- the proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions;
- new development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy;
- new development should be planned to minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate;
- climate change considerations should be integrated into all spatial planning concerns;
- mitigation and adaptation should not be considered independently of each other, and new development should be planned with both in mind;
- sustainability appraisal (incorporating strategic environmental assessment) should be applied to shape planning strategies and policies that support the Key Planning Objectives; and
- appropriate indicators should be selected for monitoring and reporting on in regional planning bodies' and planning authorities' annual monitoring reports. Such monitoring should be the basis on which regional planning bodies and planning authorities periodically review and roll forward their planning strategies.

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In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should adhere to the following:

- controls under the planning, building control and other regulatory regimes should complement and not duplicate each other;
- information sought from applicants should be proportionate to the scale of the proposed development, its likely impact on and vulnerability to climate change, and be consistent with that needed to demonstrate conformity with the development plan and this PPS;
- specific and standalone assessments of new development should not be required where the requisite information can be made available to the planning authority through the submitted Design and Access Statement, or forms part of any environmental impact assessment or other regulatory requirement; and
- in considering planning applications before Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Development Plan Documents (DPDs) can be updated to reflect this PPS, planning authorities should have regard to this PPS as a material consideration which may supersede the policies in the development plan11. Any refusal of planning permission on grounds of prematurity because a DPD is being prepared or is under review but has not yet been adopted should be consistent with Government policy.

Planning authorities should consider the opportunities for the core strategy to add to the policies and proposals in the RSS, such as where local circumstances would allow further progress to be made to achieving the Key Planning Objectives set out in this PPS. In doing so, the core strategy should be informed by, and in turn inform, local strategies on climate change including the sustainable community strategy.

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Level	National
Title	PPS 3: Housing
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	June 2010
Description	This document reflects the Government's commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities, including rural areas, informed by the findings of the Affordable Rural Housing Commission.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The PPS is underpinned by a number of housing policy objectives which provide the context for planning for housing through development plans and planning decisions. The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:

- High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard;
- A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural;
- A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice;
- Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure;
- A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.

Local Planning Authorities should encourage applicants to bring forward sustainable and environmentally friendly new housing developments, including affordable housing developments, and in doing so should reflect the approach set out in PPS on climate change, including on the Code for Sustainable Homes.

Based upon the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence, Local Planning Authorities should set out in Local Development Documents:

- The likely overall proportions of households that require market or affordable housing, for example, x% market housing and y% affordable housing;
- The likely profile of household types requiring market housing e.g. multi-person, including families and children (x%), single persons (y%), couples (z%);
- The size and type of affordable housing required.

In addition, Local Planning Authorities should continue to make effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed. And to ensure land is used efficiency by developing housing density policies.

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Level	National
Title	Planning Policy Statement 25: Flood Risk
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	March 2010
Description	This document seeks to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

Positive planning has an important role in helping deliver sustainable development (see Annex A) and applying the Government's policy on flood risk management. It avoids, reduces and manages flood risk by taking full account in decisions on plans and applications of:

- present and future flood risk, involving both the statistical probability of a flood occurring and the scale of its potential consequences, whether inland or on the coast; and
- the wider implications for flood risk of development located outside flood risk areas.

The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.

6. Regional planning bodies (RPBs)2 and local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:

Appraising Risk

- identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas;
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans.

Managing Risk

- framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change;
- only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding.

Reducing Risk

- safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences;
- reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS);
- using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences.

LPAs should consult the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies (including adjacent LPAs), when preparing policies in their LDDs on flood risk management and in relation to areas potentially identified as at risk of flooding. Their sustainability appraisals, land allocations and development control policies should all be informed by a SFRA carried out in liaison with the Environment Agency.

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Level	National
Title	PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	January 2010
Description	The purpose of this statement is to sets out the Government's comprehensive policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The planning system needs to deliver economic development in a way which is sensitive to the challenges of climate change. Businesses which are able to respond rapidly to environmental challenges by adopting new technologies such as low-carbon innovation may also be able to improve their competitiveness in the global marketplace. Economic development can also help to deliver environmental and social benefits. Government's policies on tackling climate change through the planning system are set out in the annex to Planning Policy Statement 1 on Climate Change.

Local planning authorities should plan to encourage economic growth. In seeking to achieve positive planning for economic development The Government's overarching objective is sustainable economic growth. To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to:

- build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, • towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural;
- reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting • regeneration and tackling deprivation;
- deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change8;
- promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places • for communities. To do this, the Government wants:
    - new economic growth and development of main town centre uses to be focused in existing centres, with the aim of offering a wide range of services to communities in an attractive and safe environment and remedying deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities;
    - competition between retailers and enhanced consumer choice through the provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community (particularly socially excluded groups);
    - the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres to be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced to provide a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity;
- raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all.

Recognising that they will not be able to anticipate all changes in the economic climate, local planning authorities should plan for, and facilitate a supply of land which will be able to cater for the differing needs of businesses and the expected employment needs of the whole community but which is flexible enough to be responsive to a changing economy or new business requirements. Local authorities should avoid designating sites for single or restricted use classes wherever possible and avoid carrying forward existing allocations where this cannot be justified.

The statement also encourages the efficient and effective use of land: Due to the increasing demands on the land available for development, local planning authorities should seek to make the most efficient and effective use of land and buildings, especially vacant or derelict buildings (including historic buildings). They should also take into account changing working patterns, economic data including price signals and the need for policies which reflect local circumstances.

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Level	National
Title	PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	January 2010
Description	The purpose of this statement is to sets out the Government's comprehensive policy framework for planning for sustainable economic development in urban and rural areas.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:

- to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment:
  - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource;
  - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and
  - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:
  - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset;
  - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation;
  - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and
  - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.
- to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

The PPS considers the effect of climate change on heritage assets, and sets the framework of developing planning policies and monitoring regimes. It contains a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and notes that the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. However it also notes that there are may assets which are not designated (including those which the Secretary of State has chosen not to designate) but that the absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance and they should be considered in accordance.

Whilst not containing any targets or indicators, the PPD does require LPAs to consider how they can best monitor the impact of their planning policies and decisions on the historic environment. Regard should be had to this in both the Core Strategy and the Sustainability Appraisal.

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Level	National
Title	PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
Proponent Body	ODPM
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	August 2005
Description	PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to the following key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered:

- Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources;
- Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment;
- Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources;
- Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development;
- Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted;
- The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to those interests, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that the development cannot reasonably be located on any alternative sites that would result in less or no harm. In the absence of any such alternatives, local planning authorities should ensure that, before planning permission is granted, adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Where a planning decision would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological interests which cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought. If that significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against, or compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.

Local authorities should take an integrated approach to planning for biodiversity and geodiversity when preparing local development documents. They should ensure that policies in local development documents reflect, and are consistent with, national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives (including those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships).

Local development frameworks should:

- indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites; and
- identify any areas or sites for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration or creation through appropriate policies.

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Level	National
Title	MPS1: Planning and Minerals
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	November 2006
Description	This document sets out the Government's objectives for mineral planning.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Government's objectives for minerals planning reflect the requirement to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, as required by Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These are:

- to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction;
- to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply;
- to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible;
- to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste;
- to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals;
- to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances detailed in paragraph 14 of this statement;
- to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage;
- to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle;
- to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;
- to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses;
- to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and
- to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.

To achieve the objectives and measures set out above, RPBs, MPAs and LPAs should carry out their functions in relation to the preparation of plans and in relation to development control, in accordance with the national policies for minerals planning set out below:

- Exploration;
- Survey;
- Safeguarding;
- Protection of heritage and countryside;
- Supply;
- Bulk transportation;
- Environmental protection;
- Efficient use;
- Restoration.

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Level	National
Title	The Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations 2009
Proponent Body	Defra
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	30 October 2009
Description	

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Groundwater Regulations are designed to implement a daughter directive to the European Water Framework Directive.

It is designed to prevent or limit the inputs of polluting substances into groundwater. Substances controlled under these regulations fall into two categories:

Hazardous substances, defined as those which are toxic, persistent or liable to bioaccumulate must be prevented from entering groundwater. Substances in this list may be disposed of to the ground, under a permit, but must not reach groundwater. They include pesticides, sheep dip, solvents, hydrocarbons, mercury, cadmium and cyanide.

Non-hazardous pollutants are less dangerous, and can be discharged to groundwater under a permit, but must not cause pollution. Examples include sewage, trade effluent and most wastes. Non-hazardous pollutants include any substance capable of causing pollution and the list is much wider than the previous List 2 substances.

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Level	National
Title	Environmental Permitting Regulations (England and Wales) 2010
Proponent Body	Defra & DECC
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	March 2010
Description	UK SI

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Environmental Permitting Regulations consolidates a range of previous permits required for processes which might cause pollution. It covers water discharges, groundwater activities, radioactive substances, waste, mining and installations.

It requires operators to obtain permits for some facilities, to register others as exempt and provides for ongoing supervision by regulators. The aim of the Regime is to:

- protect the environment so that statutory and Government policy environmental targets and outcomes are achieved;
- deliver permitting and compliance with permits and certain environmental targets effectively and efficiently in a way that provides increased clarity and minimises the administrative burden on both the regulator and the operators;
- encourage regulators to promote best practice in the operation of facilities;
- continue to fully implement European legislation.

Sets no targets.

No implications for Core Strategy or SA which operate at a strategic level. Developers and operators of individual sites will need to be aware of them and abide by them.

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Level	National
Title	CLR11
Proponent Body	Environment Agency, SEPA and Defra
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	2004
Description	This document provides the technical framework for structured decision-making about land contamination.
Document and information points **Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy** **Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA** **Implications for Core Strategy** **Implications for SA**	
This document provides the technical framework for structured decision-making about land contamination. The basic process can be adapter to apply to a range of regulatory and management contexts, subject to any specific constraints. The Model procedures are intended to assist all those involved in managing land. Sets no targets. No implications for Core Strategy or SA.	

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Level	National
Title	Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3)
Proponent Body	Environment Agency
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	Undated
Description	
Document and information points **Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy** **Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA** **Implications for Core Strategy** **Implications for SA**	
This document sets out the Environment Agency's approach to ground water legislation and how it interprets it. It also includes position statements on activities which pose a risk to ground water.	

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Level	Regional
Title	The Welland Catchment Abstraction Management (CAMS) Plans
Proponent Body	Environment Agency
Status	Consultation Document
Publication Date	December 2006
Description	The Welland CAMS sets out how much water is available in the catchments and the EA's proposed options for managing this water now and in the future.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Welland CAMS sets out how much water is available in the catchment and our proposed options for managing this water now and in the future. It also provides an opportunity for members of the public to comment on the proposals and be involved in the process. The Welland CAMS is the fourth of five CAMS in Northern Area, Anglian Region. The CAMS process provides the framework for any decision on an abstraction licence application.

The water resource availability status of this WRMU is over-abstracted at low flows. The target status for this WRMU in 2013 is 1% less overabstracted.

The target status is the outcome of the sustainability appraisal process and has been assessed as the most appropriate to implement during the first round of CAMS.

The target for this WRMU is to move to 1% less overabstracted. his means that for new licences:

- at low flows no new consumptive licences will be granted;
- there is limited potential for surface water abstraction during high flows subject to HOF conditions. The reliability of your supply could be improved if you build a reservoir to store water abstracted when flows are high i.e. winter storage reservoir;
- in most circumstances all new licences and variations will be time limited with a common end date of 31 March 2014, in accordance with the Environment Agency's time limiting policy;

and for existing licences:

- we will contact abstraction licence holders to discuss water efficiency measures, possible voluntary reduction or revocation of licences and to encourage high flow storage reservoirs i.e. winter storage reservoir;
- when time limited licences are renewed, we may apply more restrictive conditions to help recover resources.

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Level	National
Title	Waste Strategy for England
Proponent Body	DEFRA
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	24 May 2007
Description	This document sets out our vision for sustainable waste management.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

Aim: to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. We must break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary.

Strategy: The role of central government is to enable each part of society to take responsibility, and show leadership through reducing its own waste. This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000 (WS2000) and the progress since then but aims for greater ambition by addressing the key challenges for the future through additional steps.

Objectives and Targets

The Government's key objectives are to:

- decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;
- meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;
- increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;
- secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and
- get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.

The main elements of the new strategy are to:

- incentivise efforts to reduce, re-use, recycle waste and recover energy from waste;
- reform regulation to drive the reduction of waste and diversion from landfill while reducing costs to compliant businesses and the regulator;
- target action on materials, products and sectors with the greatest scope for improving environmental and economic outcomes;
- stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; and
- improve national, regional and local governance, with a clearer performance and institutional framework to deliver better co-ordinated action and services on the ground.

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Level	National
Title	Code for Sustainable Homes – A Step Change in Sustainable Homes Building Practice
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	December 2006
Description	The Code for Sustainable Homes has been introduced to drive a step-change in sustainable home building practice. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home.

Document and information points
Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy
Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA
Implications for Core Strategy
Implications for SA

The Code is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building.

The Code will complement the system of Energy Performance Certificates which is being introduced in June 2007 under the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). The EPBD will require that all new homes have an Energy Performance Certificate providing key information about the energy efficiency/carbon performance of the home. Energy assessment under the Code will use the same calculation methodology therefore avoiding the need for duplication. In the short-term, Code compliance is voluntary but home builders are encouraged to follow Code principles set out in this publication because the Government is considering making assessment under Code standards mandatory in the future.

The Code measures the sustainability of a home against design categories, rating the 'whole home' as a complete package. The design categories included within the Code are:

- energy/CO2;
- pollution;
- water;
- health and well-being;
- materials;
- management;
- surface water run-off;
- ecology.

The Code for Sustainable Homes has been developed using the Building Research Establishment's (BRE) EcoHomes System, which has already achieved success in reducing the impact of affordable housing projects.

The Code builds upon EcoHomes in a number of ways, for example:

the Code introduces minimum standards for energy and water efficiency at every level of the Code, therefore requiring high levels of sustainability performance in these areas for achievement of a high Code rating;

- the Code uses a simpler system of awarding points, with more complex weightings removed;
- the Code includes new areas of sustainability design, such as Lifetime Homes and inclusion of composting facilities;
- BRE will continue to maintain and operate the EcoHomes scheme during the transition to the Code. The Code sits alongside the planning system which guides sustainability in broader locational and aesthetic issues.

The Code uses a sustainability rating system – indicated by 'stars', to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a home. A home can achieve a sustainability rating from one to six stars depending on the extent to which it has achieved Code standards. One star is the entry level – above the level of the Building Regulations; and six stars is the highest level – reflecting exemplar development in sustainability terms.

The sustainability rating which a home achieves represents its overall performance across the nine Code design categories. Minimum standards exist for a number of categories – these must be achieved to gain a one star sustainability rating. Energy efficiency and water efficiency categories also have minimum standards that must be achieved at every level of the Code, recognising their importance to the sustainability of any home. Apart from these minimum requirements the Code is completely flexible; developers can choose which and how many standards they implement to obtain 'points' under the Code in order to achieve a higher sustainability rating.

The table below shows the minimum standards, and number of points required in order to achieve each level of the Code.

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Level	National
Title	Building a Greener Future: A Policy Statement
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	July 2007
Description	A policy statement on proposals to progressively to improve energy/carbon performance set in Building Regulations to achieve zero carbon housing within 10 years.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The DCLG consulted in December last year on proposals progressively to improve energy/carbon performance set in Building Regulations to achieve zero carbon housing within 10 years. These proposals were set out in the consultation document *Building a Greener Future w*hich proposed to achieve a zero carbon goal in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25 per cent improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in Building Regulations; then second, in 2013, to a 44 per cent improvement; then, finally in 2016, to zero carbon. The document stated that zero carbon means that, over a year, the net carbon emissions from all energy use in the home would be zero.

The work of the Taskforce, the positive response to the consultation, and the additional analysis commissioned by this Department into the costs and benefits of the zero carbon homes target, enable this policy statement to confirm in this policy statement the government's commitment to a zero carbon target in 2016, and the proposed steps along the way.

The Document outlines the following conclusions:

- Domestic carbon emissions represent over a quarter of the UK's carbon emissions. In the consultation Building a Greener Future, we proposed an ambitious target to achieve zero carbon new homes by 2016, as a significant contribution to our goal to reduce overall carbon emissions by 60 per cent by 2050;
- This statement confirms the Governments intention to achieve the target and the interim steps through the progressive tightening of the Building Regulations in 2010, 2013 and 2016. The accompanying Forward Look clarifies the changes that are likely to be needed to Building Regulations to bring about the 25 per cent and 44 per cent improvements in energy efficiency in 2010 and 2013;
- The challenge of climate change has to be tackled alongside increasing housing supply and the Government have to be ready to put in place ambitious programmes if they are to succeed in achieving the substantial reductions in carbon emissions needed. The strategy and timetable set out in this statement, together with the proposed Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change are ambitious, but we believe realistic and achievable;
- But this is not simply a matter of government regulation. House builders, local authorities, the construction products industry, energy suppliers, non-governmental organisations and others all have to work together in partnership if the twin ambitions of increasing housing supply and raising environmental standards in housing are to be successfully achieved.

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Level	National
Title	Planning for a Sustainable Future White Paper
Proponent Body	DCLG
Status	White Paper
Publication Date	May 2007
Description	This White Paper sets out our detailed proposals for reform in response to the recommendations made by Kate Barker (Review of Land Use Planning) and by Rod Eddington (Analysis of the delivery system for transport infrastructure) in respect of planning.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

This White Paper sets out the Government's detailed proposals for reform in response to the recommendations made by Kate Barker and by Rod Eddington in respect of planning. Five core principles underpin our proposals:

- planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development;
- the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable;
- there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement;
- the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and
- planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local.

Summary of Proposals

For key national infrastructure such as major airport and port projects, improvements to the Strategic Road Network, major new power generating facilities and facilities critical to energy security, and major reservoir and waste water plant works, we propose to:

- produce, following thorough and effective public consultation and Parliamentary scrutiny, national policy statements to ensure that there is a clear policy framework for nationally significant infrastructure which integrates environmental, economic and social objectives to deliver sustainable development;
- provide greater certainty for promoters of infrastructure projects and help them to improve the way that they prepare applications by making better advice available to them; by requiring them to consult publicly on proposals for development; and by requiring early and effective engagement with key parties such as local authorities, statutory bodies, and relevant highway authorities;
- streamline the procedures for infrastructure projects of national significance by rationalising the different consent regimes and improving the inquiry procedures for all of them;
- clarify the decision making process, and achieve a clear separation of policy and decision making, by creating an independent commission to take the decisions on nationally significant infrastructure cases within the framework of the relevant national policy statement;
- improve public participation across the entire process by providing better opportunities for public consultation and engagement at each stage of the planning approval process; improving the ability of the public to participate in inquiries by introducing a specific "open floor" stage; and, alongside the introduction of new system, providing additional funding to bodies such as Planning Aid.

For the town and country planning system, we propose to:

- produce a more strategic, clearer and more focused national planning policy framework with PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development at its heart, to provide the context for plan-making and decision-taking;
- publish a new Planning Policy Statement, Planning for Economic Development, which will further reinforce the Government's commitment set out in PPS1 to promoting a strong, stable and productive economy with access for all to jobs, to regeneration and improved employment prospects;
- improve the effectiveness of the town centre planning policy by replacing the need and impact tests with a new test which has a strong focus on our town centre first policy, and which promotes competition and improves consumer choice, avoiding the unintended effects of the current need test;

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- finalise the Planning Policy Statement on climate change and introduce legislation to set out clearly the role of local planning authorities in tackling energy efficiency and climate change;
- work with industry to set in place a timetable and action plan to deliver substantial reductions in carbon emissions from new commercial buildings within the next 10 years;
- review and wherever possible extend permitted development rights on microgeneration to non residential types of land use including commercial and agricultural development;
- place planning at the heart of local government by aligning the Sustainable Community Strategy and the local development framework core strategy. We will also work with the Local Government Association and others to continue building capacity, promoting culture change in planning and we will issue 'place shaping' guidance;
- introduce changes to local development frameworks to ensure a more streamlined and tailored process with more flexibility about the number and type of plans, how they are produced and a more meaningful, engaged level of community involvement;
- introduce Planning Performance Agreements, which will help streamline the processing of major applications, and support a properly resourced planning service with changes to planning fees and consult on devolving the setting of planning fees to local authorities;
- introduce a new impact approach to householder development which will reduce the number of minor applications whilst protecting the interests of neighbours, the wider community and the environment, and then extend this approach to other types of development; and
- streamline the planning application process, reduce the number of applications called in by ministers and introduce a range of measures to substantially improve the appeals process.

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Level	Regional
Title	East Midlands Regional Flood Risk Assessment
Proponent Body	East Midland Regional Assembly
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	July 2006
Description	To comply with national planning policy guidance, the East Midlands Regional Assembly commissioned a Regional Flood Risk Appraisal (RFRA) which would inform the Regional Sustainability Appraisal (RSA) as part of the development of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The RFRA would also be used to assist in the allocation of housing numbers and in the development of flood risk management policies.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The East Midlands Region includes much of the River Trent catchment, including two of its major tributaries, the Rivers Derwent and Soar. The Nene, Welland and Witham catchments lie almost wholly within the Region which also contains the headwaters of the River Rother. The Region also includes a 105 km length of North Sea coastline (including that of the Wash) in Lincolnshire, as well as the tidal reaches of the Lower Trent, Nene and Welland. All these together constitute the main primary sources of significant potential flooding. There are also extensive networks of arterial drainage channels in certain parts of the Region which enable the Drainage Boards to maintain effective management of low-lying fenland in Lincolnshire and, to a lesser extent, in Nottinghamshire. These drainage systems, many of which rely on pumped drainage, can be regarded as secondary sources of potential flooding.

Flood defences have over many years been constructed along the coast and many major river channels. The standards of flood protection provided by these defences are generally high, but do not reach desired target standards in every location. However, the presence of such defences can create a residual risk of flooding. This arises when an event of greater magnitude than the event for which the defences were designed occurs, or when a premature failure of the defences occurs before flood levels reach the design level. This Flood Risk Appraisal considers primary, secondary and residual risks of flooding throughout the East Midlands, to enable flood risk to be taken into account in developing regional development policies.

As a result of this broad, regional appraisal of flood risk throughout the East Midlands (and with particular reference to the Flood Risk Profiles of individual Housing Sub-Areas and LPA areas) EMRA should be able to assess variations in flood risk in general terms across the region as part of their overall spatial planning process. Where the risk is considered to be significant and no SFRA has been carried out, a precautionary approach is recommended. In those areas where an SFRA has been carried out, then that should remain the principal flood risk reference document. This Appraisal does not attempt to build on or in any way replace these SFRAs. In broad conclusion, it is considered that although flood risk is a significant factor in the East Midlands Region, the adoption of a range of appropriate flood risk management policies and mitigation measures will enable Regional Spatial Strategy policies to be implemented in a sustainable manner which protects people, property and the natural environment from flooding.

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Level	Cross County
Title	Biodiversity Challenge: An Action Plan for Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Version 2
Proponent Body	Leicester and Rutland Wildlife Trust
Status	
Publication Date	November 2002
Description	The document outlines a number of conservation priorities for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland and specifies Habitat Action Plans and Species Action Plans.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

Summary of Conservation Priorities

- Promote nature conservation objectives in urban areas using familiar wildlife species;
- Raise awareness of the need for the conservation of wildlife of derelict land and built structures, and ensure that good examples of these habitats are conserved;
- Maintain and enhance ancient woodland and unimproved grassland sites;
- Maintain and enhance the best remaining wetland habitats along the River Soar and its tributaries, and seek opportunities to create new ones;
- Maintain and enhance populations of key species;
- Produce habitat action plans for priority urban habitats : rocks and built structures.

The Habitat Action Plans

The format of the Habitat Action Plans (HAPs) that follow closely reflects that used in the UK Steering Group Report (Anon. 1995a). Each HAP includes the following:

1. Current status - brief definition and current extent of the habitat;
2. Current factors affecting the habitat;
3. Current action:
   - Legal status;
   - Management, research and guidance - current initiatives in the Counties.
4. Action plan objectives and proposed targets:
   - goals to maintain and enhance the habitat at a sustainable level by 2005, with firm and measurable targets.
5. Proposed action with lead agencies:
   - lead agencies for particular actions are shown in bold font, other key organisations who it is considered could contribute follow in alphabetical order. Actions are listed under the headings given below. Some actions are on-going, while others are to be completed by a specified time.

5.1 Policy and legislation.

5.2 Site safeguard and management.

5.3 Advisory.

5.4 National.

5.5 Future research and monitoring.

5.6 Communications and publicity.

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The Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland BAP contains HAPs for the following habitats:

- Calcareous grassland;
- Eutrophic standing waters;
- Fast-flowing streams;
- Field margins;
- Field ponds;
- Floodplain wetland;
- Heath-grassland;
- Hedgerows;
- Lowland wood-pasture and parkland;
- Mature trees;
- Mesotrophic lakes;
- Neutral grassland;
- Reedbed;
- Roadside verges;
- Rocks and built structures;
- Sessile oakwood;
- Sphagnum ponds;
- Springs and flushes;
- Wet woodland.

The Species Action Plans

Plan format.

The format of the Species Action Plans (SAPs) that follow closely reflects that used in the UK Steering Group Report (Anon. 1995a). Each SAP includes the following:

1. Current status.

1.1 National.

1.2 Leicestershire and Rutland.

1.3 Legal status.

2. Current factors causing loss or decline.

3. Current action.

4. Action plan objectives and targets - action needed to maintain and increase populations by 2005, with firm and measurable targets.

5. Proposed action with lead agencies:

   - lead agencies for particular actions are shown in bold font, as for the HAPs.

5.1 Policy and legislation.

5.2 Site safeguard and management.

5.3 Species management and protection.

5.4 Advisory.

5.5 Future research and monitoring.

5.6 Communications and publicity.

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Action Plan Coverage

The Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland BAP contains SAPs for the following habitats:

- Otter;
- Dormouse;
- Water Vole;
- Bats;
- Barn Owl;
- Redstart;
- Nightingale;
- Sand Martin;
- Black Hairstreak;
- White-clawed Crayfish;
- Black Poplar;
- Violet Helleborine;
- Wood Vetch;
- Purple Small-reed.

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Level	Local
Title	Rutland County Council Local Development Scheme
Proponent Body	Rutland County Council
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	June 2009
Description	Local Development Scheme (LDS) Identifies and establishes the Council's priorities in terms of producing a spatial strategy and reviewing adopted local plans and to set work programmes to achieve the spatial strategy for the area and informs the community, public agencies and others which local development documents the Council will produce in its LDF and state the content and status of each document and the programme for its preparation. The LDS also sets a timetable for the review of LDDs.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

This revised LDS covers the period to 2012. The LDS has to be agreed by the Secretary of State and reviewed annually via the Annual Monitoring Report.

The LDS includes some changes from the previous Local Development Scheme, dated July 2007, in terms of the timeframes for the preparation and adoption of the development plan documents to be prepared over the three year period of the Local Development Scheme. The reasons for the changes result from the slippage in the Mineral Core Strategy programme and the recent government streamlining of the LDF process which come in force on 1 September 2008.

These considerations have led to a cautious approach to the timetable. In the event of work proceeding more quickly than programmed, adjustments will be highlighted in the Annual Monitoring Report and the LDS amended as necessary.

The main changes to the content and programme are as follows:

The Core Strategy

The programme for the preparation of the Core Strategy has been readjusted to take account of the recent government streamlining changes to the LDF process to show Preferred Options consultation by May/June 2009, Draft Submission DPD consultation by May 2010, DPD submission to the Secretary of State in September 2010 and adoption by July 2011. The Core Strategy will now include strategic allocations following the advice in PPS12.

Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD

The programme for the preparation of the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies has been readjusted following the recent appointment of a Minerals Service Provider, with the DPD submission now proposed for January 2010 and adoption by November 2010.

Site Allocations and Development Control Policies DPD

As the LDS now covers the period up to March 2012, the Site Allocations and Development Control Policies DPD is identified as a priority due to government focus on the provision of housing (including accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers) and need to maintain an adequate of employment land in the County.

Whilst there is no longer a requirement to produce a formal Preferred Options consultation, a further round of consultation on the Core Strategy and Site Allocations and Development Control Policies DPD has been built into the programme given the need to fully explore the preferred options and all alternative options and issues that arise during the initial stage of the process and ensure there is as much opportunity as possible for the public and stakeholder to be involved in the process prior to submission.

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Level	Local
Title	A Vision for Rutland's Future - Sustainable Core Strategy
Proponent Body	Rutland Together
Status	Adopted
Publication Date	February 2008
Description	This strategic plan sets out the vision of Rutland Together, the community partnership comprising public, private, business, community and voluntary sectors for the next 3 years.

Document and information points

Key objectives relevant to Core Strategy

Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA/SEA

Implications for Core Strategy

Implications for SA

The Sustainable Community Strategy, A Vision for Rutland's future has been developed by Rutland Together a community partnership involving local representatives from the public, private, business and the community and voluntary sectors.

The Strategy seeks to improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of the area by establishing a three year programme that will contribute to the strategic direction for the future development of Rutland.

The Community Strategy covers the three year period 2008 -2011 and is based around the following key themes:

- A Stronger and Safer community;
- An Active and Enriched community;
- Sustaining our Environment;
- Building our Infrastructure;
- Caring for All; and
- A Brighter Future for All.

A range of Cross Cutting issues that relate to the whole community have also been identified through public consultation, the work of the Rutland Together theme groups and a review of the evidence base supporting the strategy.

Overall, the strategy contains 63 objectives, many of which are based on targets; the planning system can contribute to some of them.

These include:

- Reduce the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour as a problem by 3% by 2010/11;
- Reduce the number of children KSI in road traffic accidents by 50% by 2010;
- To promote and adopt measures to combat the effects of climate change through the development of environmental policies for Rutland;
- To develop a consistent approach to the development of and increased reliance upon renewable energy by July 2011;
- Increasing the amount of waste that Rutland recycles to 40% by 31 March 2009 and to 50% by 2011 and to look to promote waste reduction and recycling in the community;
- To identify sustainable sites and funding to provide sufficient affordable housing to buy or rent within a realistic longer terms plan for Rutland;
- To address the specific needs of vulnerable groups;
- To address the growing problem of homelessness in Rutland;
- To endeavour to increase the number of jobs in the cultural, sports and tourism fields;
- To increase and improve the availability and access to all cultural and physical activity centres;
- To conserve and enhance the landscape, cultural heritage, archaeological and built environmental and ensure that local distinctiveness is protected;
- To protect and enhance wildlife and its habitats and important natural features within Rutland for the benefit of biodiversity and geodiversity;
- To reduce and control pollution and the county's contribution to harmful carbon emissions;

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- To maximise the potential growth in tourism whilst protecting the unique culture, heritage and Rutland. To deliver a comprehensive sustainable tourism strategy based on high quality and high value offering;
- To further develop an integrated transport infrastructure which, whilst safe, convenient and efficient, encourages additional use of public transport, walking and cycling;
- To maintain and further develop a mixed economy including a range of industry size and type, offering opportunity for local employment and access to local goods and services across the county;
- To support and encourage the environmentally sustainable growth of sustainable rurally based businesses which provide local employment opportunities through innovative and progressive investment, including units for small and start up businesses;
- To maintain, promote and improve community cohesion.

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Appendix B
Rutland Baseline

3 Pages

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Appendix B

SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria: does the policy/proposal…..	Existing Indicator	Rutland	East Midlands	National	Data Sources
Economic						
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.	Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	Proportion of people of working age in employment	76.50%	74.30%	72.90%	Nomis (October 08-September 09)
		Unemployment rate	4.30%	7.20%	7.40%	Nomis (October 08-September 09)
	Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	Total registered businesses	1655 VAT registered businesses			nomis (2007)
	Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	New business formation rate		5.36% business formation rate	6.29% for UK All	2006-7 Business formation rates for England: Market Measures
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.	Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	Proportion of professional occupations (Soc 2000 major group 1-3) among employed workforce	46.9	40.2	44	Nomis (October 08-September 09)
		Proportion of manual occupations (Soc 2000 major group 8-9) among employed workforce	19.7	21.7	18.2	Nomis (October 08-September 09)
	Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	% of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	68.2 (20067/7)			Audit Commission Area Profile
	Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	Number of businesses employing up to 20 people	1505 (March 2007)	50710 (March 2007)	435270 (March 2007)	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types.	Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	% of new business classed as 'high-technology' industry				
		Take up rate of employment land	1.1ha completed employment land 2006/7	259.1ha completed employment land 2006/7		East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
	Will it provide land which is suitable for businesses and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	Number or area of new business units with a green travel plan.				
Social						
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland.	Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	House price to income ratio	7.58 (2009)	5.68 (2009)	6.28 (2009)	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2008/9 (EMRA)
		Provision of affordable housing	Peterborough Partial HMA (Includes Rutland): 448	3106		East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2008/97 (EMRA)
	Will it help to provide for those in housing need/vulnerable groups?	% of local authority homes that were non-decent (i.e. not meeting 'Decent Homes Standard') at the start of the year	48% (2006-7)		51% of LA houses considered non-decent (2005)	Rutland: BVPI. England: English House Condition Survey 2005
		Number of households accepted as homeless and in priority need during the year	38			
	Will it address changes in future housing need?					
	Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	Energy efficiency of dwellings (average standard assessment procedure rating of authority dwellings) 1 = very inefficient, 100 = highly efficient			48 SAP average rating for England 2005	English House Condition Survey 2005
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards.	Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	Average life expectancy at birth	Males 79.5; Females 83.8 (2003-2005)			
		Access to a GP				
		Access to NHS dentist				
	Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	Percentage of people describing their health as good				
		Perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour	41.86% (2003/4)			Audit Commission Area Profile
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.	Will it help to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	% of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark	36.6% (2006/7)			Audit Commission Area Profile
	Will it help to promote cultural distinctiveness?					

Appendix B

SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria: does the policy/proposal…..	Existing Indicator	Rutland	East Midlands	National	Data Sources
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and the fear of crime.	Will it contribute to wards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	Violent crime (rate per 1,000 population)	19.35% (2005-6)			
		Crime - Burglary from a dwelling (rate per 1,000 population)	10.5 per 1,000 population 2003/4			Rutland Community Safety Partnership: Crimes, Disorder and Drugs Audit 2004
	Will help to provide communities where people feel safe?	Fear of crime (measured every three years)				
8. To improve road safety.	Will it help to improve road safety?	Number of road accidents per 100,000: pedestrians	37 (2006) per 100,000 population	45 (2006 Leicestershire incl. Rutland) per 100,000 population	53 (2006 GB) per 100,000 population	DFT (includes all accidents: KSI and slight)
		Number of road accidents per 100,000: pedal cyclists	8 (2006) per 100,000 population	27 (2006 Leicestershire incl. Rutland) per 100,000 population	28 (2006 GB) per 100,000 population	DFT (includes all accidents: KSI and slight)
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas.	Will it increase community empowerment?					
	Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the council per 1,000 children under 12				
		Number of community facilities per 1,000 population				
Environmental						
10. To increase biodiversity levels.	Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	Number of wildlife sites.				
	Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	Population of wild birds		81 species in total; 23 (28%) of which declining and 37 increasing (46%). (1994-2005)	96 species in total; 27 (28%) of which declining and 49 increasing (51%). (1994-2005)	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
		Area of calcareous grassland				
	Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	% of SSSIs in good condition	17 SSSIs comprising 81 units. Of these 35% are in favourable condition, 54 are recovering. Just 2.5% are unfavourable and declining.	89.94% area meeting PSA target	80.06% area meeting PSA target	natural England
	Will it increase amount of woodland?	Area of woodland				
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets of the area and their setting.	Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	Grade I and II* Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments at risk of decay	2 buildings (0.001%) of all GI and II* buildings in Rutland are on BERR: Old Hall ruins, Exton Park, Exton (Priority C) and Oakham Castle walls (Priority D).	140 (0.47%) of Gr I and II* buildings ion the East Midlands are on the BERR.	1689 (0.45%) of Gr I and II* buildings in England are on the BERR.	English Heritage Heritage at Risk Register
		% Conservation Areas with a management plan				
	Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	Number of Geological SSSIs/ RIGSs in good condition				
	Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	Number of open spaces managed to 'Green Flag' standard	none			
	Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will is help to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscape in Rutland?	% applications approved which are not in accordance with Planning Guidance (including the Countryside Design Guidance SPG)				
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland.	Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	% of area which is either maintained or enhancing according to Countryside Quality Counts.				
	Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	% applications approved which are not in accordance with Planning Guidance (including the Countryside Design Guidance SPG)				

Appendix B

SA Objective	Decision Making Criteria: does the policy/proposal…..	Existing Indicator	Rutland	East Midlands	National	Data Sources
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals.	Will it make use of previously developed land?	% of homes built on previously-developed (Brownfield) land	Peterborough Partial HMA (Includes Rutland): 813 (2006/7) - 53.4% total new dwellings on PDL	16211 (2006/7) - 70.9% total new dwellings on PDL	England: 71% (74% including conversions) (2006)	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
		Density of new housing				
	Will it ensure that the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	% Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land developed				
	Will it reduce levels of pollution?	Incidents of major and significant water pollution				
		Rivers of good or fair chemical and biological water quality	87% of river length achieves fairly good to very good biological grade; 81% of river length achieves fairly good to very good chemical quality (2005)	83% of river length achieves fairly good to very good biological grade; 84% of river length achieves fairly good to very good chemical quality (2006) (Midlands)	89.1% of river length achieves fairly good to very good biological grade; 86.2% of river length achieves fairly good to very good chemical quality (2006) (England and Wales)	GQA for Rivers in England and Wales
		Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration				
	Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	% New developments which incorporate water efficiency measures				
		Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres)	136 litres			Audit Commission Area Profile
	Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	Increased abstraction rates from Welland catchment				
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling.	Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	Kg of household waste collected per head	523.1kg			Audit Commission Area Profile
	Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	Percentage of waste arising: 1) recycled; 2) composted; 3) used to recover heat etc; 4) landfilled	12.15% recycled, 12.74% composted; 0% heat recovery; 75.1% landfilled (2005/6)	35% recycled and composted; 6% incineration with EfW; 58% landfilled; 1% other (municipal) (2006/7)	31% recycled and composted; 11% incineration with EfW; 58% landfilled; 0% other (municipal) (2006/7)	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA). Rutland data from audit commission
	Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	Use of secondary aggregates and recycled materials		Recycled material estimated to be 56.9% of the construction, demolition and evacuation waste (CDEW) generated.	Recycled material estimated to be 51.8% of the CDEW generated.	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.	Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	Number of homes /other buildings developed to CSH or equivalent standards				
	Will it help to promote the use of renewable energy sources?	Renewable energy capacity installed by type				
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure.	Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	Average daily motor vehicle flows	1.58 million vehicle kms per day 2006	112.87 million vehicle kms per day 2006		East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
	Will it reduce traffic congestion? (Particularly in urban areas?)	Average journey time per mile during the morning peak.				Audit Commission Area Profile
	Will it improve transport infrastructure?	The number of people using public transport				
		The number of people using cycleways				
	Will it encourage the use of public transport?	Local bus services (passenger journeys per year)				
	Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	New housing development near public transport routes				
		New employment development near public transport routes		55.8% completed employment land within 400m of site centroid (2006/7)		East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding.	Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	% of Greenfield development allocations in Flood Zones 2 & 3 (target is 0%).				
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects	Will it reduce or minimise green house gas emissions?	Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2) - Total emissions per capita	37 tonnes (2003)	9.9 tonnes per capita end user emissions (41 million tonnes CO2) (2005)	9 tonnes per capita end user emissions (444 million tonnes CO2) (2005)	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2006/7 (EMRA)
		Local estimates of CO2 emissions (tonnes CO2) - Domestic emissions per capita	42.8 tonnes (2004)			Audit Commission Area Profile
	Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	% of Greenfield development allocations in Flood Zones 2 & 3 (target is 0%).				

Appendix C
SA and Core Strategy Objectives Compatibility Matrix

4 Pages

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Compatibility Matrix

The table below sets out a matrix identifying the compatibility of the Core Strategy Objectives against the SA objectives. Where the two objectives are complementary and seek the same aim, the box is shaded in dark green and objectives which are likely to be consistent, although this would depend on the actual wording of the policy. Where the objectives are entirely unrelated the box is shaded yellow and where there is likely conflict, the box is shaded red. Those where there could be a conflict depending on policy formulation are shaded in orange. Where there is potential conflict, an assessment is provided at the end of the table.

The greatest potential conflict between objectives arises around the issue of development. Whilst important to the economic and social needs of the county, the rural nature of the County means that the majority of development is likely to locate on greenfield sites and will increase traffic, water abstractions and waste arisings in the County. This therefore conflicts with SA objectives regarding biodiversity and the landscapes, reducing the adverse effects of traffic in terms of road safety, congestion, air quality and emissions of greenhouse gases which contribute to climate change. However, the effects of this Objective may be mitigated if developments take place in accordance with other objectives such as ensuring that all development is located sensitively, is in keeping with local character and protects environmental assets.

A conflict such as this is not necessarily a problem, but it should be noted that pursuing development may have adverse effects on the local environment.

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SA Objective \ Core Strategy Objective	1. Broad locations for development.	2. Vibrant and prosperous market towns	3. Diverse and thriving villages	4. Housing for everyone's needs	5. Healthy and socially inclusive communities	6. A stronger and safer community	7. Strong and diverse economy	8. Rural economy and communities	9. Sustainable transport	10. Transport and infrastructure	11. Natural and cultural environment	12. Built environment and local townscape	13. High quality design and local distinctiveness	14. Resources waste and climate change.
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all.														
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.														
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types.														
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland.														
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards.														
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment.														

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SA Objective \ Core Strategy Objective	1. Broad locations for development.	2. Vibrant and prosperous market towns	3. Diverse and thriving villages	4. Housing for everyone's needs	5. Healthy and socially inclusive communities	6. A stronger and safer community	7. Strong and diverse economy	8. Rural economy and communities	9. Sustainable transport	10. Transport and infrastructure	11. Natural and cultural environment	12. Built environment and local townscape	13. High quality design and local distinctiveness	14. Resources waste and climate change.
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime.														
8. To improve road safety.														
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly community ones.														
10. To increase biodiversity levels.														
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environment assets for the area and their setting.														
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland.														

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SA Objective \ Core Strategy Objective	1. Broad locations for development.	2. Vibrant and prosperous market towns	3. Diverse and thriving villages	4. Housing for everyone's needs	5. Healthy and socially inclusive communities	6. A stronger and safer community	7. Strong and diverse economy	8. Rural economy and communities	9. Sustainable transport	10. Transport and infrastructure	11. Natural and cultural environment	12. Built environment and local townscape	13. High quality design and local distinctiveness	14. Resources waste and climate change.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soils and minerals.														
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling.														
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources.														
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure.														
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding.														
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects.														

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Appendix D
Summary of Issues and Options SA

13 Pages

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 1 - Does the spatial portrait adequately reflect the main characteristics of Rutland?
The spatial portrait identifies key statistics about the economy, housing, services and facilities, physical environment, housing and waste issues across the County.
Question 2 - Are these the right issues to be addressed in the core strategy? Are there others that need to be considered?
Many of the sustainability objectives are covered by the key issues identified for the Core Strategy.
Question 3 - Is the vision sufficiently ambitious and realistic? Is there anything in the vision you don't agree with?
The vision refers to and is consistent with the sustainability objectives.
Question 4 - Are these the right objectives for Rutland's LDF?
On the whole, the strategic objectives are consistent with the sustainability objectives.
Question 5 - What level of new housing development should be provided for in the LDF?
Option 5a) 120 dwellings per year 2007-26 (i.e. Draft Regional Plan levels). Option 5b) 170 dwellings per year 2007-26 (i.e. above Draft Regional Plan levels). Option 5c) 200 dwellings per year. Option 5d) 230 dwellings per year (i.e. continue recent rates of development).
Clearly sufficient new homes are needed in appropriate locations, at affordable prices and of the right size and tenure to meet community needs. If this requirement is not met Rutland may experience increased homelessness or increased migration out of the County as people go in search of affordable places to live. This is particularly the case for younger working people as they try to get on to the housing ladder for the first time. Should they leave, Rutland will be faced with an aging population requiring more social and health care and investment in facilities whilst the working population declines. However, the more housing that is developed, the more land will be required and the greater the resource consumption, necessary to support it.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 6 - What proportion of new development in Rutland should be located in the two towns of Oakham and Uppingham?
Option 6A 80% of new development in Oakham and Uppingham (e.g. 1,840 new houses in the two towns and 460 in the villages). Option 6B 70% of new development in Oakham and Uppingham (e.g. 1,610 new houses in the two towns and 690 in the villages). Option 6C 60% of new housing development in Oakham and Uppingham (e.g. 1,380 new houses in the two towns and 920 in the villages). Option 6D An equal amount of development in the two towns and the villages Rutland (e.g.1,150 new houses in the two towns and the villages).
The need to develop in the smaller town of Uppingham and the larger villages is not disputed however, there are more sustainability benefits though concentrating development within Oakham including proximity to community facilities and jobs, reducing the need to travel by car and reducing emissions. In sustainability terms, Option A and B are the most sustainable since they offer the best balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately services, whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. Option D would result in substantial development in rural areas which may change the character of some of the smaller villages and will result in more commuting as people have to drive from further away to reach facilities and services.
Question 7 - What proportion of new development should be directed to Oakham as compared to Uppingham?
Option 7A Continue to provide about 70% of new housing and about 80% of employment development in Oakham as compared to Uppingham. Option 7B An even split between Oakham and Uppingham. Option 7C All new development being directed to Oakham Option 7D Sufficient new development in Uppingham to support a new bypass for the town.
Both Oakham and Uppingham are urban centres with a level of community infrastructure. As such both are relatively sustainable locations for development. To restrict development in Uppingham either settlement is likely to constrain the natural growth of the other town and have an adverse effect in the long term. The cumulative effects of Option D, sufficient development in Uppingham to support new infrastructure, is likely to reduce congestion within the town but to increase the number of vehicles on the roads as people find it easier to get around Uppingham. This will increase vehicle emissions. Option B, splitting the development between Oakham and Uppingham is the most sustainable solution but whether it is more sustainable to concentrate development in Oakham or split it between the two towns is largely dependent on the outcome of the Council's infrastructure assessment.
Question 8 - What are the most suitable directions for growth in and around Oakham and Uppingham?
Option 8A areas 1-6 around Oakham.
Option 8B areas 1-7 around Uppingham.
All of the sites present a balance of benefits and unsustainable attributes. Site 1 for Oakham and Uppingham, as brownfield sites are in accordance with national policy and the sequential test. All of the sites have a number of constraints but none appear to be insurmountable from the information provided at this stage.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 9: Do you agree with the proposed grouping of villages in terms of the services and facilities available in those villages?
Option 9A: Include villages in the groups as proposed.
Option 9B: Include particular villages in different groups.
The option on this policy really relates to how villages should be divided into groups and which should be subject to development and which to restraint. In principle, development should be concentrated in larger settlements with more facilities. However, this must be balanced with the need to protect facilities in existing settlements which support residents who need to live in rural areas.
Question 10 - What form of development should be permitted in the Local and Smaller Service Centres?
Option 10A Infill development within the villages.
Option 10B Small developments adjoining the villages.
Infill developments are likely to have les of a visual impact due to the existing built up nature of the immediate surroundings. However, care must be taken not to 'cram' villages, resulting in incongruent densities and over development.
Where development adjoins a village, it should be of an appropriate scale, conforming to evolving policies on environmental protection and access to services and facilities.
Question 11: What form of development should be permitted in the Other Villages?
Option 11A: Very minor development that would normally be acceptable in the countryside such as house extensions and replacement dwellings.
Option 11B: as Option A but with an exception for redevelopment of redundant farm yards and buildings in the centre of villages for small scale schemes for affordable housing or craft-based rural industries.
Both of these policy options can offer benefits to rural area supporting the maintenance of existing populations. Option B would also support affordable local needs housing. Redevelopment of farm buildings must ensure the sympathetic renovation of historical agricultural structures, where appropriate.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 12 - What should be the policy towards development in the countryside?
Option 12A Only permit small scale development and conversions in the countryside where essential for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, sport, recreation, visitors' facilities and employment development, the provision of utility and energy production and distribution and road side services.
Option 12B Control development more strictly by limiting the range of uses that will be permitted in the countryside or restricting development to locations that are readily accessible to towns and villages by public transport.
There will always be a need for limited development in the countryside to support essential rural functions such as farming which has benefits in terms of economic development and may reduce the need to commute to service these functions. However, by restricting development further, Option B allows some economic development benefits but reduces many of the adverse environmental effects such as private car travel, through requiring developments to be accessible by public transport and . Option A provides more support to a wider range of rural functions. Evolving environmental policies will also be required to ensure that such development does not detrimentally affect landscape character and the wider rural environment.
Question 13 - What should the density be of future housing development in Rutland?
Option 13A Continue previous structure plan policy of a minimum 40 dwellings per hectare in the towns and larger villages and 30 dwellings per hectare elsewhere. Option 13B A broad density range of 30 dwellings per hectare across Rutland allowing the Council to require higher densities in appropriate circumstances. Option 13C Promote higher densities in excess of 40 dwellings per hectare in sustainable locations with good public transport.
In general higher housing densities have less impact on the physical environment since they use less land, require fewer raw materials in their construction and can provide opportunities for community benefits such as CHP, or concentration of residents around facilities such as health facilities, shops or schools. However, care must be borne in mind that people, especially families appreciate having space and even at high densities, developments must be appealing for future residents to live in.
Question 14 - How should the future mix of new housing in Rutland be planned?
Option 14A: Specify the mix of dwellings types, sizes and tenures (including specialist provision) across Rutland to reflect anticipated growth in numbers of elderly people, declining household sizes and affordability in Rutland. Option 14B: Specify the mix of dwellings types, sizes and tenures only in the market towns and villages where development is accessible to services and facilities. Option 14C: Allow a market-led approach to decide the mix of house types and sizes in new developments.
The market will bring forward developments that will sell. By dictating dwelling types, mix, tenure etc, the Council can have full control of housing supply to ensure that supply meets needs. However, if this is dictated for every site in the County, it may constrain the market reducing the number of units constructed if the requirements are too onerous. Option B provides certainty for the Council and clarity for developers in key areas but still allows flexibility elsewhere ensuring the best social and economic benefits of the options.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 15 - What should Rutland's overall target be for affordable housing?
Option 15A Continue the current target of 45 affordable homes per year (i.e. 37% of Rutland's remaining annual housing requirement). Option 15B Increase the target to more than 60 affordable homes per year to better reflect the identified need through an increase to Rutland's overall housing requirement (see discussion under "New Housing Requirement" above).
Both options would result in badly needed affordable homes. A balance needs to be achieved between providing a mix of homes, not just new affordable dwellings and therefore the number of affordable houses to be built should be informed by the total number of houses to be built annually.
Question 16 - How should the level of affordable housing be increased in Rutland? What percentage of affordable housing should be sought?
Option 16A: Require that at least 30% of dwellings on all new housing developments across Rutland should be affordable housing. Option 16B: Require that at least 40% of dwellings on all new housing developments across Rutland should be affordable housing. Option 16C: Require that at least 50% of dwellings on all new housing developments across Rutland should be affordable housing. Option 16D: Set different percentages or site size thresholds for the towns and villages.
All of these options would increase the provision of affordable housing across the County, although how this will affect housing delivery in general will be informed by the economic viability assessment. Option D would allow greater flexibility in the provision of affordable housing and, if levels of delivery were set using housing needs surveys for particular areas, would enable increased provision in areas of greatest need. It is therefore the most sustainable.
Question 17 – What alternative forms of development should be permitted to increase the level of affordable housing in Rutland?
Option 17A: Allocate or release sites solely for affordable housing including a "rural exception" site policy. Option 17B: As Option A and other innovative approaches (please specify)**.**
In allocating or releasing sites solely for affordable housing Option A would ensure that where there is a need, sites could be developed for affordable housing.
Question 18 - Should the Council seek off-site contributions in specified circumstances?
Option18A: Seek off-site contributions from developments of less than 5 dwellings and consider off-site contributions in exceptional circumstances on other sites. Option18B: Require that all affordable housing is provided on-site.
There is a need to ensure that affordable housing is delivered where it is most needed. This may include local needs in some of the smaller settlements where housing would not normally be permitted. Option B might restrict provision of houses in such locations whereas Option A would allow demand to be met in the most sensitive locations. Option B does however better promote mixed sustainable communities which will contribute to the viability and vitality of settlements.

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Question 19: How should the Council use off-site contributions?
Option 19A: Use off-site contributions to cross-subsidise affordable housing provision county-wide to address the most immediate housing need. Option 19B: Limit the use of off-site contributions to the provision of affordable housing within the locality of the development site.
Using off-site contributions to cross-subsidize affordable housing where it is required is an efficient way of providing affordable housing in locations where on-site provision is not appropriate. Permitting the use of the cross-subsidies to fund houses where they are needed throughout the county is more likely to result in meeting the need for affordable housing in the smaller settlements where market housing is less likely to be permitted. Both options offer significant community benefits, but Option A provides greater flexibility in the delivery of affordable housing where it is needed across the County and is therefore the more sustainable option.
Question 20 - What percentage of new affordable housing in Rutland should be social renting and intermediate housing?
Option 20A A ratio of 80% social rented and 20% intermediate for all affordable housing provision as proposed in the Draft Regional Plan and recommended by the SHMA. Option 20B A higher or lower ratio of social rented housing to intermediate housing. Option 20C Flexibility to reflect a higher requirement for intermediate housing where evidenced by local housing needs studies (where priority for new affordable homes would be given to households with a local connection).
By setting out the policy in terms of percentages, Option A offers clarity to developers and the Council in terms of what is required. However, local need may differ across the County and this very black and white approach does not necessarily reflect the variation in need. To use percentages other than the 80:20 split identified in Option A would require a robust evidence base to deviate from the Draft Regional Plan and the SHMA which already seek to balance supply and demand. Option C offers consistency and clarity with flexibility to ensure that local needs are met and thus is the most sustainable of these three options.
Question 21 - What are the best locations for new gypsy and traveller sites in Rutland?
Option 21A Within or on the edge of the main centres of Oakham and Uppingham. Option 21B Within or on the edge of the one of the larger villages.
In general the bigger the settlement the less effect development of any type will have. Larger settlements will offer the travelling community more facilities and would be able to absorb the development with less impact in terms of social, cultural, landscape and visual effects.

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Question 22 - How should the Local Development Framework accommodate differing rates of gypsy and traveller pitch provision?
Option 22A Identify sufficient provision of transit and permanent pitches up to 2016 based on the needs assessment and Regional Plan requirements but set out measures that will be taken if sites are required more quickly or slowly than expected. Option 22B Identify a different ratio of residential and transit pitches up to 2016 than identified in the GTAA based on the latest bi-annual survey and needs assessment in Rutland. Option 22C Identify more transit and permanents pitches up to 2026 than will be required by the needs assessment and Regional Plan to enable the Council to respond to unforeseen needs more quickly.
All three options offer valid approaches to planning for gypsy and traveller accommodation. Option A however provides a balance between allocating sites according to current identified needs with the flexibility to increase or decrease this should the situation change in the future.
Question 23 - How can the LDF help retain and promote local accessibility services and facilities that contribute sustainable communities and community life?
Option 23A Provide a criteria-based approach to the consideration of planning applications for new facilities or change of use to alternative uses. Option 23B Provide no criteria-based approach and rely on national and regional guidance to protect existing facilities and services.
Option A allows for local determination as to what facilities are required in a community and how those should best be protected. Option B merely supports the retention and enhancement of community facilities without providing effective tools to do so. Option A is therefore a more sustainable option.
Question 24 - How can the LDF help secure through planning obligations the necessary improvements to infrastructure and services arising from new development?
Option 24A Provide a framework for calculating and negotiating planning obligations in SPD on case-by case basis using standards/formulae for different types of infrastructure and services arising from a development. Option 24B Provide a development tariff or 'roof tax' scheme in SPD for calculating and negotiating planning obligations on each planning applications.
In sustainability terms it makes little difference as to whether this money is raised by a clearly defined framework for calculating the level of contribution for developments or whether a roof tax is paid.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 25 - How can the Local Development Framework assist in improving opportunities for the whole community and addressing these deficiencies?
Option 25A: Support the provision of dual use and shared locations of education, culture, leisure and recreation facilities as the most efficient way of meeting these needs? Option 25B: Identify separate locations to meet the different needs individually? Option 25C: A requirement to provide community facilities as part of new large scale developments?
Use of dual use and shared locations means the consumption of fewer resources in the construction and maintenance of facilities, better social integration and improved viability. However, separate locations may result in a wider distribution of facilities and less travel for communities to access those facilities. Option A is more sustainable than Option B in terms of social, economic and environmental impact. A developer may create a development which will put pressure on local facilities such as health care, educational places at schools etc. The creation of new or expanded facilities to accommodate this additional population will contribute to community cohesion and reduce the need to travel to alternative provision elsewhere. Option C provides a mechanism for developing such facilities and is sustainable.
Question 26 - What is the appropriate amount of employment land to be provided for in the LDF?
Option 26A: Rely on the existing areas in employment use and current allocations to meet the full range of sites needed including sites for high technology and knowledge based industries. Option 26B: Identify 5 hectares of employment land; that is sufficient provision up to 2016 based on the employment land assessment but set out measures that will be taken if land is required more quickly or slowly than expected. Option 26C: Identify 16 hectares of employment land to meet highest foreseen rates of take up to 2026 based on the employment land assessment to enable the Council to respond to unforeseen needs more quickly.
There is a possible need for 16 further ha of employment land in Rutland to 2026 over the existing ten year land supply already identified by the Council. The Council's employment land survey recommends identifying 5ha of this now and identifying measures to identify future areas if land take up is higher than anticipated. This allows development to be phased and controlled more easily to ensure that the most appropriate sites are developed first. Option A doesn't meet the levels of employment land identified as necessary during the plan period. Option C provides sufficient land to meet the highest anticipated levels of demand but without any control on phasing. This could easily lead to over-supply of employment land which could be detrimental to the local economy. Option B provides sufficient land to meet expected needs but provides flexibility to manage demand which may be higher or lower than anticipated at this stage and is therefore the most sustainable option.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 27 - What type and size of employment sites should be provided for in the Local Development Framework?
Option 27A: Identify a broader range of business types, sizes and location of employment sites within Rutland (please specify type and sizes of sites required with reasons). Option 27B: Continue to rely on the adjacent areas to provide the full range of employment sites and types required to meet the needs of the local employment market and businesses.
Option A would result in more jobs being created within the County. This would deliver a number of benefits including supporting communities and their services and facilities, being self-sufficient economically and reducing the need to commute which brings benefits in terms of road safety and reduced emissions of green house gases. However, such developments will require land and care must be taken to ensure that they do not have an adverse effect on the natural or built environment in terms of location, siting or design. Relying on adjoining districts to provide many of the employment opportunities required by Rutland's residents would result in increased levels of commuting out of the District. This option would not preclude some employment development within the County with the benefits described above and would protect the natural environment from large scale employment development. However, economically it would leave Rutland dependent on adjoining districts and socially it would contribute very little to the development of sustainable communities.
Question 28 - How can the LDF help address the needs of the rural economy?
Option 28A Continue to permit small scale infill development and conversions in the villages, existing rural industrial estates and the open countryside for employment purposes. Option 28B Restrict employment development more tightly in rural areas than defined in A above. Option 28C Permit other types of employment development in rural areas not included in A above.
Employment development is required in rural areas as well as in the towns to serve the local community. Restricting development to small scale operations based in converted buildings or infill development balances the needs for economic productivity with minimising adverse effects on the environment. If the opportunities for development are too constrained then insufficient development will take place to benefit local residents. Large scale rural employment development may have substantial employment benefits but is often visually intrusive, results in increased traffic generation and pollution and environmental harm. Option A is therefore the must sustainable option.
Question 29 - How should the Local Development Framework accommodate differing rates of retail provision?
Option 29A Identify no further retailing floorspace provision for the period to 2016 and rely on increased turnover on existing retail floorspace to meet levels of spending projected in the Retail Assessment but set out measures that will be taken if additional retail floorspace is required. Option 29B The LDF identifies opportunities for additional retail floorspace particularly for comparison goods based on the projected expenditure increases to 2026 based on the Retail Assessment.
Allocating additional retail floor space within the town centre will facilitate the growth of retail development within the town centres which the concomitant economic benefits which will accrue from greater opportunities, increased employment and disposable income. The Council must be careful not to frustrate such growth at the time when it is needed. Allocating new spaces means that development may be better integrated into the town centre since there can be a longer planning period. This could equally be undertaken through carefully constructed criteria based policies. There is a danger that allocating land will result in the development coming forward even if the market cannot fill all of the additional space resulting in higher vacancy levels in the town centre.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 30 - How can the LDF protect the vitality and viability of the town centres in Oakham and Uppingham?
Option 30A Continues the existing approach to focus additional retail and mixed use schemes including retail and offices in the town centres of Oakham and Uppingham. Option 30B In addition to A above identifies and allocates areas within the town centres of Oakham and Uppingham for comprehensive redevelopment.
Both options concentrate development within the town centre which is sustainable in terms of accessibility and transport movements. Option A retains the town centre as it is whilst Option B would result in comprehensive redevelopment of some parts of it. This will bring in more investment and will contribute to the viability of the town centres but must be designed in a sympathetic manner to not adversely affect the historic character of the town centre.
Question 31 - How should the Local Development Frameworks help promote and facilitate the development of tourism and leisure in Rutland?
Option 31A Continue to permit small scale infill development and conversions in the villages and the open countryside for tourism and leisure purposes. Option 31B Restrict tourism and leisure development more tightly in rural areas than defined in a) above. Option 31C Permit other types of tourism and leisure development in rural areas not included in a) above and identify specific areas of potential for tourism growth.
Tourism and leisure and important to the Rutland economy and this is likely to increase. Accommodating the businesses which make up this sector is therefore critical. By their nature, much of this business will take place in the rural areas of the County. By accommodating small units in infill plots within villages, development can take place with little adverse impact on the rural environment in terms of loss of agricultural land, landscape effects, ecology and habitat and so on. For some proposed developments these sites are not large enough, or not in the most appropriate locations. At this point a choice must be made as to whether larger developments should be refused, with economic implications in terms of job losses or whether they should be permitted and if so, how they should be controlled. By allocating land, some control can be gained in terms of ensuring that the most environmentally sensitive locations are avoided and infrastructure can be shared, reducing the environmental footprint for developments. This would concentrate tourism developments in one or more particular locations. Without allocations, carefully worded criteria based policies would need to be developed to protect the environment but by spreading facilities around the County, their cumulative impact could be reduced.
Question 32 - What specific measures should be taken to encourage use of public transport, walking and cycling and how can the Core Strategy help address these?
Option 32A: Focus public transport improvements on the key transports hubs of Oakham and Uppingham and linkages with the larger services villages and nearby cities. Option 32B: Require developers to pay specific contribution (per dwelling) towards public transport, walking and cycling improvements for all new housing developments across the whole County. Option 32C: Require key employers to produce and implement innovative transport solutions (e.g. green travel plans) to promote travel choice and reduce car usage.
Improvements to public transport and the creation of new cycle routes will encourage a modal shift from the private car to more sustainable forms of transport for certain journeys. Seeking contributions form developers to pay for the schemes that will ultimately benefit them in terms of improving accessibility to their sites for staff and visitors will help to address future problems leaving existing resources to be concentrated on current problems and issues.

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Question 33 - How should the LDF protect Rutland's landscape and cultural heritage?
Option 33A Include general criteria-based policies across Rutland to ensure that new development protects and enhances the landscape and cultural heritage. Option 33B Include different policies covering different landscape and cultural heritage areas, based on the LDF evidence.
Criteria based policies or areas specific ones may permit or restrict types of development. In sustainability terms it is the outcome of those policies – i.e. the protection of landscape and cultural heritage which is important rather than the mechanism by which this is achieved.
Question 34 - How should the LDF conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity?
Option 34A include criteria-based policies to protect and enhance sites of biodiversity and geodiversity interest. Option 34B as Option A and require that new development proposals contribute towards provision green infrastructure.
Option A fulfils the Council's responsibility to protect and enhance sites of biodiversity and geodiversity interest. Option B expands this to create new green infrastructure which will incorporate further habitat and may be used to provide links between green spaces. Both offer sustainability benefits but by the creation of new links, Option B clearly offers more.
Question 35 - How should the LDF protect the international wildlife importance of Rutland Water while catering for water supply/recreational interests?
Option 35A: Continue the existing approach of focussing small scale recreation, sport and tourism development on defined recreation areas. Option 35B: as Option A above but also permit other specified uses outside the defined Recreation Areas in order to meet the needs of tourists and day visitors.
Retaining the current level of access at Rutland Water will continue to protect the undisturbed nature of Rutland Water. Increasing the size or number of the Recreation Areas around the shore will result in greater footfall in these areas, more vehicle movements and will alter the generally tranquil area. It will also result in an increase in noise, litter etc which may disturb the birds for which Rutland Water was designated. Option A is therefore more sustainable than Option B.
Question 36 - How should the LDF contribute towards meeting climate change and renewable energy targets?
Option 36A Criteria-based policies to ensure that all new development takes into account the implications of the proposal for climate change. Option 37B as Option A and require a percentage of energy in new developments to come from on-site renewables.
Option A ensures that climate change adaptation is built into all new developments. This will have many environmental benefits including reduced energy consumption for heating and cooling. This will also contribute to reducing fuel poverty. However, new, and non-traditional designs of buildings will be required. Whilst these can enhance the built environment in which they sit, use of technology should not be developed at the expense of good design and appropriate materials. Option B requires in addition, a percentage of energy in new developments to come from on-site renewables. This would have many environmental benefits including improved insulation and reduced energy consumption. It may have adverse effects on the costs of housing at point of sale although in the longer term, running costs will be reduced.

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Question 37 - In terms of a sustainable waste strategy is it acceptable to continue to export municipal waste to other authorities or should we develop an in-house disposal facility?
Option 37A Continue to export all municipal waste. Option 37B Build small treatment facility for all of Rutland's municipal (& some commercial) waste. Option 37C Build larger waste treatment facility to cater for all of Rutland's municipal waste and some imported waste.
At present all non-recycled municipal waste is exported from the county. There is insufficient municipal waste to make a facility just dealing with Rutland's municipal waste viable. However, buy using material to treat some commercial waste produced within the county, a facility could be developed. This would reduce the miles waste has to travel and is fully in accordance with the proximity principle and other national guidance. Providing a larger facility would result in greater economic benefits in terms of job creation; it would be in accordance with the Waste Strategy 2007 which seeks to turn waste into an economic resource, but would contradict the proximity principle.
Question 38 - As part of developing a sustainable waste strategy how should the capacity of civic amenity sites be increased to meet future waste disposal/recycling requirements in Rutland?
Option 38A: Expand the existing sites at Cottesmore and North Luffenham. Option 38B: Retain the two existing sites and provide a new site near Oakham. Option 38C: Close the two existing sites at Cottesmore and North Luffenham and provide new sites near Oakham and Uppingham.
Additional CA capacity will increase the opportunity for recycling which offers sustainability benefits. Option A, extending the existing site, would have least environmental impact in terms of the receiving environment. Option B would retain existing facilities but create a new CA closer to Oakham. This would benefit the town's population in terms of proximity. It would also increase jobs but the site would need to be carefully selected to minimise environmental effects. Option C would result in the creation of two new sites to serve the two towns. This would reduce the distance to the facilities for the urban residents in the County. Again, the site must be carefully chosen to maximise accessibility whilst minimising environmental impact. All three options offer improvements in sustainability; Option A offers the greatest environmental benefits and option B the biggest gains in the economy. Options B and C both require care in the siting of new facilities.

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Sustainability Appraisal
Question 39 - Should the plan identify potential aggregate recycling sites? If so where?
Option 39A Identify broad general areas for accommodating such sites. Option 39B Identify specific sites. Option 39C Encourage recycling but do not identify sites.
Aggregate recycling delivers many benefits in terms of use of raw materials, diversion from disposal and economic productivity. Furthermore, aggregate recycling will reduce the need for quarrying thus protecting landscapes and processing new raw materials which will reduce the effect on air quality and discharges to water. The location for any aggregates recycling facilities needs to be carefully selected to minimise environmental damage. This is easier to do by identifying particular sites since the most appropriate locations can be identified. There is a risk if no sites or search areas are identified that sites will come forward on the basis of availability rather than suitability.

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Appendix E
Rutland's Comments on Preferred Options

4 Pages

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Rutland County Council

Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

Preferred Options Sustainability Report

RCC Comments on the Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Assessment April 2009

Ref No.	Text Reference	RCC Comment on the SA or HRA Report	Action - RCC or Entec
1	PA1: Spatial Strategy . Last para under Sustainability Implications	Agree that reference needs to also be made to employment development in PA1.	RCC to amend the first sentence in PA1 to include ''and other new development'' after the brackets referring to the 1600 houses; in the second sentence insert ''and other new development '' after the brackets referring to 600 dwellings.
2	PA 3:-Spatial Strategy for Oakham page 27, penultimate para	The displaced playing fields at Barleythorpe will not be replaced on the new Catmose campus, but on land north of the bypass in conjunction with the new agricultural showground.	ENTEC to amend SA Report as necessary.
3	PA 3: page 28, 2nd para	Reference to zero-low carbon development and on-site renewable generation is addressed in PA21, which is an overarching statement; do not agree that this should reflect separately for each PA.	None.
4	PA 4: Spatial Strategy for Uppingham	• The Uppingham bypass is not a proposal of the LDF and at present there is no agreed line for a bypass. In the latest version of the Core Strategy Further Options paragraphs 2.16 and 2.18 have been amended to reflect this position.	• Entec to amend SA Report to reflect changes to the Further Options document.
		• The allotments are now excluded from the proposed development area to the north west of Uppingham and RCC have amended the text and spatial strategy for Uppingham accordingly.	• Entec to amend SA Report to reflect changes to the Further Options document.
		• Reference to zero-low carbon development and on-site renewable generation is addressed in PA21, which is an overarching statement; do not agree that this should reflect separately for each PA.	• None
5	PA11: Housing Density	The housing density has been amended to 40dph for Oakham Uppingham and housing locations. This has been amended in updated Further Option document.	ENTEC to amend SA Report as necessary.
6	PA 16: Rural Economy. Page 35	RCC to undertake further evidence base work on rural businesses to establish where employees live and the requirements to encourage sustainable employment development in villages.	RCC to undertake additional work.

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Ref No.	Text Reference	RCC Comment on the SA or HRA Report	Action - RCC or Entec
7	PA 19: Improving Accessibility	• Reference in third sentence in the section on Sustainability Implications to the Caldecott bypass should be to the proposed safeguarding line as the bypass has not been built. • We do not agree with the penultimate sentence of the section that a bypass will necessarily encourage further car use.	• ENTEC to amend SA Report as necessary.
8	PA 22: The natural and cultural environment	Accept that support is lacking for the creation of new habitat and that this should reflect in PA22. RCC also considers that this reference should be included in relation to the Sustaining our Environment sections of PA3 Spatial Strategy for Oakham and PA4 Spatial Strategy for Uppingham.	RCC to amend PA 22, PA3 and PA4 so that last bullet point under ''Sustaining our Environment' reads: ''Protect, enhance and create sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.''
9	PA 24: Rutland Water	In the final line of the Summary Details 'necessary' should read 'essential''. Further wording has been added to the PA on Rutland Water restricting caravan and camping sites in the Rutland Water Area.	ENTEC to amend SA Report as necessary.
10	PA 25: Waste Management	RCC is undertaking further work on Waste Management to address all waste streams not just municipal waste and to assess the different options. The programme and extent of this work is still to be agreed.	RCC will consult ENTEC on amended text on waste at a later date.
11	PA 26: Secondary Aggregate Recycling	The recycling of secondary aggregates will now be combined with PA 24 Waste Management. Please see comments on PA25 Waste Management.	RCC will consult ENTEC on amended text on waste at a later date.

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Ref No.	Text Reference	RCC Comment on the SA or HRA Report	Action - RCC or Entec
Habitats Regulation Assessment			
1	PA3: Spatial Strategy for Oakham	It is accepted that in certain locations the infrastructure requirements relating to sewerage needs to be addressed in advance of development taking place in order that Rutland Water is safeguarded. We propose to include references to this in the Further Options document in an additional paragraph after para 2.12 and at the end of paragraph 3.11.	RCC to include para 2.13: 'Infrastructure will need to be in place before development commences, particularly sewerage infrastructure with sufficient capacity to cope with the additional housing levels such that the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water is not significantly affected.'' And to amend the last part of para 3.11 to read as follows: ''-- the necessary infrastructure is in place and adverse impacts on the environment are avoided including any likely significant effects on the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water.''
2	PA 4 :Spatial strategy for Uppingham	Given the distance of Uppingham from Rutland Water we do not consider that it is necessary to make specific reference to protecting Rutland Water.	None.
3	PA5: Spatial Strategy for Villages	Given the proximity of both Empingham and Edith Weston to Rutland Water and the possibility that they may take additional development we propose to amend PA5.	RCC to add a bullet point in PA5 under Sustaining our Environment to read: ''Protect the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water from any significant effects.''
4	PA 10: Meeting with new housing requirement	We do not believe the suggested statement relating to infrastructure is appropriate in relation the overall housing figure.	None.
5	PA 11: Housing Density	ENTEC's recommendation in relation to surface water run off is addressed in PA20: Promoting good design and PA23: Green Infrastructure. These are overarching polices; we do not , therefore, consider it necessary or appropriate to also include statements regarding to surface water run off in relation to housing density.	No action.
6	PA14:Gypsies and Travellers	We accept that possible impact on Rutland Water should be addressed in the preferred approach.	RCC to add the following to the end of the 2nd paragraph of PA14: ''and potential impacts on the environment including any likely significant effects on the internationally designated nature conservation site of Rutland Water.''
7	PA16: Rural Economy	We accept the principle of acknowledging the possible impacts on Rutland Water of development associated with the rural economy but consider this should be addressed as an overarching consideration.	RCC will add the following bullet point to PA 22- The natural and cultural environment: -''do not have any likely significant effects on the internationally designated nature conservation area of Rutland Water.''

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Ref No.	Text Reference	RCC Comment on the SA or HRA Report	Action - RCC or Entec
8	PA 21: Renewable and low carbon energy generation	Accept.	RCC will amend the 2nd bullet point of PA21 to read as follows: ''Effects on the natural, cultural and built environment including any potential impacts on the internationally designated nature conservation area of Rutland Water.''
9	5.4 HRA Conclusions ii	Reference to Entec's second conclusion will be included in the Core Strategy Submission document but is not appropriate to address at the current stage of the process.	RCC to include reference to the Core Strategy being an integrated document etc at the Submission document stage.

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Appendix F
Draft Pre-Submission Core Strategy Policy Appraisal

11 Pages

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Policy CS1: Sustainable Development Principles

Sustainability Implications

This policy performs well against the majority of these objectives and performs particularly well against the need to adapt to climate change, avoiding areas of flood risk and energy efficiency. The policy also seeks to maintain the County's environmental, cultural and heritage assets which also scores well.

The policy performs well against all objectives; however there are some uncertainties around waste. The policy seeks to minimise waste however its impact upon overall waste arisings is uncertain and how waste will be treated is not addressed, however this issue is covered in Policy 25.

Recommendations

Reference to the creation of 'safe communities' may be appropriate and wording to ensure that safe footpaths and cycle ways are provided as part of new development will improve the safety of pedestrians and cyclists.

Policy CS2: The Spatial Strategy

Sustainability Implications

Concentrating development within the main urban areas performs well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas.

Concentrating development within urban areas further reinforces urban communities and protects rural landscapes and designated sites. Permitting limited development within villages will contribute to the vitality and viability of these communities.

Overall the approach provides the best balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced, whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 18. There is some conflict with the final criterion in Objective 13 which seeks to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland Catchment. The amount of water needed to serve the new development might be minimised through development of homes which are water efficient, in accordance with policy CS1 which deals with sustainable development.

Recommendations

It is felt that this policy could be broadened to reference health and safe communities and could also encourage the provision of safe footpaths and cycleways to increase the safety of pedestrians and cyclists.

The policy could be also be strengthened by expanding upon 'high quality design' to include reference to water and energy efficiency. Perhaps the more general term resource efficiency could be included within the policy criteria.

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Although flooding is addressed in policy CP1 it is felt that it should also be addressed here as part of the spatial strategy to avoid development in areas prone to flooding.

Policy CS3: The Settlement Hierarchy

Sustainability Implications

This issue does not propose development at this stage; it merely classifies settlements according to their existing levels of facilities. The Sustainability Appraisal can therefore make very little comment on it.

In general development should be located in larger settlements to make the greatest use of services and facilities, delivering social, environmental and economic benefits.

Policy CS4: The Location of Development

Sustainability Implications

Concentrating the majority of development within urban areas reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development the rural areas. The policy sets the location for new development and refers explicitly to dwellings but still presumably allows for other new development which would include appropriate employment opportunities and other facilities for new residents. The policy approach also has a beneficial impact upon rural landscapes and designated sites as well as reinforcing urban communities as well as rural ones.

Overall, policy CS4 is largely in accordance with Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 16. There is some conflict with the last criteria in Objective 13 and the first in Objective 14. This is largely due to the quantum of development put forward within the policy which is likely to result in an increase in water abstractions from the Welland Catchments and an increase in the amount of waste produced in the County.

On balance, Rutland has a need to accommodate a certain level of development and despite the concerns raised regarding water abstractions and waste, locating development towards the most sustainable locations is probably one of the more sustainable ways in which the appropriate number of homes can be delivered. Furthermore the overall target figure for Rutland was set at the regional level and therefore it was subject to sustainability appraisal.

Policy CS5: Spatial Strategy for Oakham

Sustainability Implications

The proposed urban extension to Oakham will offer substantial development opportunities on the edge of an urban centre which will deliver a range of social and economic benefits through the creation of homes, job opportunities and the facilities at Catmose campus. The location close to Oakham, the provision of public transport and the potential to enhance footpath and cycle links may help to reduce traffic on short journeys although the quantum of traffic is likely to rise as a result of the development given the population increase. The approach also includes town centre regeneration and promotion of integrated transport in the town centre. Care will have to be taken in the design of the urban extension to protect to the identity of Barleythorpe and to ensure that the scheme can be integrated into the wider landscape, although its location

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between Barleythorpe, Oakham and the bypass will reduce the visual and landscape character effects. The existing playing fields will be relocated.

Overall this Policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-7, 9 and 11, and 18. There is a mixed response to Sustainability Objective 16 since the approach supports integrated transport and the creation of a new interchange in Oakham as well as improving accessibility to villages and nearby towns and cities. The scale of the urban extension would increase traffic movements which may affect congestion at key locations at peak times.

There is some degree of conflict with Objectives 12 and 13 since the urban extension is largely located on greenfield land. There is insufficient brownfield land within the county to wholly meet the housing requirements set out in the RSS and greenfield land is inevitable. Furthermore the site is part grade 3a and 3b land with small area grade 2 land (post 1988 ALC survey) which does not ensure that the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future and the size of the development will result in the requirements for more water which may impact adversely on the Welland catchment. Like any large development scheme, this approach will result in waste generation which causes minor conflict with Objective 14.

Recommendations

It is recommended that reference to habitat creation within the urban extension could be included within the policy.

Policy CS6: Re-use of Military Bases and Prisons

Sustainability Implications

The re-use of previously developed land and buildings reflects well in terms of sustainability. The key requirements of the policy seek to ensure that landscape, cultural heritage and countryside character is preserved and where possible enhanced which relates well. The requirement to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy and affordable housing in balanced communities also scores well in this assessment.

The policy may indirectly benefit the local economy by providing jobs and supporting growth in the construction industry and the increasing population on site (as a result of development) may also support the local economy through working and living in the area. Such an increase in population however is likely to have a detrimental impact upon abstractions from the Welland catchment to support an increased demand for water.

The policy makes no specific reference to health or social care or to crime or road safety. It does not address geological diversity or open spaces and has no significant impact upon the objectives concerning waste and water efficiency and as such no conclusive assessment can be made against the relevant objectives. The impact upon recreation and cultural distinctiveness is also unknown however opportunities to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities should be taken where appropriate

The policy performs particularly well against Objective 15 due to a key requirement to include the need for energy efficiency and renewable energy in any proposals. Performance against the final criteria in Objective 16 is particularly poor; this is due to the remote locations of the sites identified within this policy.

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Recommendations

The policy should encourage the provision of affordable housing on sites where housing is considered an appropriate use. The policy could also encourage the provision of community facilities where there is a need for such facilities to address deficiencies in existing, nearby communities. Consideration should also be given to the retention of existing recreational/sports facilities where they exist on these sites.

Policy CS7: Delivering Socially Inclusive Communities

Sustainability Implications

This policy supports all kinds of community facilities from play areas to health care facilities and shops to schools in locations which are easily accessible for all its population. Such facilities bring a range of social benefits including education, training, recreational facilities which engenders healthier lifestyles, helps to build communities through networking and can reduce crime and fear of crime. They also create jobs, although not necessarily in great numbers. Ultimately the locations in which new facilities are provided will dictate the extent of effects on rural and urban communities and will affect accessibility, need to travel and site specific factors such as landscape and ecological impacts but if they are designed to meet local needs then this approach also has environmental benefits by reducing the travelling distances for people to access facilities.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2 5-7 and 9. It does not conflict with any objectives although some detailed environmental effects remain uncertain due to siting issues - such as need to travel.

Policy CS8: Developer Contributions

Sustainability Implications

The provision of additional leisure and recreational facilities will help to increase participation in these activities, promote a healthy lifestyle, may foster better community relations, build and empower communities. Although the policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity, woodland or designated sites where such sites constitute open space and recreation facilities, they will be protected from adverse effects. Open spaces can act as a carbon sink and can be used to store water in the event of flooding as a result of climate change. Furthermore, improving access to facilities by non-car modes would reduce vehicle emissions which contribute to climate change.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4-12 and 16. It does not conflict with any Objectives although there is a danger that if they (or subsequently CIL) are set too high, developers may choose to develop elsewhere. There is also a danger that developers may pass on the cost of their contributions to future purchasers which would increase the cost of homes and business premises.

Policy CS9: Provision and Distribution of Housing

Sustainability Implications

The provision of 3,000 new dwellings will contribute to meeting housing need. This should further reduce levels of homelessness whilst not encouraging substantial levels of in-migration from surrounding areas. If the housing figures were set above this level it could lead to higher

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land pressures particularly on greenfield land which would be less desirable in sustainability terms.

Concentrating development within the main urban area reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Upppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out-commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas. Concentrating the majority of dwellings within urban areas re-enforces urban communities and protects rural landscapes and protected sites. The quantum of development put forward however may lead to detrimental impacts upon waste arisings and water abstractions.

Overall the policy provides a balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. Trans-boundary effects will be partially dependant upon the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of employment opportunities. The policy performs particularly well against Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 10-12. The quantum of development put forward in this policy leads to some uncertainty regarding Objective 8 and also a negative score against the last criterion in Objective 13 and the first in Objective 14.

Policy CS10: Housing Density and Mix

Sustainability Implications

In general higher densities have less impact on the physical environment since they use less land, require fewer raw materials in their construction and can provide opportunities for community benefits such as CHP, or concentration of residents around facilities such as health facilities, shops and schools. In areas with higher density the importance of open spaces, parks and gardens should be recognised. Care must also be taken when developing new homes in established settlements that the densities are similar to those which already existing to help to enhance and preserve the traditional character of buildings and landscapes. Higher density houses can increase run-off and some form of SuDS or other attenuation may be required.

The policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objective 4, although the design of high density homes must be carefully considered to maximise open space and privacy.

Policy CS11: Affordable Housing

Sustainability Implications

This policy provides for 35% of all homes to be affordable on development of 5 or more homes for the duration of the plan period addressing housing need within Rutland. It is therefore in line with Objective 4 and does not conflict with any other objectives.

Policy CS12: Gypsies and Travellers

Sustainability Implications

This policy will provide sufficient accommodation for gypsies and travellers within Rutland, without over provision which may attract travellers from further a field. It will focus on sites where residents have good access to essential services such as health care, education, etc. In some cases this additional community may be sufficient to ensure the retention of community facilities. In general the larger the settlement the less effect development of any type will have.

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Larger settlements will offer the travelling community more facilities and would be able to absorb the development with less impact in terms of social, cultural, landscape and visual effects although at this stage the criteria have not been identified.

The design of gypsy and traveller sites is unlikely to be 'traditional' but care will have to be taken to ensure that it is appropriately designed, sited and landscaped.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4-6 however there is potential for conflict with the final criteria of Objective 5 and with the first of Objective 15. This is because traditional gypsy and traveller accommodation is less likely to be as energy efficient as modern housing.

Policy CS13: Employment and Economic Development

Sustainability Implications

This policy seeks to safeguard land and premises for business development and provide new jobs for the local community focussed upon high skilled, knowledge based leisure and tourism industries. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need to create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. If existing sites can be easily converted then their environmental footprint will be substantially lower but if they need to be replaced more natural resources would be consumed and large volumes of waste generated. Employment generation in general will have wider social and health impacts through increasing investment in communities, improving health and providing links within communities.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-3 with no potential conflicts with any objectives.

Policy CS14: New Provision for Industrial and Office Development and Related Uses

Sustainability Implications

This policy would provide land and premises for business development. There are other factors that will influence the extent of new businesses and their sustainability including access to capital and the state of the economy. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need for create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. Employment generation as a result of additional employment provision will have wider social and health impacts such as better health and better links within communities.

Overall this policy performs well, particularly against Objectives 1-3. There is potential conflict with criteria in Objectives 10 and 12 however due the potentially negative implications of new employment sites being developed adjoining existing settlements.

Recommendations

New employment provision should be encouraged to be energy efficient and opportunities to encourage renewable energy generation as part of the development of employment allocations should be sought.

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Policy CS15: Tourism

Sustainability Implications

This policy seeks to support tourism in Rutland (although tourism at Rutland Water is dealt with separately within policy CS24). The policy will have economic and social benefits associated with job creation and the likely provision of further leisure and recreation facilities in the County. The location of future tourism provision in Rutland is not made clear within the policy and therefore its impact upon the natural and built environment is uncertain however it is recommended that this policy seeks to ensure that sites of natural/geological/cultural value are not harmed through visitor pressure.

The policy performs particularly well against Objectives 1-3, 6 and 9 with uncertainty over the impact upon Objectives 12-11 and 13 as the location and amount of development likely is unknown.

Recommendations

This policy could be strengthened to be more explicit in ensuring that tourism does not have a detrimental impact upon sites of nature conservation value either through direct development or through visitor pressure. Additionally, whilst reference is made to utilising historic buildings it is recommended that the policy should add, 'whilst maintaining their character'.

Policy CS16: The Rural Economy

Sustainability Implications

Employment land development is required in rural areas as well as in the towns to serve the local community. The development of the rural economy contributes to the balance of the entire economy within Rutland. It provides many benefits, including creation of jobs across the county rather than just in the main settlements and delivers the same health, social and community benefits as any employment development opportunities. Rural jobs may particularly serve rural communities, but may encourage more commuting to rural parts of the county. Reusing redundant rural buildings preserves the vernacular architecture of the county and reduces the likelihood of incongruous development; although it does not necessarily eliminate it. New development will need to be carefully sited and designed to protect and enhance the rural character and landscape.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 9 and 13. There is uncertainty associated with meeting sustainability Objectives 10 and 11 due to factors including:

- The need for care when designing and siting new employment developments to ensure no negative effects on landscape character;
- The potential for increasing the amount of waste produced in rural areas.

There is also potential conflict with Objective 3 since the approach does not necessarily support wider infrastructure to support businesses or ensure that such sites are accessible by public transport although this may be offset to a greater or lesser extent by rural residents taking up job opportunities locally and thus reducing the need to travel.

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Recommendation
Wherever possible rural development should be located in locations which are accessible by public transport.

Policy CS17: Town Centres and Retailing

Sustainability Implications
Maintaining and enhancing the profile of Oakham and Uppingham as the main town centres and retail hubs is logical and ensures good performance against the SA objectives.

Preserving and enhancing retail floor space within the town centre will facilitate the growth of retail development within the town centres with the concomitant economic benefits which will accrue from greater opportunities, increased employment and disposable income. Providing new retail space in existing town centres ensures the delivery of environmental and social benefits in that they will be more easily accessible for all the local community. Also it is important to not overlook local neighbourhood centres outside the main towns as they provide key amenities and facilities which are essential to everyday rural life. The concentration of shops in the town centres plus provision of local facilities should reduce the need to travel for consumers which has additional environmental benefits in terms of reducing vehicle emissions. There is a danger however that any carbon savings would be off-set by an increase in delivery vehicles' emissions to serve the facilities.

Policy CS18: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

Sustainability Implications
Improvements to the public transport network and the creation of new cycle routes will encourage a modal shift from the private car to more sustainable forms of transport for certain journeys. Furthermore, reducing vehicle movements will reduce greenhouse gas emissions which cause climate change having wider environmental benefits including on human health and biodiversity. Whilst the policy does not address road safety; it may reduce the number of vehicles on the road by encouraging walking and cycling to work and school and journeys by public transport. This may however be offset by an increase in the number of pedestrians and cyclists. This policy could be strengthened by the inclusion of criteria to improve road safety.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 3, 5, 9, 16 and 18. It does not conflict with any other objectives.

Recommendations
Reference to the importance of good design in transport infrastructure would be appropriate. Good design should be safe as well as attractive. Creating a safe environment for public transport users should encourage greater patronage and therefore reduce the use of the private car.

Policy CS19: Promoting Good Design

Sustainability Implications
Overall this approach places sustainability at the heart of the design process, requiring environmentally sensitive developments which are energy and water efficient as sell as socially sustainable in terms of reducing crime and fear of crime and supporting inclusive communities. It seeks to minimise flooding and promotes the generation of renewable energy. Care must be

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taken with this latter element since although renewable energy generation can be done discretely (ground source heat pumps etc) it may also have an intrusive effect within a local neighbourhood environment, On balance however, this policy offers substantial sustainability benefits.

Overall the policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 7 and 9-18. There is possible conflict with the criterion regarding protection and access to sites of geological diversity in Objective 11 due to the possibility that new developments could be built from traditional materials which might result in result in the increased extraction of local ironstone or limestone which could harm geological diversity of the county.

Policy CS20: Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Sustainability Implications

Reducing carbon emissions whether it be through decentralised or renewable sources ensures that there will be environmental benefits.

This approach supports renewable and low carbon energy generation through the imposition of higher efficiency standards than national requirements and through the identification of support for wind and other energy generation in accordance with certain criteria. This will deliver significant long and short term environmental benefits.

Overall this policy provides for a balancing between local environmental impacts and wider benefits. It is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4, 10, 11, 13, 15 and 18.

Policy CS21: The Natural Environment

Sustainability Implications

This policy offers a broad approach to protecting and enhancing the natural environment within Rutland and to maintain and protect biodiversity and geodiversity sites. The policy also seeks to protect landscape, which will encourage high quality design but it doesn't explicitly restrict inappropriate development. This is dealt with elsewhere. With regard to the historic landscape it does not seek to preserve it in aspic but allows for sensitive change to allow a natural environment which is utilised and still evolving but with respect to landscape character.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with sustainability Objectives 11, 12 and 18. It also performs well against Objective 10, however there is some uncertainty with regard to the creation of wildlife conservation and woodland as this is largely dependant upon individual development proposals. There is no conflict with any objectives although it is noted that protecting biodiversity and geodiversity may have little impact on increasing participation in recreational/cultural activities since such sites frequently have restricted access.

Policy CS22: The Historic and Cultural Environment

Sustainability Implications

This policy offers a broad approach to protecting and enhancing the historic and cultural environments within Rutland. It also seeks to provide protection to the character and special features of historic sites and buildings and their setting. This will encourage sensitive design, however, it does not seek to rigidly preserve it but it allows for sensitive change to allow it to remain a living environment, utilised and still evolving but with respect to what has gone before; in doing so it will help to promote cultural distinctiveness. The policy also encourages

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the re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings where there will be no harm to their essential character.

Overall this Policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 6 and 11-13. There is no conflict with any objectives.

Policy CS23: Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Sport and Recreation

Sustainability Implications

Generally the provision of green infrastructure will have a wide range of sustainability benefits including social aspects to provide a better quality of life including reduced crime, better integration and healthier lifestyles. Environmentally the provision of green infrastructure can help Rutland adapt to climate change (e.g. managing surface water run-off and storing river water). Also green infrastructure can mitigate climate change from car exhausts by diverting people to more sustainable modes of transport for short journeys through the provision of pedestrian and cycle routes.

This policy performs well against sustainability Objective 5, 6, 8-12, 16 and 18. There is no conflict with any objectives.

Policy CS24: Rutland Water

Sustainability Implications

In balancing the conservation of this site with limited development opportunity, this policy facilitates limited economic development and job creation and recreational opportunities for people contributing to healthier lifestyles.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, 10 and12.

Recommendation

The policy could be strengthened however by recognising the International importance of the site and seeking to ensure that development does not have an adversely impact the features of the site.

Further clarification of paragraph three could be provided with regard to the type of development which is considered essential for nature conservation.

Policy CS25: Waste Management and Disposal

Sustainability Implications

The development of additional waste management facilities as proposed in the policy are likely to result in further employment opportunities and potential opportunities to learn new skills which scores well. The policy also seeks to direct development associated with waste management and disposal towards the urban areas of Oakham and Uppingham or the Local Service Centres which is likely to protect rural and ecologically sensitive sites from development.

The policy specifically sets out the future direction of waste management and disposal and therefore has no impact upon a large number of sustainability objectives including housing need, community safety and crime and the natural, archaeological and built environment assets of the area and their setting. The likely urban location of waste management and disposal

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development also increases the likelihood of such development on previously developed land also scoring well.

The policy is likely to result in an increase in levels of recycling and a reduction of waste being disposed of in landfill sites, however the policy simply outlines how waste may be treated rather that encouraging the sustainable management of waste.

Whilst scoring highly against the majority of relevant objectives, the policy may result in an increase in traffic congestion as more HGVs are used to transport waste around the various recycling sites in the county and to other facilities beyond. The policy should require any waste management development to ensure that it does not result in adverse traffic impacts.

Overall the policy performs well against Objectives 1 and 14 however it conflicts with Objective 16 due to the potential increase in traffic congestion.

Recommendations

This policy could reference the use of waste as an energy fuel and could be more explicit in encouraging waste reduction, recycling, re-use and diverting waste from landfill.

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Appendix G
Appraisal of Policies Changed at Examination

3 Pages

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Policy CS2: The Spatial Strategy

Sustainability Implications

Broadening the potential uses of existing employment land to allow diversification away from Class B uses, where this would not be detrimental to overall land supply, will contribute to diversifying the local economy.

The requirement to protect employment land provides a tool by which other key areas, such as town centres and high streets can be protected from out of centre developments which may otherwise attract people away from existing core areas.

The change to this policy does not affect the conclusions of the sustainability appraisal and, overall, the policy remains largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 18. There is some conflict with the final criterion in Objective 13 which seeks to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland Catchment. The amount of water needed to serve the new development might be minimised through development of homes which are water efficient, in accordance with policy CS1 which deals with sustainable development.

Policy CS4: The Location of Development

Sustainability Implications

The policy acknowledges that Local Service Centres can accommodate a small scale level of growth but deletes the explicit reference to allocated sites being small scale. This will allow the allocations to be determined through the Site Allocations and Policies DPD. Because the policy focuses on small scale growth within such centres, and the Site Allocations and Policies will also be subject to sustainability appraisal this does not undermine the sustainability benefits or the supporting arguments for this policy.

Policy CS6: Re-use of Military Bases and Prisons

Sustainability Implications

The wording change to the policy which would allow built development on undeveloped airfield land where appropriate doesn't change the thrust of the policy. The need for development to be appropriate and the requirements of the other elements of this policy and others regarding disturbance, protection of landscape, heritage, natural resources and accessibility means that the development is unlikely to have any unanticipated adverse effects on sustainability issues. It does however increase the viability of site development, which could deliver economic benefits but this will be dependent on the scheme coming forward and any SPD which might be required.

Policy CS10: Housing Density and Mix

Sustainability Implications

The amendment to the policy removes the reference to 'minimum' with regard to densities. This makes the given figures targets rather than thresholds. However, since the appraisal was based on these figures it does not alter the assessment in any way.

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Policy CS11: Affordable Housing

Sustainability Implications

The change to this policy provides for a minimum target of 35% of all homes to be affordable on all developments. Before higher levels of affordable housing are imposed, a viability assessment will be undertaken. This reflects the changes in public funding for affordable housing and is designed to make provision as fair as possible to both those providing it and those who need it, thus balancing social and economic aspects of sustainability. It therefore remains in line with Objective 4 and does not conflict with any other objectives.

Policy CS12: Gypsies and Travellers

Sustainability Implications

This policy will provide sufficient accommodation for gypsies and travellers within Rutland, without over provision which may attract travellers from further a field. It will focus on sites where residents have good access to essential services such as health care, education, etc. In some cases this additional community may be sufficient to ensure the retention of community facilities. In general the larger the settlement the less effect development of any type will have. Larger settlements will offer the travelling community more facilities and would be able to absorb the development with less impact in terms of social, cultural, landscape and visual effects although at this stage the criteria have not been identified.

The design of gypsy and traveller sites is unlikely to be 'traditional' but care will have to be taken to ensure that it is appropriately designed, sited and landscaped. The amendment to the policy allows some level of visual intrusion arising from such developments but requires that it not to be unacceptable.

Overall this policy is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4-6 however there is potential for conflict with the final criteria of Objective 5 and with the first of Objective 15. This is because traditional gypsy and traveller accommodation is less likely to be as energy efficient as modern housing.

Policy CS13: Employment and Economic Development

Sustainability Implications

Like the changes to CS2, the alterations to this policy broaden the potential uses of existing employment land to allow diversification away from B use classes, where this would not be detrimental to overall land supply, will contribute to diversifying the local economy.

Overall this policy remains largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 1-3 with no potential conflicts with any objectives.

Policy CS17: Town Centres and Retailing

Sustainability Implications

The policy continues to focus on maintaining and enhancing the profile of Oakham and Uppingham as the main town centres and retail hubs which is logical and ensures good performance against the SA objectives.

The specific target for new retail floor space within Oakham which may be unattainable in the current economic climate has been removed although the removal of such a target does not

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preclude the development of additional retail floor space at the same level or greater since this would be entirely consistent with the policy of focussing main town centre uses in the defined town centres.

The other key change to the policy clarifies the content of PPS4 which was previously referred to within the policy. This does not change the content or approach of the policy and does not alter the potential effects of the policy.

Policy CS20: Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Sustainability Implications

Encouraging the reduction of carbon emissions whether through decentralised or renewable sources means that there may be environmental benefits. However, with no sanctions to enforce this, the extent of those benefits may be assumed to be limited.

This approach supports renewable and low carbon energy generation through the identification of support for wind and other energy generation in accordance with certain criteria. This will deliver significant long and short term environmental benefits.

The changes to this policy from requiring minimum energy efficiency standards to encouraging them has the effect of reducing the positive environmental benefits that would have been delivered had those higher standards been required. Overall this policy provides for a consideration of the balance between local environmental impacts and wider benefits. It is largely in accordance with Sustainability Objectives 4, 10, 15 and 18.

Policy CS21: The Natural Environment

Sustainability Implications

The change to CS21 merely reflects the correction of a document title. This does not change the sustainability appraisal.

Policy CS25: Waste Management and Disposal

Sustainability Implications

There are two changes to this policy. One is a factual correction for consistency with other documents; changing Ketton cement kiln to Ketton cement works. The second would allow the disposal of inert fill for agricultural or other purposes only where it would not prejudice the restoration of any quarries, not just those in Rutland.

This makes negligible difference to the sustainability appraisal; it allows the export of inert material to quarries outwith Rutland County. Whilst this might result in additional mileage, (with a greater carbon footprint etc), such material may also be utilised for quarry restoration at quarries beyond the boundary but at less distance that other such locations within the County. It is not possible to draw meaningful conclusions on the changes that this policy might make to the transportation of materials.

Overall the policy performs well against Objectives 1 and 14, however, it conflicts with Objective 16 due to the potential increase in traffic congestion.

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Appendix H
SA Appraisal Matrices

189 Pages

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Policy CS1: Sustainable Development Principles

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure that development in the County contributes towards creating a strong and stable economy which is likely to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region. The policy also aims to create a more diverse economy which is likely to support small-medium sized businesses as well as larger ones. This diversification is also likely to broaden the economic base of the County away from lower paid and unskilled jobs which is likely to indirectly support the development of new skills.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy support for a more diverse economy is likely to broaden the range of businesses in the area and a strong and stable economy is also likely to have a positive benefit upon the survival rate of SMEs. Whilst it has been assumed that the creation of a diverse economy would have a beneficial impact upon new skills the policy wording is not specific and as such its impact upon the key skills needed to contribute to business development in uncertain.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	+	+	+	The policy seeks to ensure that development in Rutland where possible includes provision for or a contribution towards any services and infrastructure needed to support the development and therefore, in combination with its aim to create a strong economy is likely to have a positive benefit on infrastructure to support economic growth. The policy does not seek to allocate land but it does require that allocations be within settlements and in locations which minimise the need to travel.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically address housing stock and as such has no impact upon housing need or affordability. The policy does however seek to ensure that development, where possible, minimises the impact upon climate change and minimises the use of resources with particular regard to energy and therefore will contribute to energy efficient homes.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	++	++	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy seeks to ensure provision or contribution towards any services and infrastructure needed to support development. The types of services and infrastructure are not specific within the policy however it is likely that the policy would ensure the provision of health and social care facilities as part of significant new developments in areas which are currently under provided for. The term infrastructure within the policy is assumed to include the provision of leisure faculties, recreation areas and open spaces which can contribute towards healthy lifestyles. The policy also seeks to promote facilities which can be accessed safely by foot and bicycle which can also contribute towards a healthy lifestyle.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Whilst the policy does not specifically seeks to increase participation in recreational or cultural activities it requires the provision of services and infrastructure to support development, which may include recreational facilities, and seeks respect and enhance the County's cultural assets which is likely to enhance provision which may, indirectly, lead to an increase in participation in cultural and recreational activities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	0	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is concerned with the principles of sustainable development and as such does not address community safety and crime. *Reference to the creation of 'safe communities' may be appropriate.*
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	++	++	++	++	0	++	The policy aims to minimise the need to travel which may have a beneficial impact upon road safety and also requires that wherever possible services and facilities can be accessed safely accessed by foot or by bicycle or public transport.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy requires the provision of or contribution towards any services and infrastructure development necessary to support development which is likely to include community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy, whilst not specifically addressing biodiversity, does require development to make use of previously developed land before development of green-field land. This is likely to protect biodiversity outside urban areas from development. The policy also states that development should meet high environmental standards and that environmental assets should be maintained and enhanced. National guidance in PPS9 seeks to protect designated sites.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	0	+	+	+	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy seeks to maintain and where possible enhance the County's environmental, cultural and heritage assets.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	++	0	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	++	++	0	++	++	++	Although not focussed upon rural areas, the policy states that new development in Rutland will be expected to respects and where possible enhance the character of the landscape.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	This broad policy promotes the use of previously developed land before development on green field sites which to some extent protects agricultural land from development. The policy also expects new development to minimise the use of resources including water, and it is assumed that this encouragement would result in a reduction in abstractions from the Welland Catchment. The policy also includes criteria to respect and where possible enhance the character of Rutland's towns; villages and landscapes which will help preserve local distinctiveness.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	++	0	++	++	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	+	?	?	+	+	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	?	?	?	?	0	?	The policy encourages the minimisation of waste however it is not specific in outlining how this would be achieved. It is uncertain whether this policy would result in a reduction in the volume of waste arising in Rutland, as significant development may increase the area's population which would be likely to result in an overall increase in waste arisings. Further, the policy does not specifically encourage alternatives to landfill or recycling and therefore its impact is on these methods of disposal is uncertain.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	+	?	+	+	0	+	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	?	?	?	?	0	?	
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	++	++	++	++	0	++	The policy includes for improved energy efficiency and requires development in accessible locations accessed by foot, bicycle or public transport. There is no reference to renewable energy although it does seek to minimise the impact of climate change.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	+	0	+	+	+	+	There is no direct reference to protection from traffic although the policy seeks to encourage sustainable means of transport thereby reducing the need to use motor vehicles. It also seeks to respect and enhance the character of town, villages and the landscape. Reference is made to the provision of necessary infrastructure and there is an encouragement for public transport.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	+	0	+	0	0	+	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	+	0	+	+	+	+	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	++	+	++	++	+	++	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	++	++	++	+	+	++	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	++	++	++	++	+	++	The Policy prevents development in areas of flood risk or where the risk would be exacerbated elsewhere.
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	++	++	++	++	+	++	The Policy requires development to minimise impact of climate change and to adapt to its effects. It also indirectly supports these criteria by encouraging the location of new development within existing settlements, accessible by sustainable means, improving energy and water efficiency and tackling flooding.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	++	++	++	++	+	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Cumulative Impact	Commentary
	Within the Plan Period	Beyond the Plan Period	Urban	Rural	Trans-boundary Impact		
Conclusion: This policy performs well against the majority of these objectives, performance particularly well against the need to adapt to climate change, avoiding areas of flood risk, energy efficiency and road safety. The policy also seeks to maintain the County's environmental, cultural and heritage assets which also scores well. The policy could include reference to the creation of safe communities.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS2: The Spatial Strategy

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	++	+	++	++	+	++	Policy CS2 seeks to meet the needs the local economy. The policy seeks to enhance the role of Oakham as the main service centre for shopping and employment and supports retail and service development in Oakham and Uppingham. The policy also safeguards existing employment sites and allows for the change of use from Class B use s to other forms of employment if certain conditions can be satisfied. and will provide new allocations for employment uses. CP2 also supports small scale development for employment and tourism uses in small towns This will improve the scope of work opportunities in the region and encourage people to gain new skills. The policy does not specifically commit to supporting small-medium sized businesses however support for the local economy is likely to encompass this.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	++	+	++	++	+	++	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	+	+	+	+	0	+	This policy supports new small scale employment and tourism development and supports retail and services in Oakham and Uppingham. This is likely to be beneficial in terms of key skills and the survival rate of SMEs
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	++	++	++	+	+	++	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	++	+	++	++	+	++	The policy seeks to retain existing employment and business sites and allocations and to provide new opportunities for employment development. Further, the policy also aims to improve accessibility around key transport hubs and improve linkages to villages and nearby cities and towns and to locate development in the most sustainable locations which are accessible by other modes of transport without reliance upon the private car.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	++	++	++	++	0	++	CS2 aims to develop appropriate scale and types of housing including affordable and special needs housing. The policy promotes energy efficiency, renewable energy and the prudent use of resources.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it address changes in future housing need	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	++	++	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst CP2 does not specifically address health or social care facilities it does promote a healthy lifestyle by protecting and enhancing sports and recreation facilities and seeking to reduce reliance upon the private car, indirectly encouraging more journeys by foot and bicycle. The policy also specified that is the spatial strategy will help to create safe and healthy communities.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	0	+	+	0	+	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Whilst the policy does not specifically seek to increase participation in recreational or cultural activities, it does protect and enhance sports and recreation facilities and cultural facilities and promote the green infrastructure network which may indirectly result in an increase in participation. It also references the protection of local distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst not specifically addressing community safety and crime the policy does seek to create safe and healthy communities.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	++	++	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy aims to provide safe and healthy communities and seeks to reduce reliance upon the private car which may reduce the number of vehicles on the road indirectly having a beneficial impact upon road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CP2 looks to protect and enhance the provision, quality and accessibility of existing local community, education, leisure and cultural facilities within towns and village which meets this objective.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	++	0	++	++	0	++	Criteria within CP2 address the protection and enhancement of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance including Rutland Water. Although not specifically addressed within the policy, this is likely to have a beneficial impact upon woodland although a resulting increase in woodland is not apparent. The policy also promotes the green infrastructure networks and green corridors which are important to biodiversity particularly within urban areas. Additionally, the policy looks to create additional sites of biodiversity importance which are likely to conserve wildlife.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	++	+	++	++	0	++	Criteria 'n' of the policy addresses the promotion of cultural heritage, historic character and the environment of towns, villages and rural areas, ensuring that new development respects its setting and the character of the County and is of a high quality design. In addition other criteria promote green infrastructure, protect and enhance sports and recreation facilities and also protects sites of geodiversity importance
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	++	+	0	++	++	++	Although not focussed upon rural areas, the policy states that new development in Rutland will be expected to respects and where possible enhance the character of the landscape.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	++	+	++	++	0	++	This policy requires the location of development in the most sustainable locations, primarily in towns and local service centres which is likely to make use of previously developed land rather than green field sites, protecting agricultural land from development. Development in sustainable locations is also likely to reduce reliance upon private cars which could reduce pollution from such sources. CP2 also seeks to protect local distinctiveness through high quality design.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy, as a spatial strategy, promotes development and is therefore likely to result in an increase in water abstractions as a result of growing demand for water; however the policy does promote design which respects resource efficiency which may mitigate this to some degree.
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	-	-	-	-	0	+	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	-	-	-	-	0	+	Whilst CP2 does not specifically address waste, by providing for sustainable development it is likely to result in an increase in waste arising through the population growth supporting by such development. The policy however does promotes sustainable waste management with may mitigate this to some degree.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	++	++	++	++	0	++	The policy promotes design quality which respects resource efficiency and promotes energy efficiency and renewable energy.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	+	+	+	+	+	+	Policy CP2 requires development to locate in sustainable locations which are accessible by other modes of transport without reliance upon the private car This is likely to reduced the need to travel by private car, to reduce traffic congestion and to protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	++	+	++	0	+	++	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	++	++	++	+	+	++	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	++	++	++	+	+	++	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	++	++	++	++	0	++	The spatial strategy focuses new development away from areas prone to flooding.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	++	++	++	++	++	++	The policy seeks locate development in sustainable locations and to reduce reliance upon the private car which may have a beneficial impact upon greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also encourages renewable energy which may further reduce greenhouse gas emissions. There is no specific reference to adaptation to climate change although this is covered within other policies.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	++	

Conclusion:

Concentrating development within the main urban areas reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas.

Concentrating development within urban areas further reinforces urban communities and protects rural landscapes and designated sites. Permitting limited development within villages will contribute to the vitality and viability of these communities.

Overall the approach provides the best balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced, whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. The policy also encourages resource efficiency and high quality design which will have a positive impact upon the county.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS3: The Settlement Hierarchy

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	See conclusion.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: This issue does not propose development at this stage; it merely classifies villages according to their existing levels of facilities. In general development should be located in larges settlements to make the greatest use of services and facilities, delivering social, environmental and economic benefits. The Sustainability Appraisal can therefore make very little comment on it.							

++	Strongly positive	**+**	Positive	**0**	No impact or relationship	**-**	Negative	**- -**	Strongly negative	**?**	Uncertain

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Policy CS4: The Location of Development

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	+	+	?	+	The policy will result in limited local employment provision and skills training through local construction related businesses. There is a need to ensure that homes and business opportunities are balanced otherwise there will be increased competition for jobs and either increased unemployment or increased out-commuting. Trans-boundary effects will be partly dependant on the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	?	+	+	?	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	?	+	+	?	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	+	+	+	+	?	+	The policy focuses upon development in urban areas however it also supports appropriate development and opportunities in rural areas too. Development may help to broaden the business base of the area and be beneficial to the construction industry in particular. The trans-boundary effects are dependant upon the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of opportunities. The policy does not explicitly support skills or SMEs and therefore has not impact upon these criteria.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	+	+	?	Policy CP4 offers a strategic direction to the location of development. It does not identify development land or opportunities for infrastructure. However, concentration of development within towns means that infrastructure is more likely to be available and the subsequent population increase is likely to increase human resources to support economic growth. Trans-boundary effects will partly dependant on the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of opportunities. Development within settlements is more likely to be accessible.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	+	+	+	0	+	+	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	+	+	+	+	?	+	This policy focuses upon the quantum and location of development rather than its tenure. An increased number of dwellings is however likely to incorporate a greater provision for vulnerable groups and may help address issues of affordability.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	+	+	+	+	?	+	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	+	+	+	+	?	+	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	+	+	+	0	0	+	CS4 makes no specific reference to the provision of health of social care facilities. However it does include for all development and it therefore assumed that new health and social facilities will be located within settlements which are more accessible.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to the provision of cultural or recreational facilities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS4 makes no specific reference to crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically reference road safety.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	No direct reference.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity or conservation however it does concentrate development within main settlements on previously developed land and strictly limits development in the countryside which will protect ecologically sensitive sites from development.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	No reference to conservation of the built environment is made within the policy however, by concentrating development in main settlements and limiting development in the countryside is likely to protect rural landscapes from development. The prioritisation of development on previously developed land will also protect green-field sites from development.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	The policy prioritises the use of previously developed land within urban areas and limits development in the countryside which is likely to protect the character and distinctiveness of the rural landscapes of Rutland.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy prioritises development on previously developed land and also seeks to locate development where services can be accessed by foot, cycling or by public transport which is likely to reduce reliance upon the private car and consequently reduce pollution from transport sources. The quantum of development put forward within the policy is likely to have a negative impact upon water abstractions from the Welland Catchment due to the corresponding population growth and likely increase in demand for water, however resources efficiency is encouraged in policy CS2 which may go some way to mitigate this.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	++	0	++	0	0	++	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	-	-	-	-	0	+	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	-	-	-	-	0	+	The quantum of development put forward within this policy is likely to result in an increase in waste arisings in Rutland. Sustainable waste management is however encouraged in policy CS2.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CP4 does not address energy efficiency and has no impact upon this objective.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	+	+	+	?	0	+	The policy focuses the majority of development within existing urban areas which are likely to be well provided for in terms of services and facilities reducing the need to travel by car. The policy further prioritises sustainable patterns of development which provide access to services by foot, public transport and cycling. This will reduced traffic congestion and protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic. The impact in rural areas is unclear and is dependant upon the level of public transport provision and facilities and services provided within rural settlements.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	+	+	+	?	0	+	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	+	+	+	?	0	+	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	+	+	+	?	0	+	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS4 makes no reference to development in areas of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	?	?	?	?	0	?	No specific reference to climate change is made within the policy however concentrating the majority of development within urban areas is likely to reduce the need to travel and therefore reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport. The quantum of development put forward within this policy may however lead to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions and therefore the impact of this policy is uncertain.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Conclusion:

Concentrating the majority of development within urban areas reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Uppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development the rural areas. The policy sets the location for new development and refers explicitly to dwellings but still presumable allows for other new development which would include appropriate employment opportunities and other facilities for new residents. The policy approach also has a beneficial impact upon rural landscapes and designated sites as well as reinforcing urban communities as well as rural ones.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS5: Spatial strategy for Oakham

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	+	0	?	+	Policy CP5 supports initiatives to regenerate the west end of Oakham and provides for a mixed use urban extension which are likely to improve the scope of work opportunities in Rutland. Further to this, the policy also proposes a new transport interchange in Oakham which will make it easier for people to access jobs within the country and beyond. Proposals for the development of education facilities at Catmose Campus are also likely to encourage new skills. Trans-boundary effects will be partly dependant on the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	0	?	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	0	?	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	+	+	+	0	?	+	A mixed use urban extension and regeneration of the west end of Oakham may help to achieve a range of businesses in the area. The provision of education facilities as part of the Catmose Campus is also likely to improve key skills. Through these measures, this policy may help to secure the survival of SMEs.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	++	++	++	0	+	++	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	+	+	+	0	?	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	0	?	+	This policy includes capacity for significant development including supporting infrastructure and facilities and is likely to include for the provision of business land.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	+	+	+	0	?	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	++	++	++	0	0	++	The policy includes provision for about 1,000 dwellings as part of an urban extension to the north west of Oakham, at least 35% of which will be affordable. The policy also provides a key requirement for low or zero carbon development and on-site renewable energy generation which promotes energy efficiency.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	++	++	++	0	0	++	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	++	++	++	0	0	++	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	++	++	++	0	0	++	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	++	++	++	0	0	++	The policy proposes a mixed use urban extension which will include a new centre with local neighbourhood shops and facilities which is likely to include health care facilities. The policy also encourages a healthy lifestyle through the provision of leisure and recreational facilities which will compensate for the playing fields and former showground to be lost as a result of development.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	++	++	++	0	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	++	++	++	0	+	++	The policy provides education, recreation, leisure and cultural facilities as part of the Catmose Campus development which is likely to increase participation in cultural/recreational activities The policy also provides of a new agricultural showground and sports fields to compensate for the loss of existing facilities. The provision of cultural facilities may hope to promote cultural distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	+	+	0	+	+	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	+	+	+	0	0	+	Policy CP5 makes no specific reference to crime and fear of crime, however the policy promotes investment in the built environment in Oakham as well as providing for jobs and social and cultural opportunities though investment, development and regeneration. This may help to build stronger community networks and reduce the occurrence of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst the policy does not explicitly address road safety, new development in Oakham and corresponding population increase may increase the number of cars on the roads making them more hazardous. This may however be offset by improved accessibility and linkage to villages and nearby towns and cities. Overall, no effect over current baseline.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	0	0	+	The approach provides education, leisure, recreation and cultural facilities as part of the Catmose Campus development as well as providing a new school, agricultural showground, sports fields and a new centre with local neighbourhood shops and facilities. This provision is likely to increase community empowerment and will enhance community facilities in Oakham.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CP5 supports development of a sustainable urban extension to the north west of Oakham. The majority of this land is currently green-field which may have local biodiversity interest, however the policy requires the provision of open spaces with the potential for habitat creation. There are no designated sites or SSSIs within the settlement boundary of Oakham and therefore this policy has no impact upon their condition. There are no existing woodland's in this area it seems unlikely that any would be planted as part of the Spatial Strategy for Oakham.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	+	0	+	No reference to conservation of the built environment is made within the policy however, by concentrating significant development in Oakham and limiting development in the countryside is likely to protect rural landscapes and other environmental assets elsewhere in the County from development. The proposed extension to the north west of Oakham may however be detrimental to the local landscape although the policy requires the development to be of appropriate scale and design to reflect the local landscape. The policy also seeks to provide high standards of building design and green space to include recreation and sports pitches, more informal green infrastructure and footpaths cycleway and green corridors as part of the urban extension.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	+	0	+	+	0	+	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	-	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	-	-	-	+	0	+	The proposed urban extension is located between Oakham, Barleythorpe and the bypass. Whilst some of the rural character of this area has been eroded however this policy will still result in the loss of residual rural landscape in this location. Allocating significant development in Oakham however is likely to protect other rural landscapes elsewhere in the county from development.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The proposed site is largely greenfield development; there is insufficient brownfield land within the County to wholly meet the council's housing requirements set out in the RSS. The proposed extension does however incorporate the former agricultural showground and agricultural land which is grade3a/3b with small area of grade 2 (post 1988 ALC survey). The site is well served by public transport and the policy seeks to link the development to the town through a network of footpaths and cycleway which may reduce pollution. As a largely residential development there would be strict controls on any development likely to cause or permit pollution. Consumption, including water would be dependant upon the design and functionality of the new development. Other policies (CS2) suggest that design would be sustainable and resource efficient but it is not explicitly considered in this approach. The quantum of development is however likely to lead to some increase in water abstractions from the Welland Catchment.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	--	--	0	--	0	-	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	-	-	0	-	0	-	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	-	-	-	-	0	-	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	-	-	-	-	0	+	The quantum of development put forward within this policy is likely to result in an increase in waste arisings in Rutland, this however may be mitigated to some degree by sustainable waste management which is encouraged in policy CS2.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	+	CP5 does not address energy efficiency and has no impact upon this objective. Other policies support this.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	+	+	+	0	0	+	This approach supports integrated transport and the creation of a new interchange in Oakham as well as a network of cycleways and footpaths linking the urban extension to the town which may partially militate the increase in traffic likely as a result of the urban extension. Such an increase may affect congestion at key locations at peak times. The urban extension will be supported by a new centre which may reduce the need to travel by car.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	+	-	+	0	0	?	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	+	+	+	0	+	+	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	+	The proposed urban extension will have a surface water management plan to address drainage flooding issues although there is no reference to avoiding areas of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	0	0	+	The policy seeks to ensure that the urban extension will comprise low or zero carbon development and site renewable energy generation which will contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The urban extension is however likely to increase traffic in Oakham which will have a detrimental impact upon greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
Conclusion: The proposed urban extension to the north west of Oakham will deliver substantial development opportunities on the edge of an urban centre which will deliver a range of social and economic benefits through the creation of homes, job opportunities and the facilities at Catmose Campus. The location, close to Oakham and potential to enhance footpaths and cycle links my help to reduce traffic on short journeys although the overall quantum of traffic is likely to rise as a result of the development. The policy also provides for town centre regeneration and promotion of integrated transport in the town centre. Care will have to be taken in the design of the urban extension to protect the separation and identity of Barleythorpe, and to overcome the negative impact of the development on the local landscape. There is also likely to be a loss of biodiversity and wildlife habitat as a result of this development, however the policy does require the provision of green infrastructure with the potential for habitat creation.							

++	Strongly positive	**+**	Positive	**0**	No impact or relationship	**-**	Negative	**- -**	Strongly negative	**?**	Uncertain

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Policy CS6: Re-use of Military Bases and Prisons

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	0	+	0	?	+	The policy to re-use or redevelop former military bases or prisons may provide job opportunities in the construction industry. If the existing uses are to close, redevelopment may mitigate some of the direct and indirect job losses. The redevelopment of military bases and prisons may support the construction industry in Rutland should sites be developed by local developers who choose to use local contractors. At this stage however it is unknown who might step forward to develop these sites and the impact is therefore assessed as uncertain. The policy is unlikely to impact upon skills in the region, as it is unlikely the uses proposed on site will provide training opportunities. Supporting text to policy refers to business parks although there is no further reference to this within the policy wording.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	+	?	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CP6 is unlikely to contribute either to expanding the range of businesses in the area or to skill improvement to support business development as written as there is no indication on the type of sues proposed. The redevelopment of the site may support existing construction businesses in the region, however this impact is not considered likely to be of enough significance to be said to promote the survival rates of SMEs.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	+	?	+	This policy offers strategic guidance for the redevelopment of existing prison and military sites and as such does not identify opportunities for economic infrastructure. However concentrating development on such sites means infrastructure is more likely to be available and the increase in population which may result should the site provide an element of housing is likely to increase human resources to support economic growth. Trans-boundary effects will be partly dependent on the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of opportunities. The sites are not in settlements and levels of accessibility are limited from the urban area at present however this may improve following redevelopment.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	?	0	?	+	?	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specify the provision of affordable housing, although CS11 does require a minimum of 35% affordable housing in all new developments. It is however suggested that this policy or a future SPD sets a requirement for affordable housing on such sites. CP6 seeks to incorporate high quality design and construction including the need for energy efficiency.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	While CP6 makes no specific reference to the provision of health or social care facilities, the policy approach however does require the provision of measures to encourage walking and cycling e.g. cycle parking, cycle and walking routes, which help to promote a healthy lifestyle.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	++	++	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to the provision of cultural or recreational facilities. The policy, or future SPD guidance on the redevelopment of such sites, should encourage the provision of community facilities where there is a need for such facilities to address deficiencies in existing, nearby communities. Consideration should also be given to the retention of existing recreational/sports facilities where they exist on these sites.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This preferred approach makes no specific reference to road safety however ensuring that any redevelopment can be accessed satisfactorily and will not generate unacceptable traffic on the surrounding road network may help to ensure that road safety does not decline.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	0	0	+	Higher population levels resulting from the potential provision of additional housing on military and prison sites is likely to contribute to community empowerment and may support existing community facilities, however the proposed use of such sites is not specified within the policy.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	?	?	?	?	0	?	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	+	?	+	+	+	?	This policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity or conservation however it does require that any redevelopment of the sites enhance the countryside and character of the landscape .This may have an indirect positive impact upon biodiversity. Furthermore, redevelopment of existing land and buildings is likely to protect ecologically sensitive sites from development.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	?	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	?	+	+	+	?	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	+	0	+	This policy makes no specific reference to conservation of the built environment or to geological assets. However, by concentration upon the re-use of existing land and buildings is likely to protect such assets from development elsewhere. The policy does however encourage high quality design and construction and requires any proposals to protect and where possible enhance the countryside, landscape and cultural heritage character. This requirement could be expanded to specifically include archaeological and geological features where they exist on military bases and on prison sites.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	++	+	+	++	0	++	Encouraging the re-use of existing land and buildings is likely to protect rural landscapes from development whilst the key requirement to protect and where possible enhance the countryside and character of the landscape is likely to further protect and enhance rural landscapes. These safeguards are essential given the existing locations are in open countryside.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	It is a key requirement of the policy to protect and where possible enhance the character of the landscape which will go some way towards preserving the local distinctiveness of Rutland.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	++	+	++	+	0	++	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	+	0	+	0	+	The approach also encourages the re-use of land and buildings which may protect the best quality agricultural land from being developed for housing purposes.
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	+	+	+	+	0	+	There is no requirement within the policy to reduce pollution beyond ensuring that any development would not generate unacceptable traffic on the surrounding road network. It does however encourage the use of measures to encourage walking and cycling and states that proposals must be accessible by public transport which may help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality. This policy makes no specific reference to water efficiency, however it is address in other Core Strategy polices. It is likely that the redevelopment of military bases and prisons will result in a requirement for more water which may impact adversely on supply unless development is phased with new infrastructure provision within the County as a whole.
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	-	-	-	-	0	-	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Should the redevelopment of these sites lead to an overall population increase that previous uses then it is likely that overall waste arisings will increase. This policy encourages design to include waste management however it is suggested that the policy should be amended to read 'sustainable waste management' which may partially mitigate this potential impact. Other policies address waste and recycling.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	++	++	0	++	0	++	There is a key requirement to include the need for energy efficiency and renewable energy in any proposals for the re-use of military bases and prisons which will improve the energy efficiency of dwelling stock and promote the use of renewable energy.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	++	++	0	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The impact of the policy upon traffic and transport infrastructure is largely unclear. It does contain a key requirement to not generate unacceptable traffic on the surrounding road network however whether it will reduce traffic congestion is uncertain. The policy does however encourage walking and cycling which may improve transport infrastructure in terms of cycle parking, cycle routes and footpaths. It also seeks to ensure that sites are accessible by public transport which may improve services is more rural locations. Despite this however given, the remote location of sites it is inevitable that there will be an increase in the need to travel by car to reach higher order facilities however this may be partially mitigated through the provision of public transport.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	+	+	+	?	?	+	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	-	-	?	--	0	-	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This preferred approach makes no specific reference to minimising flood risk in Rutland.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	+	+	+	This preferred approach makes no specific reference to climate change. However encouraging energy efficiency and renewable energy and including measures to encourage walking and cycling over the use of the private car may reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

Conclusion:

The re-use of previously developed land and buildings reflects well in terms of sustainability. The key requirements of the policy seek to ensure that landscape, cultural heritage and countryside character is preserved and where possible enhanced which relates well. The requirement to encourage energy efficiency and renewable energy and affordable housing in balanced communities also scores well in this assessment.

The policy may indirectly benefit the local economy by potentially providing jobs and supporting growth in the construction industry and the increasing population on site (as a result of development) may also support the local economy through working and living in the area. Such an increase in population however is likely to have a detrimental impact upon abstractions from the Welland catchment to support an increased demand for water and potentially on waste arisings.

The policy makes no specific reference to health or social care or to crime or road safety. It does not address geological diversity or open spaces and has no significant impact upon the objectives concerning waste and water efficiency and as such no conclusive assessment can be made against the relevant objectives. The impact upon recreation and cultural distinctiveness is also unknown however opportunities to increase participation in recreational/cultural activities should be taken where appropriate.

The location of the sites in question, which are located outside of the main settlements, is likely to result in an increase in car journeys, despite the provision of public transport services.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS7: Delivering Socially Inclusive Communities

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	Timescale of Impact		Location of Impact			Cumulative Impact	Commentary
	Within the Plan Period	Beyond the Plan Period	Urban	Rural	Trans-boundary Impact		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy supports the protection, retention and enhancement of community facilities. Given the nature of these facilities, employment generation is likely to be limited, although some jobs may be created or protected. It does include education facilities which will contribute to skill development. The benefits are likely to be felt in areas where existing community provision is poor. This is likely to be, although not exclusively, rural areas.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach supports the protection, retention and enhancement of community facilities. The nature of these facilities means that employment generation is likely to be limited although some jobs may be created/protected. Community facilities include education which will contribute to skill development. The benefits are likely to be felt in areas where existing community provision is poor. This is likely to be, although not exclusively, in rural areas.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The majority of community facilities are likely to be small scale, although some may be larger such as health and educational facilities. It is possible that some infrastructure may be provided as a result of such development but the strategic nature of this policy means that no conclusions can be drawn at this stage. The Site Allocations DPD will provide more information
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy seeks to provide community facilities; housing is dealt with elsewhere within this document.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	++	+	++	+	+	++	Community facilities include health and social care facilities, and therefore this policy is likely to maintain provision to such services. Reference to enhancing access to existing is also provided. Leisure faculties and open space will also help promote healthy lifestyles.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	++	++	++	++	++	++	The provision of additional community facilities is likely to include leisure and cultural facilities and is likely to increase participation in such activities. The nature of such facilities, which at this point is unknown, is likely to influence the effect on cultural distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	+	+	+	+	+	+	The provision of community facilities can foster better community networking which may in turn create better community relations which can reduce crime. Additionally, creating recreation and leisure facilities may also provide activities for people who may otherwise commit crimes.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have an impact upon road safety although care should be taken when considering access to such facilities, particularly those designed to be used by children and vulnerable adults.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	++	++	++	++	++	++	The provision of additional community facilities will have a positive impact upon building communities and community empowerment.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	++	++	++	++	++	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to the natural environment.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to the built environment.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	0	-	0	0	0	0	The policy approach makes no specific reference to the character of Rutland.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to environmental protection.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to waste management in Rutland.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes no specific reference to approaches to energy use in Rutland.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	+	+	+	+	0	+	CP7 seeks to provide community facilities to meet local needs and which are accessible. The provision of such facilities locally is likely to reduce the need to travel by private car and may encourage journeys by bicycle and foot. Community facilities should be encouraged to implements Green Travel Plans to encourage journeys by modes other than private car.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes not reference to flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Whilst the policy makes no specific reference to climate change, the provision of additional local facilities may result in a reduction of journeys by car they can be accessed by more sustainable modes. This will have a beneficial impact upon greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: This policy supports all kinds of community facilities from play ares to health care facilities and shops to schools. Such facilities bring a range of social benefits including education, training, recreational facilities which engenders healthier lifestyles, helps to build communities through networking and can reduce crime and fear of crime. A small number of jobs may be created however this is unlikely to be significant within a county context. Ultimately the locations in which new facilities are provided will dictate the extent of effects on the rural and urban communities and will affect accessibility, need to travel and site specific issues such as landscape and ecological impacts. The policy however does specify the provision of local facilities which may reduce the need to travel.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS8: Developer Contributions

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have any specific impact on employment opportunities. Contributions will have to be set at a level where they do not impact adversely on new development opportunities and detrimentally impact the construction industry.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to have any specific impact on employment opportunities. Contributions will have to be set at a level where they do not impact adversely on new development opportunities and detrimentally impact the construction industry.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	++	++	++	++	0	++	Policy CS8 will contribute to providing on and off site infrastructure required to support development. This includes contributions towards environmental works, emergency services and waste management facilities which all indirectly support business and economic growth.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	++	++	++	++	+	++	Developer contributions can support the provision of affordable and special needs housing. The flexibility of the policy means that it can address changes in future housing need. Caution is advised to ensure contributions are not set too high which may encourage developers to pass on the cost of such contributions to purchasers of housing which would diminish affordability.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	++	++	++	++	++	++	Developer contributions can provide for healthcare facilities and social care facilities as well as open space, leisure and recreation which contribute to both health care and healthy lifestyles.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	++	++	++	++	++	++	Developer contributes can improve existing sport, recreation and cultural facilities as well as providing additional ones. The provision of such facilities is likely to benefit community distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	++	++	++	++	+	++	Developer contributions can fund activities which would foster a greater sense of community and activities which might encourage people away from crime. Contributions may also be used for community safety measures such as lighting and to provide policing support.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	++	++	++	++	0	++	Developer contributions may be used to fund road safety improvements to reduce traffic speeds and measures such as the provision of safe pedestrian crossings and cycle lanes.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Contributions could be sought to fund activities to promote community such as public art or community centres. Such facilities may help to improve community networking and foster community empowerment.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	++	++	++	++	+	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	++	++	++	++	0	++	Contributions may be used to fund environmental enhancement works which can increase biodiversity.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	++	++	++	++	+	++	The policy could fund works to benefit the built environment and to protect and conserve environmental and historical assets, character and landscapes.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Developer contributions may be sought to fund environmental works which may enhance the character of the County's rural landscapes.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Developer contributions may be sought to fund environmental works which may conserve and enhance the County's local distinctiveness. The policy however has no impact upon the use of PDL or the use of other natural resources.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Developer contributions could be used to support infrastructure to improve recycling and to promote alternatives to landfill however they are unlikely to have any impact upon the overall volume of waste arisings.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	+	Assumed that contributions will not be sought explicitly to fund renewable energy or energy efficiency schemes although this may form an element of housing or community development which is supported by developer contributions.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Developer contributions may be sought for community transport initiatives, footpath improvements, highway improvements to fund, for example a bus lane, or cycle parking etc which may reduce the need to travel by car. Such funding would help to reduce congestion and may encourage the use of public transport.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unlikely to be covered by this policy.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	+	0	+	This policy is unlikely to provide funding to contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change; however transport improvements may be funded, including subsidised public transport which could contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: Developer contributions can be used to deliver a wide range of social and environmental benefits including affordable housing, environmental enhancement, cultural facilities, healthcare and open space. They can also contribute to waste management and emergency services. There is a danger that if they (or subsequently CIL) are set too high, developers may choose to develop elsewhere. There is also a danger that developers may pass on the cost of their contributions to future purchasers which would increase the cost of homes and business premises.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS9: Provision and Distribution of New Housing

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	+	+	?	+	The policy is likely to result in limited employment provision and skills in local construction – related businesses. There is a need to ensure that homes and business opportunities are balanced otherwise competition for jobs will increase and out-commuting may increase. Trans-boundary impact is largely dependant upon the draw of the neighbouring areas.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	+	?	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	+	?	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not provide explicit support for key skills or for SMEs. It is likely to support the construction industry but beyond that will have little impact upon the range of local business in Rutland.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Policy CP9 provides strategic direction to the location of new housing and therefore does not identify development land or opportunities for supporting infrastructure. The concentration of development in Oakham and Uppingham does however mean that infrastructure is more likely to be available and the increase in population is likely to increase human resources to support economic growth.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	+	+	+	+	+	++	The policy addresses the quantum of housing rather than its tenure, however an increased number of properties is likely to incorporate a greater provision for vulnerable groups and help address affordability issues. Other policies require a percentage of affordable housing.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy solely addresses the quantum of development in Rutland and does not make reference to the provision of supporting facilities.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CP9 addresses the quantum of development in Rutland and does not make reference to the provision of supporting facilities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CP9 addresses only the quantum of development and not the design. This policy therefore does not address community safety and crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	?	?	?	0	0	0	Whilst this policy does not specifically address road safety, the quantum of development proposed is likely to result in an increase in traffic which may be detrimental to local road safety unless properly managed. The use of travel plans and developer contributions is recommended to foster behavioural changes to encourage a reduction in the use of private vehicles to overcome this impact.

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Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unlikely to have a direct or significant indirect impact resulting from this policy.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity conservation, however concentrating 70% of development in Oakham and Uppingham and a further 20% in local service centres is likely to protect the rural ecologically sensitive sites from development.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	0	+	0	+	The policy does not specifically impact upon conservation of the built environment; however concentrating development in the main settlements is likely to protect rural landscapes from significant development. Ultimately this objective will only be realised through the sensitive design and location of new buildings.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	Whilst CP9 does not make specific reference to landscape protection; concentrating 90% of development in Oakham Uppingham and within or adjoining local service centres will protect rural landscapes from significant development.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	0	+	+	0	+	Policy CP9 restricts development on green-field sites and adjoining the planning limits of development in Oakham, Uppingham and local service centres to situations where they are required to maintain sufficient and phased supply of deliverable land. Sites outside or adjoining the smaller service centres will not generally be allocated. This is likely to ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained and also to conserve the local distinctiveness in Rutland. The quantum of development put forward within this policy is likely to result in a requirement for more water to support the increased population which may have an adverse impact upon the Welland catchment. Only 25% of development on pdl.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	0	+	0	0	+	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	-	-	-	-	0	-	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	-	-	-	-	0	-	This policy does not specifically address waste management in Rutland however the quantum of development proposed within this policy is likely to result in an overall increase in the volume of waste produced in the County.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address energy usage and the use of renewable energy sources.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	?	0	?	+	0	+	Concentrating development within the urban areas may reduce the need to travel and reduce car use in combination with other policies. Other policies also seek to protect the built environment. The use of Green Travel Plans should be promoted to encourage journeys by sustainable transport modes.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	?	0	?	0	0	?	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	+	?	+	?	?	+	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	+	+	+	?	0	+	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	+	+	+	?	0	+	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy makes not reference to the location of development and does not address flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	+	The quantum of development set out within CP9 is likely to lead to an overall increase in greenhouse gas emissions, however locations are broadly sustainable and other policies seek to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, therefore cumulatively positive.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	+	

Conclusion:

Concentrating development within the main urban area reflects well in terms of sustainability. Oakham and Upppingham have the existing infrastructure and amenities readily available to facilitate new development. The settlements have an existing employment base which will reduce the need for out-commuting which would have been associated with concentrating development within the rural areas. Concentrating the majority of dwellings within urban ares re-enforces urban communities and within villages and protects rural landscapes and protected sites. The quantum of development put forward however may lead to detrimental impacts upon waste arisings and water abstractions.

Overall the policy provides a balance of concentrated development where it can be adequately serviced whilst still allowing sufficient development to ensure that villages remain vibrant places to live. Trans-boundary effects will be partially dependant upon the draw of neighbouring areas in terms of employment opportunities.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS10: Housing Density and Mix

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon employment opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	++	++	++	++	+	++	The policy ensures that all housing developments of 10 dwellings or more will be expected for provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet the general and specialist needs for housing.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy addresses housing and has no impact upon health and social care.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CP10 addresses housing density and mix and has no impact upon Rutland's built environment, culture and heritage.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	+	The achievement of this objective can only be achieved through the design process.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	+	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Higher density developments may encourage greater community cohesiveness over less dense developments as neighbours see more of each other.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity conservation, however ensuring that new housing developments achieve a density of 30 dph in villages and 40 dph in the built up areas of Oakham and Uppingham provides an efficient use of land and may protect green-field sites from development having a potential beneficial impact upon biodiversity.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Housing at higher densities may help to preserve open spaces and green areas from development. The policy also requires housing developments to have regard to the character of the surroundings and to adhere to the design principles set out in CS19.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	0	The policy requires the density of new housing development to have regard to the character of the surroundings.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	0	Higher densities will allow dwellings to be developed on smaller areas of land reducing the area of green-field land needed for development. Higher density homes may also be built with fewer resources thus protecting soils and minerals. The policy also requires that in deciding density for housing developments of 10 dwellings or more consideration must be had to the character of the surroundings.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address waste management in Rutland.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address energy usage and the use of renewable energy sources. Higher densities can make community heat and power systems more viable.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Higher density developments may increase run-off and measures such as SUDs should be implemented to mitigate this.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Conclusion:

In general higher housing densities have less impact upon the physical environment since they use less land and require fewer raw materials during construction. The policy also seeks to ensure that densities similar to those which already exist to help enhance and preserve the traditional character of buildings and landscapes. Dwelling mix has very few implications upon these objectives. Overall this policy scores well against the sustainability objectives although the design of high density homes must be carefully considered to maximise open space and privacy.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	-	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS11: Affordable Housing

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon employment opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	++	++	++	++	+	++	This approach seeks to ensure that a minimum target of 35% of new homes, on developments of more than 5 dwellings, will be affordable for the duration of the plan period. Approximately 80% of this affordable provision would be for rent and 20% intermediate housing.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	++	?	++	++	+	++	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy addresses housing and has no impact upon health and social care.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon recreational/cultural provision.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address road safety
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address community empowerment and community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on biodiversity.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon the natural and built environment.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon local distinctiveness.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on the natural and built environment.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address waste management in Rutland.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address energy usage and the use of renewable energy sources.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon development in areas of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Preferred Approach						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: This policy provides for a minimum target of 35% of all homes to be affordable on development of 5 or more homes for the duration of the plan period addressing housing need within Rutland.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS12: Gypsies and Travellers

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon employment opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy provides sites meet the requirements of gypsies, travellers and show people based upon a review of the Leicestershire and Rutland Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment. Mobile homes are generally less well insulated and therefore are not energy efficient.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	-	-	-	-	0	-	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	++	++	++	++	0	++	Permanent sites are required to have reasonable and convenient access to medical services and other community facilities and to provide pedestrian and cycle access which may promote walking and cycling and thus a healthy lifestyle.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	In the case of permanent sites, the policy ensures reasonable and convenient access to community facilities which may increase participation amongst the gypsy and traveller community in recreational/cultural activities. The provision of sites may also encourage cultural distinctiveness within the gypsy, traveller and show people community and may encourage awareness of their community amongst other communities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy requires safe vehicular access and also pedestrian and cycle access which may improve road safety inside sites.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	++	++	++	++	0	++	The provision of permanent gypsy and traveller sites is likely to empower the gypsy and traveller community. Improving access to community facilities for the gypsy and traveller community may also help to maintain community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The potential impact upon landscape character, sites and areas of nature conservation and designated sites will be considered in allocating gypsy and traveller sites and therefore this policy is likely to avoid any detrimental impact upon biodiversity.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure that sites are neither unacceptably visually intrusive nor detrimental to amenities of adjacent occupiers. The design of such sites is unlikely to be detrimental to this objective but care will have to be taken to ensure that they are appropriate designed sited and landscaped.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The design of such sites is unlikely to be detrimental to this objective but care will have to be taken to ensure that they are appropriate designed sited and landscaped.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on the natural and built environment.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	No direct r significant indirect effect.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	-	-	-	-	0	-	Mobile homes do not contain heat well and are therefore not considered to be energy efficient. The policy does not address the use of renewable energy.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy seeks to ensure that such sites do not have a detrimental impact upon the highway network and seeks to provide safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle access. The policy also looks to provide sites with reasonable and convenient access to community facilities which may reduce the need to travel by private car.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon development in areas of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Conclusion:

This approach will provide sufficient accommodation for gypsies and travellers within Rutland. It focuses on sites where residents have good access to essential services and facilities which may encourage participation in cultural and recreational activities. The provision of sites is likely to have a beneficial impact upon the empowerment of the gypsy and traveller community. Despite provisions within the policy to ensure that sites do not have a detrimental impact upon biodiversity and nature conservation sites, care will have to be taken to ensure that they are appropriate designed, sited and landscaped.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS13: Employment and Economic Development

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	++	++	++	++	++	++	The policy supports the provision of a greater range of employment opportunities focussed on high skilled, knowledge based leisure and tourism and also seeks to improve workforce skills. There is also explicit support within the policy for small-scale and start up businesses.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	++	++	++	++	0	++	CS13 focuses on high skilled, knowledge based, leisure and tourism industries but also safeguards land for industry and waste related uses. The policy seeks to improve work force skills and offers support for small-scale and start up businesses.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	++	++	++	++	++	++	Safeguarding employment and employment land and supporting the provision of a greater range of employment opportunities is likely to have a positive impact upon economic growth.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	++	++	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon housing needs.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally, people with employment have better health. The creation of job opportunities can therefore be associated with an improvement in health.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS13 has no impact upon cultural and recreational activities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact upon crime and fear of crime.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	+	+	+	The creation of job opportunities is likely to boost communities through providing networking opportunities and links and raising the social confidence of individuals. This is of benefit to social empowerment.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Supporting flexible working and safeguarding existing employment land may reduce the need for additional employment development which may protect biodiversity from development, particularly on urban fringes where employment can often locate.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Supporting flexible working and safeguarding existing employment provision may reduce the need for further employment premises which may conserve the landscapes in Rutland.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Supporting flexible working and safeguarding current employment land may reduce the need for further employment development in Rutland preserving rural landscapes.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on the natural and built environment.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Safeguarding existing employment land and buildings will encourage their re-use which is likely to reduce waste during construction in comparison with new development.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	+	The policy encourages the re-use of existing employment premises through the safeguarding of land. Existing premises are unlikely to be as energy efficient but other legislation (building regs) may require improvements to energy efficiency when they are re-used or adapted.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not impact upon traffic and transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon development in areas of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Conclusion:

This approach supports economic growth, greater employment opportunities and business development and fully accords with SA objectives 1, 2 and 3. There are other factors that will influence the extent of new businesses and their sustainability including access to capital and the state of the economy. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need to create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. If they can be easily converted then their environmental footprint will be substantially lower but if they need to be replaced, substantial natural resources would be consumed and large volumes of waste generated.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS14: New Provision for Industrial and Office Development and Related Uses

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	++	++	++	++	++	++	This policy will make provision for additional industrial and office development which will increase opportunities for business development and work opportunities. There is no explicit support for people to gain new skills or for specific support for small-medium sized business; however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The creation of new industrial and office development is likely to encourage business formation. There is no explicit support for people to gain new skills, however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training opportunities. There is no explicit support for to promote the survival of SMEs.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The primary aim of this approach is to provide suitable land and buildings to facilitate business development. It does not necessarily support the wider infrastructure. The location of sites will be dealt with the in Site Allocations and Development Control Policies DPD rather than within the Core Strategy.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon housing needs.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally, people with employment have better health. The creation of job opportunities can therefore be associated with an improvement in health.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS14 has no impact upon cultural and recreational activities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact upon crime and fear of crime.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	+	+	+	The creation of additional industrial and office development is likely to result in an increase in job opportunities which in turn provides opportunities for networking and links and raises the social confidence of individuals benefiting community empowerment.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The location of the new provision for industrial and development put forward within this policy will be considered within the Site Allocations and Development Control DPD and not within the Core Strategy. The provision of additional employment sites adjoining Oakham, Uppingham and local service centres may be detrimental to biodiversity and will not protect or improve it. The policy however also encourages the re-use and intensification of existing employment sites which may reduce the amount of additional employment land required elsewhere in the county.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The location and design of the new provision for industrial and development put forward within this policy will be considered within the Site Allocations and Development Control DPD and not within the Core Strategy. The policy however states that the provision for new employment land may be in or adjoining Oakham, Uppirngham or local service centres which may be detrimental to biodiversity. On the other hand however, the policy also encourages the redevelopment of existing low density, underused or poor quality employment sites which may reduce the need for additional employment sites on green-field or urban fringe locations. This may benefit the County's environmental assets.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	-	-	0	-	-	-	The location of the new industrial and office development in or adjoining Oakham, Uppingham and the local service centres is unknown at present and will be considered as part of the Site Allocations DPD. The policy does state however that such provision may be located in or adjoining Oakham, Uppingham and local service centres which may be detrimental to rural landscapes. The intensification of existing provision may however protect landscapes for further additional employment provision in the future.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	CS14 permits the redevelopment and intensification of existing low density underused or poor quality employment sites for higher value business or employment uses. This will reduce the amount of new land required for such uses and would also improve old premises which may have become redundant. However 5ha of new employment land will be created. Assumed that this will not be on best quality agriculture but will be dependant upon Site Allocations DPD.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	?	?	?	?	0	?	The provision of 5 hectares of new employment land or the intensification of existing sites may increase the volume of waste arisings in Rutland but very much dependant upon the types of activity. Beyond this, waste management issues are not considered within this policy.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	?	?	?	?	0	+	New provision should be encouraged to be energy efficient.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not impact upon traffic and transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The location of the new employment provision is uncertain; however given the provisions in policy CS1, it is unlikely that it will be located in areas at risk of flooding.
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The new employment provision should be encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be carbon neutral. Such design issues are however not addressed within this policy.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: This approach would provide land and premises fro business development and fully accords with objectives 1 and 3. There are other factors that will influence the extent of new businesses and their sustainability including access to capital and the state of the economy. In terms of sustainable use of land and buildings, reusing existing sites would reduce the need for create new infrastructure although existing sites are unlikely to be constructed to modern standards of energy efficiency or accessibility. Employment generation as a result of additional employment provision will have wider social and health impacts such as better health and better links within communities; however the provision of sites adjoining existing settlements may however be detrimental to the natural environment and rural landscapes.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS15: Tourism

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	+	+	+	+	The policy puts forward new tourism provision and development as well as new overnight accommodation in Oakham, Uppingham and local villages which is likely to improve the scope of work opportunities in the County, although the significance of this is uncertain at this stage. Many tourist businesses, including hotels would be considered small–medium sized and would therefore benefit from this policy. A broadening of tourism development may encourage new skills however this is more adequately addressed within policy CS13.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy addresses tourism and therefore has no impact upon business range in Rutland. The policy may improve key skills connected with the tourism industry and may also promote the survival of SMEs including bed and breakfast and small hotels.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The primary aim of this approach is to support tourism in Rutland which is likely to benefit the local economy. The policy does not however address business land provision.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon housing needs.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon health and social care provision.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	CS15 seeks to enhance tourist and visitor facilities in Oakham, Uppingham and local villages as well as spurring new tourism development. Such development may provide recreational or cultural facilities and promote cultural distinctiveness as well as encouraging participation in recreational or cultural activities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact upon crime and fear of crime.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy supports new tourism provision and initiatives in Oakham, Uppingham and appropriate villages where these would also benefit local communities. Such development may include community facilities such as tea rooms or leisure facilities. Tourism development may also reinforce the County's cultural distinctiveness which may be beneficial to community empowerment.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	+	+	+	+	+	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Whilst the council supports tourism development, provision and initiatives the location and nature of such provision is uncertain and therefore its impact upon biodiversity is unclear, however the policy states that new tourism development which utilises existing historic buildings should be allowed where it respects their character and that provision for visitors will be allowed which is appropriate in use and character to Rutland's settlements and countryside which is likely to ensure that biodiversity is not degredated by such development. This policy does not address tourism at Rutland Water as this is dealt with separately within CS24 however *this policy could be strengthened should it ensure that tourism does not have a detrimental impact upon sites of nature conservation value either through development or through visitor pressure.*
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	0	+	0	+	The policy states that new tourism development of an appropriate scales and use which utilises existing historic buildings in the countryside whilst respecting their character will be permitted. Therefore this policy will help to protect historical assets in the rural areas of the county. The impact upon open spaces, and geology is however uncertain.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	The policy states that where tourism development utilises historic buildings in the countryside it would respect their character which may help to conserve the rural landscape.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	?	+	+	?	+	The location and nature of the tourism provision supported in policy CS15 is uncertain although is likely to be located in Oakham, Uppingham and appropriate villages. Its impact upon the local distinctiveness is also therefore unclear. Locating tourism provision within existing settlements increases the likelihood of the use of previously developed land. The CS does state that development should be appropriate to the character of settlements and countryside.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	?	?	?	?	0	?	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	?	?	?	?	0	+	The policy provides new overnight accommodation which is likely to increase waste arisings in Rutlland. Methods of waste disposal are not dealt with in this policy.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon energy usage.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not impact upon traffic and transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The location of the new tourism development is uncertain; however given the provisions in policy CS1, it is unlikely that it will be located in areas at risk of flooding.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The new tourism provision should be encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be carbon neutral. Such design issues are however not addressed within this policy.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: This policy seeks to support tourism in Rutland (although tourism at Rutland Water is dealt with separately within policy CS24). The policy will have economic and social benefits associated with job creation and the likely provision of further leisure and recreation facilities in the County. The location of future tourism provision in Rutland is not made clear within the policy however provisions within the policy exist to ensure that development is appropriate in use and character to Rutland's settlements and countryside.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS16: The Rural Economy

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+++	++	0	++	0	++	Employment development in rural areas will improve the scope of work opportunities. Most development would be small scale which will particularly support SMEs. There is no explicit support for people to gain new skills, however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training opportunities. The scale of such development is unlikely to have trans-boundary effects.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	++	++	0	++	0	++	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	++	++	0	++	0	++	Employment development in rural areas will improve the scope of work opportunities. Most development would be small scale which will particularly support SMEs. There is not explicitly support for people to gain new skills, however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training opportunities. The scale of such development is unlikely to have significant trans-boundary effects.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	++	++	0	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The primary aim of this policy is to provide suitable land and buildings to facilitate business development. It does not necessarily support wider infrastructure to support businesses or ensure that such sites are accessible by private car. Developing business in rural areas will support rural residents who may be able to access work by means other than the private car and the policy focus is towards local and smaller service centres and the support for local service delivery.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	+	0	0	+	+	+	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon housing needs.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally, people with employment have better health. The creation of job opportunities is likely to have a positive benefit on health.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	0	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on recreational/cultural provision.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact upon crime and fear of crime.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	0	+	0	+	The creation of job opportunities is likely to boost communities through providing networking opportunities and links and raising the social confidence of individuals.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy encourages small scale development and the conversion or re-use of traditional rural buildings for employment in villages which may prevent further allocations for rural business being necessary in the future. The policy does however state that sites will be allocated in larger service centres to provide a greater range of sites for SMEs to support mixed use rural communities. This may have a detrimental impact upon biodiversity dependant upon the location of such sites, which will be allocated by the Site Allocations and Development Control DPD. Development of an appropriate scales and nature where necessary to assist in diversifying the rural economy, agricultural business and farm diversification is permitted in the countryside by this policy which may also be detrimental to biodiversity although references are made to development having little adverse environmental impact.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy seeks to permit restricted development to support diversifying the rural economy in the countryside and to provide a greater range of sites for SMEs in larger service centres to support the rural economy. Such sites would be allocated within the site allocations DPD and it is unclear at present where such allocations would be located. The impact upon the built and natural environment is therefore uncertain although reference is made to having little environmental impact.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The location of further employment sites to support the rural economy is at present uncertain and therefore its impact is unknown.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	The policy's impact upon local distinctiveness is unknown as the location of any future development to support the rural economy is uncertain. The policy supports the re-use and conversion of traditional rural buildings for employment generating use. The policy has no impact upon pollution or on the efficient use of water.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	?	?	0	?	0	?	By reusing existing buildings, this approach may reduce the amount of waste generated through the construction process although it is possible that conversion may generate more waste.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon energy usage.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not impact upon traffic and transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The location of the new development to support the rural economy is uncertain; however given the provisions in policy CS1, it is unlikely that it will be located in areas at risk of flooding.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	New development to support the rural economy should be encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be carbon neutral. Such design issues are however not addressed within this policy.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: The development of the rural economy contributes to the balance of the entire economy within Rutland. It provides may benefits, including the creation of jobs across the county, rather than just within the main settlements and delivers the same healthy, social and community benefits as any employment development opportunities. Reusing redundant rural buildings preserves the vernacular architecture of the country and reduces the need to incongruous development; although it doesn't eliminate it. New development will need to be carefully sites and designed to protect and enhance the rural character and landscape.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS17: Town Centres and Retailing

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	++	++	0	++	0	++	The policy focuses town centre uses in town centres whilst allowing for other retail developments in accordance with the sequential test. Concentrating development in town centres may support the viability of smaller traditional shops which would support small and medium-sized businesses. It also encourages the use of upper floors of shops for residential and office use which will further support retail facilities and encourage diversification Initiatives to support the regeneration and enhancement of Oakham West End may provide employment opportunities. There is no explicit support for people to gain new skills, however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	++	++	0	++	0	++	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	++	++	0	++	0	++	The policy encourages the use of upper floors of shops for residential and office use which will further support retail facilities and encourage diversification. Initiatives to support the regeneration and enhancement of Oakham West End may provide employment opportunities. Many retail businesses are small and medium sized and therefore this support will be of benefit to their survival. There is no explicit support for people to gain new skills, however the increase in employment opportunities is likely to encourage training.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	++	++	0	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The primary aim of this policy is to support the provision of a range of retail, leisure and business use. Any additional retail land will be allocated through the Site Allocations DPD process rather than in the Core Strategy.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	?	?	?	0	0	?	This policy encourages the use of upper floors of shops and commercial premises for residential purposes. This may help to address housing need in the country, particularly if such units were provided as affordable housing.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Generally, people with employment have better health. The creation of job opportunities through additional retail floor space and support for town centre vitality and viability is likely to have a positive benefit on health.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	0	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is primarily concerned with the provision of retail floorspace and support for town centre vitality and viability; however the regeneration and enhancement of Oakham West End may provide opportunities for cultural distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	?	?	?	0	0	?	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	+	+	+	0	0	+	The policy supports the use of upper floors above shops for residential premises and offices and supports the development of an 'evening economy' and complementary leisure uses in town centres. This encourages 24 hour use of town centres which may reduce crime and fear of crime by increasing surveillance.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact upon road safety.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	0	0	+	The creation of job opportunities is likely to boost communities through providing networking opportunities and links and raising the social confidence of individuals. The policy seeks to provide complementary leisure uses in town centres and encourages the use of upper floors for offices and residential units. This may encourage or enhance community facilities within town centres.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy encourages the use of upper floors of shops for residential and office use which may reduce the amount of additional residential and office development required outside of town centres protecting biodiversity on urban fringes and in rural areas. The requirement of Impact Assessments for proposals of upwards of 500m2 gross for town centres uses outside defined town centres may also protect existing biodiversity although it is presumed that this relates to retail and not environmental impact. An emphasis on town centres indirectly protects areas of habitat.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	0	0	+	Whilst policy CS17 seeks to support a hierarchy of town centres, noting that Oakham town centre serves the whole of Rutland it also seeks to protect and enhance the environmental quality and character of town centres.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy encourages the use of upper floors above shops and commercial premises for residential and other purposes which may reduce the requirement for additional housing on urban fringes benefiting rural landscapes. Emphasis is also towards development within urban areas.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	+	+	0	0	+	The policy supports proposals for new retail development providing it is of an appropriate scale and protects and enhanced the environmental quality and character of town centres. It also promotes the use of upper floors above shops and commercial premises for residential and office purposes. This may protect urban fringes and more rural areas from further housing development in the future.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling.							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	-	-	-	0	0	+	Whilst reusing the upper floors of shops and commercial buildings, this approach may reduce the amount of waste generated through the construction process additional retail provision, and housing and commercial units on upper floors, is likely incur more waste in Rutland.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon energy usage.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon traffic and transport infrastructure however it should be ensured that stronger town centres with additional retail do not result in more congestion and walking, cycling and journeys by public transport should be encouraged.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The location of the new development to support the vitality and viability of town centres and retailing is uncertain; however given the provisions in policy CS1, it is unlikely that it will be located in areas at risk of flooding.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	0	+	+	New retail development should be encouraged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to be carbon neutral. Such design issues are however not addressed within this policy. Concentration of development within urban areas is supportive.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Conclusion:

Preserving and enhancing retail floor space within the town centre will facilitate the growth of retail development within the town centres with the concomitant economic benefits which will accrue from greater opportunities, increased employment and disposable income. Focussing main town centre uses in the defined town centres ensures the delivery of environmental and social benefits in that they will be more easily accessible for all the local community. Also it is important to not overlook local neighbourhood centres outside the main towns as they provide key amenities and facilities which are essential to everyday rural life. The use of upper floors for residential purposes and office space may provide additional housing to meet need but also reduce the requirement for housing and employment development elsewhere in the County. This may benefit the natural and built environment.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS18: Sustainable Transport and Accessibility

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Whilst this policy does not explicitly impact upon employment opportunities, by improving accessibility to towns and local service centres accessibility to jobs is also likely to improve.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS18 does not explicitly impact upon business formation although the policy may influence employment locations which would be identified within the Site Allocations DPD.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	+	+	+	+	+	+	CS18 seeks to improve accessibility and develop the transport network which will provide land accessible to employees by means other than the private car. The policy also supports highway and transport improvements and sustainable freight movements which are likely to support economic growth.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	++	++	++	++	+	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon housing needs.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The policy seeks to improve accessibility across the County and minimise the distance people need to travel to services, including health and social care facilities. The Policy also encourages improved transport choice including walking and cycling to work or school thus contributing to a healthy lifestyle.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	+	0	0	+	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	+	++	+	+	The policy may encourage participation in recreation and cultural activities by improving the accessibility of such activities through transport improvements. This is likely to be of most benefit to those living in rural areas, where longer journeys to such activities are often necessary.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to provide safe and well designed transport infrastructure. This is likely to improve feelings of safety on the transport network and to reduce burglaries and violent crime on public transport.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	++	++	++	++	+	++	This policy seeks to provide safe, well designed transport infrastructures. This is likely to improve road safety through well designed roads, junctions and crossings.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	0	0	+	Improving accessibility between settlements is likely to increase networking between communities increasing community empowerment. Community facilities may also benefit from enhanced participation as a result of this improved accessibility.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	+	+	+	0	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon biodiversity levels however it encourages sustainable freight movement by rail, better public transport and more journeys by foot and by bicycle. This is likely to improve air quality as emissions from vehicles are reduced which may be beneficial to biodiversity.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	0	0	+	This policy encourages journey by public transport, walking and cycling which may reduce traffic congestion and vehicle emissions which can be beneficial to the historic environment. The policy also encourages well designed transport infrastructure which will contribute to high quality development.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon rural landscapes.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region - including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy encourages sustainable modes of travel and journeys by foot, bike and public transport which is likely to reduce air pollution from private vehicles and congestion.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon waste and waste management.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy should reduce or at least mitigate increases in vehicle journeys and consequently fossil fuel energy use. However no impact against criteria.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	++	+	++	++	+	++	This policy seeks to improve accessibility across the county. It seeks to delivery highway and transport improvements, improves public transport provision and infrastructure and encourages journeys by sustainable transport modes. This will encourage the use of public transport, reduce the need to travel by car and reduce traffic congestion. The policy also proposes the ensure contributions are sought to ensure that the impact of new development upon the transport network is mitigated against.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon development in areas of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	++	++	++	++	+	++	This policy will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport by encouraging the use of sustainable modes of transport.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	+	+	++	
Conclusion: The policy is likely to result in a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport, particularly for shorter journeys to work or schools. This will have a beneficial impact upon air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and may also benefit biodiversity. Improvements to accessibility will have a range of social benefits including greater accessibility to community services and facilities, including health care provision and employment.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS19: Promoting Good Design

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon employment opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS19 does not explicitly impact on business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon housing stock, however it does contain a provision to incorporate features in all new development to minimise energy consumption and maximise generation of renewable energy generation as part of development. The policy also requires housing to meet lifetime homes standards which will help to address changes in future housing need and provide housing for the elderly.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	++	+	++	++	0	++	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon health and social care provision although good design should promote feelings of well being.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	0	+	+	0	+	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on recreation/cultural provision.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	++	++	++	++	-	++	Policy CS19 seeks to reduce the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime in all new developments. There may be an increase in crimes beyond Rutland however as criminals look for easier places to commit crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	++	++	++	++	-	++	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	++	++	++	++	++	++	This policy seeks to ensure developments are designed in such a way as to support inclusive communities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy will have a indirect positive effect by attenuating water run-off and water use this will support the protection of existing designated sites, particularly Rutland water.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	?	?	+	+	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	?	0	+	+	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Policy CS19 requires all new development to make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness and sense of place, being appropriate and sympathetic to its setting. This will help to protect historic and archaeological and environmental assets as well as open spaces. If new developments are built from traditional materials it might lead to increased extraction of local ironstone which could harm the geological diversity of the county. Furthermore, care will have to be taken to ensure that renewable energy generation is undertaken in a sympathetic manner which does not adversely affect the rural landscape.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	-	0	0	-	-	-	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	This policy requires new development to respect and make a positive contribution to local distinctiveness; ensuring development is appropriate and sympathetic to its setting. Care will have to be taken to ensure that renewable energy generation is undertaken in a sympathetic manner which does not adversely affect the rural landscape.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	++	++	++	++	0	++	This policy requires new development to contribute positive to local distinctiveness and sense of place. Care will have to bee taken to ensure renewable energy generation is undertaken in a sympathetic manner which does not adversely affect the rural landscape. Furthermore it requires developments to minimise energy consumption (which will reduce pollution) and minimise water use through efficiency measures which will reduce the need to increase abstraction from the Welland Catchment.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	++	++	++	++	++	++	This policy requires developers to minimise the production of waste in construction and operation and to re-use and recycle materials arising from demolition. There is also a requirements to allow the sorting, recycling and biological processing of waste through the development's operational life.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	++	++	++	++	++	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	++	++	++	++	0	++	Policy CS19 requires developments to incorporate features to minimise energy consumption and maximise generation of renewable energy generation as part of the development.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon transport infrastructure or the adverse effects of traffic.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to minimise the risk of flooding to and from the development including SuDs wherever possible.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	++	++	++	++	+	++	This approach requires both energy efficiency measures will which reduce greenhouse gas emission from the occupation of new developments and supports renewable energy developments. It also requires developments to be designed to minimise the risk of flooding to and from the development contributing to the ability to adapt to climate change.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	++	++	++	++	+	++	

Conclusion:

Overall this approach places sustainability at the heart of the design process, requiring environmentally sensitive developments which are energy, water and waste efficient as well as socially sustainable in terms of reducing crime and fear of crime, supporting inclusive communities and addressing future housing needs. It seeks to minimise flooding and promotes the generation of renewable energy. Care must be taken with this latter element as, although renewable energy development can be done discretely (e.g. ground source heat pumps etc) it may also have an intrusive effect on the environment, particularly in the countryside e.g. poorly sited wind farms. The impact of such proposals should however be considered in light of the wider social, economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy. On balance though, this policy offers substantial sustainability benefits.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS20: Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Energy Generation

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon employment opportunities although an increase in renewable energy deployment could provide local job opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS20 does not explicitly impact on business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address housing needs however it does encourage developers to ensure that all new homes to meet the minimum energy efficiency standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes contributing to energy efficient homes. If any developers chose to adopt such standards, the policy might have a small positive benefit on the energy efficiency of new homes.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon health and social care provision. However, more energy efficient dwellings can reduce the cost of heating and this may help poorer households maintain a healthy lifestyle. However the policy contains no mechanism to actually implement this.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on recreation/cultural provision.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach will not have any impact upon the development of community empowerment of community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy only encourages energy efficiency in buildings, It therefore has the potential to reduce energy use which is likely to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality which will have a positive impact upon the natural environment. However, with no sanctions to require developers to make changes to their current designs and approaches it is unlikely that there would be substantive changes. Wind turbines would need to meet national criteria relating to the natural environment to minimise negative impacts upon biodiversity and should be considered in light of the wider social, economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	+	+	+	+	+	This approach does not directly impact on the natural, archaeological architectural and built environmental assets of the area. However climate change is recognised as being detrimental to the natural and historic environment. Wind turbines would have to satisfy criteria relating landscape and visual impact and the cultural and built environment to minimise harm to their setting. Overall the policy provides for a balancing between local environmental impacts and wider benefits.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	?	?	0	?	0	?	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy encourages and supports the use of wind turbines and other renewable energy development however they will be required to meet criteria relating to landscape and visual impact informed by Rutland Landscape Character Assessment and Historic Landscape Character Assessment as well as national policy and guidelines to avoid detriment to the rural landscape of Rutland.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dwellings built to CSH standards would need to reduce levels of emissions and demonstrate more efficient use of water. The policy encourages this but does not mandate it which means that there may be some improvements in energy efficiency for new homes but without appropriate sanctions it is unlikely that there would be any substantive change to the number of homes meeting this standard. Wind turbines would need to meet criteria relating to landscape and visual impact informed by Rutland's Landscape Character Assessment as well as national policy to seek to minimise any negative impact upon local distinctiveness.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon waste.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dwellings built to CSH standards or BREEAM design standards would need to reduce levels of emissions and demonstrate energy efficiency. However the policy only encourages such standards which is unlikely to result in any substantive change to levels of emissions or energy efficiency. This approach also supports the development of renewable energy generation in accordance with particular criteria.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon transport infrastructure or the adverse effects of traffic.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon flood prevention.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy encourages renewable, low carbon and de-centralised energy which could have a significant impact upon reducing greenhouse gas emissions however with no sanctions it is unlikely to have a significant effect on climate change and its adaptation.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Conclusion: This approach supports renewable and low carbon energy generation with all new housing developments encouraged to meet minimum energy standards set out in CSH and other developments encouraged to met BREEAM design standards. This will deliver significant long and short term benefits, reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions whilst ensuring that environmental impacts are not significant. The policy also seeks to ensure that renewable energy including wind turbines are appropriately sited.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS21: The Natural Environment

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon employment opportunities. The natural assets have been assessed to inform the identification of economic development locations. An attractive environment should be beneficial in attracting inward investors.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS21 does not explicitly impact on business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on housing stock and housing need.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon health and social care provision. The protection of a robust natural environment is an asset which may benefit healthy living activities such as walking and cycling.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	+	+	0	++	This policy has no direct impact upon participation upon recreation / cultural activities although an attractive environment should encourage recreational participation.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach will not have any impact upon the development of community empowerment of community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Policy CS21 seeks to protect and enhance the quality and diversity of the natural environment in Rutland. Conditions for biodiversity will be maintained and improved and important geological asses will be protected. The policy will not however necessarily result in new areas of wildlife conservation or increased areas of woodland as this is likely to be dependant upon individual development proposals.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	?	?	?	?	?	?	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	++	++	++	++	0	++	This policy seeks to protect the quality and diversity of the natural environment in Rutland. It seeks to maintain and where possible enhance recognised geodiversity assets in the county and to maintain and where possible enhance green infrastructure and landscape character.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	++	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	++	++	++	++	0	++	This policy seeks to respect and enhance the character of the landscape identified within the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape Characterisation Project

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	This approach seeks to respect landscape character which accords with the first criteria of this objective.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on waste management.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy source							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon energy use and generation.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon transport infrastructure or the adverse effects of traffic.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon flood prevention.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly mitigate climate change. The creation of a robust natural environment should support its ability to adapt to change in the climate, it will be important, particularly to prevent and address issues of habitat fragmentation.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	+	0	++	
Conclusion: This approach offers a broad approach to protecting and enhance the natural environment within Rutland and to maintain and protect biodiversity and geodiversity sites. The policy also seeks to protect landscape. There is no conflict with any objectives although it is noted that protecting biodiversity and geodiversity may have little impact on increasing participation in recreational/cultural activities since such sites frequently have restricted access.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS22: The Historic and Cultural Environment

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon employment opportunities. Encouragement for new uses of redundant historic buildings may be appropriate.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS22 does not explicitly impact on business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on housing stock and housing need.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon health and social care provision.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy seeks to conserve and enhance the built and historic character of Rutland which will help to promote cultural distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	++	++	++	++	0	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon crime and fear of crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon road safety
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will not have any impact upon the development of community empowerment of community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no explicit impact upon biodiversity although historic buildings can often provide habitats for species.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	++	++	++	++	0	++	This policy seeks to conserve and enhance the quality and character of the built and historic environment in Rutland with all developments expected to protect historic assets and their settings and to maintain the character of listed buildings and features, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and known and potential archaeological sites.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	This policy states that development should respect the historic landscape character and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	++	++	++	++	0	++	All developments are expected to maintain local distinctiveness. The policy also states that the adaptive re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings or important buildings within Conservation Areas will be supported where this does not harm their essential character.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on waste management.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon energy use and generation.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has not impact upon transport infrastructure or the adverse effects of traffic.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon flood prevention.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact on climate change although the re-use of buildings can produce less carbon than new build.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: This approach offers a broad approach to protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment. It seeks to protect local distinctiveness and character as well as historic landscapes. The policy also encourages the re-use of redundant or functionally obsolete listed buildings where there will be no harm to their essential character.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS23: Green Infrastructure, Open Space, Sport and Recreation

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon employment opportunities.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Policy CS22 does not explicitly impact on business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on housing stock and housing need.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact upon health and social care provision. However the provision of an accessible green network including paths and cycleways will support healthy activities.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	++	++	++	+	+	++	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	++	++	++	+	+	++	The proposed improvements and enhancement to green space and linkages between them may increase participation in recreational activities using such spaces. The policy also resists the loss of sports and recreation facilities which will help prevent participation falling. The provision of additional sports and recreation facilities will be supported in ares which are deficient which could boost participation in such areas.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of additional green infrastructure may affect crime and fear of crime in term of greater permeability through greater links to the green infrastructure network – such spaces may not have natural surveillance. On the other hand, formal open space may provide alternative activities for people at risk of anti-social behaviour. The impact is therefore considered to be neutral.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure often includes the provision of footpaths and cycle routes which may encourage a reduction in car use for local journeys which may benefit road safety through traffic reduction. The provision of off-road cycle routes and footpaths are often safer for users than road-side infrastructure.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The provision of additional open spaces and areas for sport and recreation and protection of existing ones provide an opportunity for community networking which can benefit community empowerment. The policy supports the provision of additional sports and recreational facilities in areas currently deficient and seeks to safeguard existing provision.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green infrastructure and the margins of formal provision can provide new habitat and woodland and be beneficial to biodiversity however heavy usage of such spaces may be detrimental to biodiversity and therefore areas of protected habitats and protected sites should be protected from the adverse impacts of such.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	++	++	++	++	+	++	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	++	++	++	++	0	++	The protection of the exiting green infrastructure network may help protect existing environmental assets including historic landscapes. The policy also promotes the continued development of a network of greenspace and requires developers to make provision for high quality opens spaces and to provide links to the green infrastructure network.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	++	++	++	++	0	++	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	This policy does not explicitly protect the rural landscape of Rutland although the protection of formal and informal recreational areas should be positive.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of pedestrian and cycle routes as part of green infrastructure and linking green spaces may result in a reduction in car use for local journeys which would have a beneficial impact upon air pollution.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on waste management.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon energy use and generation.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Green infrastructure often includes provision for pedestrians and cyclists which may reduce the need to travel by private car, particularly for local journeys.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Green spaces often offer attenuation for flooding and provide a good use of flood plains.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-Submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	+	+	+	+	0	+	Green infrastructure, where it provides alternative cycle and pedestrian routes can encourage a reduction in car use, leading to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The use of green spaces and sports pitches as attenuation for flooding also contributes to the ability to adapt to climate change.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Conclusion: This policy offers a broad approach to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure, open spaces and sports and recreation facilities. The policy also supports additional provision of such spaces, and linkages between spaces as part of new development particularly in areas where there are deficiencies is provision. The policy offers environmental and social benefits, including a potential increase in biodiversity and improvements in community networking and facility provision. Green infrastructure often also offers pedestrian and cycle routes which may reduce the reliance on private vehicles and can offer flood attenuation.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS24: Rutland Water

Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	+	+	0	+	0	+	CS24 limits development in the defined Rutland Water Area to small scale recreation, sports and tourism uses which, despite the limitation, may offer opportunities for job creation. The small scale recreation, sports and tourism businesses located in Rutland Water are likely to be SMEs, therefore limited development may support them.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	+	+	0	+	0	+	This policy permits limited development for recreation, sport and tourist development around Rutland Water. Although limited such development will offer opportunities for sustainable business formation.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on housing stock and housing need.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of formal and informal recreation at Rutland Water will help to promote healthy lifestyles, encouraging people to take part in walking, water sports and other activities.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	+	+	0	+	0	+	The provision of formal and information recreational activities will help to promote a healthy lifestyle by encouraging people to take part in walking, water sports and other activities. These activities would be generic rather than promoting cultural distinctiveness.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon community safety or crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This approach does not explicitly impact upon community empowerment and community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy ensures that development in the defined Rutland Water Areas will be located to ensure it respects the nature conservation features of this internally important site and does not have an adverse impact on the landscape and wildlife interests of the area.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	++	++	0	++	0	++	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	++	++	0	++	0	++	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	++	++	0	++	0	++	This policy seeks to ensure that development is appropriate in terms of location, scale, design and impact upon the landscape and is located to ensure that it respects and does not harm the landscape and wildlife interests of the site.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? – will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	+	+	0	+	0	+	
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	++	++	0	++	0	++	The policy ensures that development is carefully designed and located to ensure that it does not harm the landscape and setting of Rutland Water.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address regional natural resources.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on waste management.
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon energy use and generation.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact upon traffic and transport infrastructure.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address issues of flood risk.

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Appraisal Criteria	Performance of Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon climate change and its effects.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Conclusion: In balancing the conservation of this site with limited development opportunity, this policy facilitates limited economic development and job creation and recreational opportunities for people contributing to healthier lifestyles.							

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Policy CS25: Waste Management and Disposal

Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
1. To create high quality employment opportunities for all							
Will it help to improve the scope of work opportunities in the region?	++	++	++	++	++	++	The development of a sustainable waste management network is likely to result in work opportunities through the increased capacity for recycling and biological processing in the county; such employment opportunities may also encourage people to gain new skills and the waste management network may also help to support any small-medium sized recycling or waste management business in the county, although given the highly specialised nature of this sector this impact is not considered likely to have a significant impact.
Will it help to support small-medium sized businesses?	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Will it encourage people to gain new skills?	++	++	++	++	++	++	
2. To encourage sustainable business formation and development in urban and rural areas.							
Will it help to achieve a range of businesses in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is only concerned with waste management and therefore does not address business range. The policy does not explicitly impact upon key skills and the survival of SMEs.
Will it improve key skills to contribute to business development?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to promote the survival rate of SMEs?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
3. To promote the infrastructure necessary to support economic growth and attract a range of business types							
Will it help to provide the necessary infrastructure to support economic growth in the area?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon business infrastructure.
Will it provide land which is suitable for business and accessible to employees and customers by means other than the private car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4. To help achieve a housing stock that meets the housing needs of Rutland							
Will it provide housing affordable to all sections of the community?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact on housing stock and housing need.
Will is help to provide for those in housing need/ vulnerable groups?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it address changes in future housing need?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it contribute to energy efficient homes?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5. To improve access to health and social care provision and maintain good health standards							
Will the proposal improve access to health or social care facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact health and social care provision.
Will it promote a healthy lifestyle?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
6. To provide opportunities for people to value and enjoy Rutland's heritage and participate in cultural and recreational activities, whilst preserving and enhancing the environment							
Will it help increase participation in recreational/cultural activities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This revised approach makes no specific reference to the provision of cultural or recreational facilities.
Will it help promote cultural distinctiveness?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7. To improve community safety, reduce crime and fear of crime							
Will it contribute towards reducing burglaries/violent crime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon community safety or crime.
Will it help to provide communities where people feel safe?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8. To improve road safety							
Will it help to improve road safety?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon road safety.
9. To promote and support the development of community empowerment and community facilities in all areas, particularly rural areas							
Will it increase community empowerment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not explicitly impact upon community empowerment and community facilities.
Will it maintain and enhance community facilities?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
10. To increase biodiversity levels							
Will it create new areas of wildlife conservation?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to biodiversity or conservation; however, concentrating waste management and disposal development in the main towns of Oakham and Uppingham or Local Service Centres is likely to indirectly protect ecologically sensitive sites from development.
Will it protect, improve and promote the biodiversity of Rutland?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it maintain or improve the condition of SSSIs and other sites designated for their nature conservation value?	+	0	0	+	0	+	
Will it increase amount of woodland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11. To protect and enhance the natural, archaeological, architectural and built environmental assets for the area and their setting							
Will it help to protect natural/historic/archaeological and environmental assets of the area and their setting?	+	0	0	+	0	+	This policy makes no specific reference to conservation of the built of natural environment, however, concentrating development in the main settlements is likely to protect the county's natural assets from waste development. Ultimately, this objective will only be realised through the sensitive design of waste management development.
Will it protect the geological diversity of Rutland and improve access to these features?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it conserve and enhance the open spaces and green areas within built up areas and linkages between them such as footpath/river wildlife corridors?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Is the design of the development 'high quality'? - will it hep to enhance and preserve the traditional character of the buildings and landscapes in Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
12. To protect and enhance the character, diversity and local distinctiveness of the rural landscape of Rutland							
Will it conserve and enhance the character and diversity of the rural landscape of Rutland?	0	0	0	+	0	0	Concentrating development in the main settlements is likely to protect the county's rural landscapes from waste development.
13. To protect the natural resources of the region – including water, air, soil and minerals							
Will it help to conserve and enhance the local distinctiveness of Rutland?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy makes no specific reference to protecting Rutland's environmental assets. Concentrating development in urban areas increases the likelihood of using previously developed land. An increase in waste management facilities in the county may lead to an increase in associated vehicle movements, particularly HGVs, which may lead to a increase in pollution, however encouraging more recycling in the county will reduce the amount of waste going to landfill outside the county and potentially reduce pollution. The policy states that Rutland is not an appropriate location for advanced treatment of non-inert landfill facilities therefore any such waste would be transported elsewhere for processing. This may result in an increase in pollution.
Will it make use of previously developed land?	+	0	+	0	0	0	
Will it ensure the best quality agricultural land is maintained for the future?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce levels of pollution?	-	0	-	-	+	0	
Will it encourage the efficient use of water?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it help to reduce, or at least not increase abstractions from the Welland catchment?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
14. To minimise waste and increase recycling							
Will it reduce the volume of waste arisings (particularly in Rutland)?	?	?	?	?	?	?	This policy sets out the provision of preliminary and supporting waste management facilities and outlines the capacity for recycling, biological processing all of which are alternatives to landfill. *The policy could be more sustainable should it target behavioural changes by encouraging waste minimisation.*
Will it improve the level of recycling of waste?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
Will it help promote alternatives to landfill?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
15. To minimise energy usage and promote the use of renewable energy sources							
Will it improve energy efficiency of dwellings/ other uses?	0	0	0	0	0	0	The continued use of Ketton cement works as a regionally significant facility for the fuse of alternative fuels helps promote the use of renewable energy sources.
Will it help promote the use of renewable energy sources?	+	+	+	+	0	+	
16. To reduce the adverse effects of traffic and improve transport infrastructure							
Will it protect the built environment from the adverse effects of traffic?	-	-	-	-	0	-	The policy does not specifically address transport infrastructure, public transport or the need to travel by car. The provision of additional waste management faculties in Rutland may however have a detrimental impact upon traffic congestion particularly within the identified areas for such development. These impacts would result from an increase in HGV journeys transporting waste. Furthermore continued exportation of waste to other sites in the region may result in transportation effects.
Will it reduce traffic congestion (particularly in urban areas)?	-	-	-	-	0	-	
Will it improve transport infrastructure?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it encourage the use of public transport?	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Will it reduce the need to travel by car?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appraisal Criteria	Pre-submission Consultation						
Sustainable Development Objectives	**Timescale of Impact**		**Location of Impact**			**Cumulative Impact**	**Commentary**
	Within the Plan Period	**Beyond the Plan Period**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Trans-boundary Impact**		
17. To reduce the risk and impact of flooding							
Will it avoid development in areas of flood risk?	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address issues of flood risk.
18. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases that cause climate change and adapt to its effects							
Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions?	0	0	0	0	0	0	Landfill sites emit methane however Rutland has no landfill sites nor is it proposing any therefore the preferred approach has no significant impact upon greenhouse gas emissions.
Will it contribute to the ability to adapt to climate change?	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Conclusion:

The development of additional waste management facilities as proposed in the policy are likely to result in further employment opportunities and potential opportunities to learn new skills which scores well. The policy also seeks to direct development associated with waste management and disposal towards the urban areas of Oakham and Uppingham or the Local Service Centres which is likely to protect rural and ecologically sensitive sites from development.

The policy specifically sets out the future direction of waste management and disposal and therefore has no impact upon a large number of sustainability objectives including housing need, community safety and crime and the natural, archaeological and built environment assets of the area and their setting. The likely urban location of waste management and disposal development also increases the likelihood of such development on previously developed land also scoring well.

The policy is likely to result in an increase in levels of recycling and a reduction of waste being disposed of in landfill sites, however the policy could be more explicit in encouraging waste reduction, recycling, re-use and diverting waste from landfill; at present the policy simply outlines how waste may be treated rather that encouraging the sustainable management of waste.

Whilst scoring highly against the majority of relevant objectives, the policy may result in an increase in traffic congestion as more HGVs are used to transport waste around the various recycling sites in the county and to other facilities beyond. The policy should require any waste management development to ensure that it does not result in adverse traffic impacts.

++	Strongly positive	+	Positive	0	No impact or relationship	-	Negative	- -	Strongly negative	?	Uncertain

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Appendix I
HRA Issues and Options, Preferred Options and Pre-Submission Appraisal

23 Pages

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Table I1 HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
1.	Spatial Portrait	1a	The spatial portrait is a description of the area covered by the CS and therefore provides no development control; it cannot therefore have a LSE. However, the current spatial portrait is the preferred option, although any amendments are unlikely to result in LSE.	None.
2.	Issues to be addressed	2a	The Issues to be Addressed simply lists the issues that the CS must deal with. This cannot in itself have a LSE and the environmental constraints of Rutland Water are adequately considered. However, the current text is the preferred option, although any amendments are unlikely to result in LSE provided the references to the importance of Rutland Water are retained.	None.
3	Overall Vision	3a	The Overall Vision provides no direct development control, nor does it necessarily provide for a quantum of development; the need to ensure that new development accounts for water resource limitations or sewerage provision is included. However, the current text is the preferred option, although any amendments are unlikely to result in LSE.	None.
4.	Strategic Objectives	4b	In general the strategic objectives will not result in LSE; however, Strategic Objective 2 (Broad Locations for Development) should consider protected sites (particularly Rutland Water) a little more explicitly that the oblique reference to 'countryside'.	"To identify broad locations for future development that will give access for all to services and facilities, minimise the need to travel and promote the efficient use of land while protecting ***the natural environment and*** the unique character and identity of the towns, villages and countryside".
5.	Housing Development	5a	The levels of housing development set by the Draft Regional Strategy have been subject to SA and HRA and therefore should be followed since it has already been determined that these figures are regionally sustainable, particularly in terms of water resource requirements. Increasing the allocation could result in LSE, and would require additional assessment.	Strongly recommended that existing allocation is retained.

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Table I1 (continued) **HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options**

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
6.	The balance of development between the towns and villages	None	This aspect of the core strategy could have LSE if development directed towards the main centres is not appropriately sited, although this is dealt with in detail in subsequent Options. As a result the balance of development (provided the total numbers of houses can be accommodated with respect to water resources and water quality (sewerage)) is unlikely to result in LSE, although weighting development towards towns rather than villages will reduce ancillary impacts (car travel etc.)	None.
7.	The balance of development between the two market towns	None	This aspect of the core strategy could have LSE if development directed towards the main centres is not appropriately sited or conditioned. Although development directed towards the towns will be easier to control, the proximity of Oakham to Rutland Water and its location adjacent to some tributaries could make the SPA/Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts, such as on water quality. The Council is undertaking an infrastructure assessment that will assess the level of existing facilities in the two towns and the capacity to accommodate additional development. This will provide further information what levels of new development could be accommodated in each of the towns, and must include consideration of possible impacts on the European site.	The Infrastructure Assessment must include consideration of possible impacts on the European site, particularly through water quality impacts. In addition, the provision of water resources must be agreed with the Environment Agency. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process.
8.	Development within the towns	Oakham: Areas 1, 5, 6	Oakham: The most suitable areas for development with respect to possible impacts on Rutland Water are locations 1, 5, 6 and part of 4; the remaining locations, , would be located near tributaries of the reservoir, which could result in water quality impacts.	Development should be preferentially directed to Areas 1, 6 or 7. Para. 3.37 of the Draft Issues and Options report indicates that a more detailed assessment of the suitability of each location will be undertaken, and this should include specific consideration of possible impacts on the European site.
		Uppingham: Areas 1-7	Uppingham: Development located in any of the areas highlighted in Uppingham is unlikely to result in LSE.	None.

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Table I1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
9.	Grouping of Villages	9a	The principal of grouping villages according to new criteria related to their current service will have no LSE on Rutland Water, although the which group a village goes into conceivably could have an effect if inappropriate development is subsequently directed there (see Option 10). However, it should not be assumed that because a village is included within the Local Service Centres list (e.g. Edith Weston) that development there will necessarily result in LSE.	None.
10.	Scale and type of development - Local Service Centres/ Smaller Villages	None	The scale and type of development proposed will not result in LSE; assessment will still be required at the scheme-level, but LSE cannot be assumed as a result of this option.	None.
11.	Scale and type of development - Other Villages	None	The scale and type of development proposed will not result in LSE; assessment will still be required at the scheme-level, but LSE cannot be assumed as a result of this option.	None.
12.	Development in the Countryside	None	The potential impacts of development within the countryside on the SPA / Ramsar will depend on the nature of those developments, and restricting certain types of development is not an appropriate response to the possibility of effects. In reality, the impacts of this can only be assessed at the scheme-level, although the supporting text to the option/ policy could include specific reference to nature conservation when considering the suitability of developments and uses.	The text currently refers to policies in the Rutland Local Plan; any new supporting text should take account of the need for development to consider possible impacts on European sites – e.g. (from para 2.50): "Development that adversely affects the character of the landscape ***or nationally or internationally protected nature conservation sites*** is not allowed".
13.	Housing Density	None	The proposed densities *per se* will not result in LSE, although as before impacts could only be accurately assessed on a site by site basis.	None.
14.	Type, Size and Tenure	None	The mix of housing in the area could affect regional water resources, however none of the options advocated are necessarily worse than the other in this respect, and LSE are not certain if other policies regarding water resources and efficiency targets are appropriately set.	Arguably, the targets should reflect resource capacity and availability as much as anticipated housing need when determining an appropriate mix. It may be necessary to explore the existing water resources availability with the EA and relative usage by different household types – for example, a family home will (on average) consume different amounts of water from flats.

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Table I1 (continued) **HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options**

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
15.	Affordable Housing	None	Policies governing target-setting for affordable homes cannot have a LSE on European sites.	None.
16.	Ways of increasing affordable housing	None	Policies governing delivery of affordable homes targets should not have a LSE on any European sites, provided that design sustainability standards are met and affordable homes are not substantially different and more resource-hungry than other homes.	None.
17.	Ways of increasing affordable housing	None	Policies governing delivery of affordable homes targets should not have a LSE on any European sites, provided that design sustainability standards are met and affordable homes are not substantially different and more resource-hungry than other homes.	None.
18.	Off-site affordable housing provision	None	Policies providing criteria that indicate when provision of off-site affordable homes may be appropriate for a development will not have a LSE on European sites.	None.
19.	Off-site affordable housing provision	None	Policies providing criteria that indicate when provision of off-site affordable homes may be appropriate for a development will not have a LSE on European sites.	None.
20.	Social rented and intermediate housing	None	Policies that indicate which percentage of housing in a given development should be social housing will not have a LSE on European sites.	None.
21.	Gypsies and travellers - Location of sites	21a	The preferred location of gypsy and traveller sites will not in themselves have a LSE on Rutland Water, provided that normal development controls are implemented. However, this issue must be considered in more detail on a site by site basis, and the same criteria applied as for housing development (see above) – i.e. that development should be directed away from Rutland Water or its tributaries.	The criteria governing location of sites should be aligned with the housing development criteria, and include consideration of possible impacts on Rutland Water.
22.	Gypsies and travellers - Level of site provision	22c	From the perspective of Rutland Water, more sites than are required should be identified to minimise the possibility of unforeseen shortfalls and hence uncontrolled impacts on the site. However, the other options will not necessarily result in LSE, provided appropriate siting is employed.	21c.

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Table I1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
23.	Access and location of facilities and services	None	The Preferred Options will provide mechanisms for retaining community facilities (e.g. playing fields etc.) or providing new ones. As a result, this is unlikely to result in LSE at the strategic level, and individual facilities will be subject to the usual developmental controls.	None.
24.	Developer Contributions	None	The proposed framework for agreeing developer contributions will not result in LSE.	None.
25.	Socially inclusive communities	25c	Policies governing the provision of recreation facilities are unlikely to result in LSE, unless Rutland Water was specifically targeted for certain types of recreation; however, the policy does not advocate this and further assessment would have to be undertaken on a scheme by scheme basis. 24c is the preferred option since inclusion of recreational facilities in large developments may help minimise additional recreational pressure on Rutland Water.	None.
26.	Post-16 vocational training needs	None	Policies that support the post-16 vocational training needs of the local community and businesses, and which address the skills gaps in Rutland will not have LSE on Rutland Water.	None.
27.	Supply and demand for employment land	27a	Currently allocated employment land is unlikely to result in LSE on Rutland Water, provided that water resource/ sewerage requirements are met. The option of identifying additional land should be set at a lower limit, to avoid a presumption on greenbelt land.	None.
28.	Type and size of employment sites	28a	The existing sites are generally not likely to result in LSE, assuming normal developmental controls, and therefore this option is preferred; however, the identification of sites in itself will not affect European sites, provided that possible impacts on Rutland Water are considered during any identification exercise.	None.
	The Rural Economy	28a or 28b	The preferred option or its derived policy is unlikely to result in LSE due to its implementation, assuming normal development controls. Increases in employment provision are also unlikely to be significant.	Criteria for identifying possible employment land should include possible impacts on protected sites.

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Table I1 (continued) **HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options**

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
29.	Town Centre and Retailing	29a	It must be clear that the level of retail development advocated can be met with the regionally available water resources and current / future sewerage capacity. 28a provides the best guarantee in this respect.	Additional regional water resource / water quality studies may be required to support the projected retail provision if the larger provision is pursued; however, it is understood that retail development is likely to be small scale and so unlikely to significantly affect regional water resources / water quality.
30.	Town Centre and Retailing	None	Directing future retail development to the town centres of Oakham and Uppington will minimise the likelihood of direct effects on Rutland Water.	None.
31.	Tourism and Leisure	31b	The promotion of tourism or leisure in itself should not affect European sites, although it must be recognised that Rutland Water is a significant tourist attraction and visitor pressure could affect its interest features.	It is suggested that additional restrictions or criteria on tourism and leisure development be included within this option, or additional reference be made to other overarching policies.
32.	Sustainable transport	None	The provision of policies advocating sustainable public transport will not result in LSE.	None.
33.	Landscape and Cultural Heritage	None	The advocating of policies protecting landscape and cultural heritage should not result in LSE.	The policies could be strengthened to include a more explicit reference to the need to integrate ecological studies with the landscape character assessments to ensure that there is no assumption that landscape protection has primacy over European site protection.
34.	Biodiversity and Geodiversity	34b	The advocating of policies protecting landscape and cultural heritage should not result in LSE.	The policy could be enhanced by specifically noting a that development that results in adverse effects on national or international protected sites would not be in accordance with the CS.
35.	Rutland Water	None	The existing policy of focussing development on key areas has been successful and should be continued, although supporting specific uses outside these areas should not necessarily result in LSE on the site, provided that they are appropriate and designed in conjunction with Natural England.	It is suggested that the derived policy explicitly indicate the need to obtain Natural England's approval for developments linked to Rutland Water.

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Table I1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Issue		Issues/Option	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
36.	Climate Change and Renewable Energy	None	The advocacy of renewable energy generation per se will not have LSE on any European sites, although the potential vulnerability of the interest features of Rutland Water (birds) to certain methods of energy generation (wind turbine) should require that proposals advocating wind generation be very carefully examined for potential impacts.	The CS should not promote particular methods of renewable energy generation, and should note the importance of appropriate siting.
37.	Waste Management	None	The possible waste management options explored (including continued exporting) should not result in LSE on Rutland Water. Siting of possible waste management facilities would be subject to the usual planning controls, including consideration of possible impacts on European sites, and therefore must be considered at the scheme level.	None.
39.	Civic Amenity sites	40ab	The provision of a new Civic Amenity site or expansion of existing sites is unlikely to result in LSE provided it its suitably sited. Although a site in Oakham will not necessarily result in LSE, Uppington it would be would be preferable to expand existing sites rather than risk potential impacts to a poorly located site at Oakham. However, a site in Oakham would probably reduce car etc. use. ld be a preferred location to ensure that direct impacts are avoided.	None.
40.	Secondary Aggregate Recycling	None	The identification of sites should not result in LSE, provided that usual development controls are applied.	None.

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Table I2 HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
1.	The Spatial Strategy	No	This aspect of the core strategy could have LSE if development directed towards the main centres is not appropriately sited, although this is dealt with in detail in subsequent Approaches. As a result the balance of development (provided the total numbers of houses can be accommodated with respect to water resources and water quality (sewerage)) is unlikely to result in LSE, although weighting development towards towns rather than villages will reduce ancillary impacts (car travel etc.) The levels of housing development set by the Regional Plan have been subject to SA and HRA and therefore are followed since it has already been determined that these figures are regionally sustainable, particularly in terms of water resource requirements. Increasing the allocation could result in LSE and would require additional assessment. This aspect of the core strategy could have LSE if development directed towards the main centres is not appropriately sited or conditioned. Although development directed towards the towns will be easier to control, the proximity of Oakham to Rutland Water and its location adjacent to some tributaries could make the SPA / Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts, such as on water quality.	The assessment of infrastructure must include consideration of possible impacts on the European site, particularly through water quality impacts. In addition, the provision of water resources must be agreed with the Environment Agency. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process.
2.	The Settlement Hierarchy	No	The principal of grouping villages in a settlement hierarchy related to their current service will have no LSE on Rutland Water, although the which group a village goes into conceivably could have an effect if inappropriate development is subsequently directed there. However, it should not be assumed that because a village is included within the Local Service Centres list (e.g. Edith Weston) that development there will necessarily result in no LSE.	None.

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Table I2 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
3.	Spatial Strategy for Oakham	Possibly	Para. 3.37 of the Draft Issues and Options report indicated that a more detailed assessment of the suitability of proposed housing locations near Oakham would be undertaken and this should include specific consideration of possible impacts on the European site. This has been undertaken. Notwithstanding this, the proposed location for much of the proposed housing is not, in itself, likely to result in significant impacts on Rutland Water since it is away from direct impact pathways. It is also considered that the development advocated can be accommodated in terms of water resources. Possible impacts on water quality are not clear, although safeguards for water treatment capacity can be provided.	The policy should specifically note the need to ensure that infrastructure is in place prior to development being agreed, particularly sewerage infrastructure with sufficient capacity (both in terms of transport and treatment) to cope with the additional housing levels such that Rutland Water is not significantly affected.
4.	Spatial Strategy for Uppingham	No	Development located in any of the areas highlighted in Uppingham is unlikely to result in LSE. The level of development can be accommodated without significant effects due to water resources permissions or sewerage provision.	The policy should specifically note the need to ensure that infrastructure is in place prior to development being agreed, particularly sewerage infrastructure with sufficient capacity (both in terms of transport and treatment) to cope with the additional housing levels such that Rutland Water is not significantly affected.
5.	Spatial Strategy for Villages	No	There is no specific scale of development advocated by this option, other than indicating that development will be appropriate to the scale and needs of the village concerned and that development will be primarily small-scale 'infilling'. There is unlikely to be any significant effect on the European sites in the study area as a result of this option.	None.
6.	Local Needs Criteria for Villages	No	The preferred option outlines broad criteria governing local development within villages; none of these criteria are likely to result in a scale or type of development that cannot be accommodated (with respect to European sites). Although assessment may still be required at the scheme-level (particularly for villages close to a European site), LSE cannot be assumed as a result of this option.	None.

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Table I2 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
7.	Delivering socially inclusive communities	No	The preferred option indicates measures that should be advocated to promote social inclusion and allow for core facilities (e.g. recreation space) within communities. This option or its derived policy directs development towards communities and does not advocates a scale or type of development that cannot be accommodated.	None.
8.	Open space, recreation and sports facilities	No	The preferred approach would promote and protect open space and recreational and sports facilities, meeting local needs. This would not in itself result in LSE and may reduce visitor pressure on Rutland Water.	None.
9.	Developer contributions	No	The proposed framework for agreeing developer contributions will not result in LSE.	None.
10.	Meeting new housing requirements	Possibly	The housing figures within the strategy are derived directly from the East Midlands Regional Plan, which has undergone HRA; these figures have been deemed acceptable, subject to certain safeguards relating to water resource provision and water quality, particularly the advance provision of sufficient infrastructure (SUDS etc.) to prevent effects downstream of the development (i.e. in Rutland Water). The housing trajectory advocated can be accommodated without significant effects on the designated sites, however the preferred approach should explicitly state the requirement to ensure that sufficient sewerage etc. provision is provided or available in advance of development.	The Preferred Approach should include reference to the need to ensure that sufficient sewerage and water resource capacity is available prior to development being approved; this may require supplementary planning guidance, indicating the predicted capacities of current systems and upgrade dates. The policy should also include wording such as: "***The targeted growth will be dependent on provision of adequate capacity and infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment in advance and provision of appropriate systems to ensure that surface and groundwater quality standards are met to avoid adverse effects on internationally designated nature conservation sites***." This wording should be agreed with the EA through the consultation process.

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Table I2 (continued) **HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options**

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
11.	Housing Density	No	The Preferred Option governing housing density is not, in itself, likely to result in LSE provided that the overall housing numbers can be accommodated with regard to sewerage and water supply provision. However, higher density housing may increase run-off and measures should be promoted to mitigate this.	It is recommended that the supporting text contain reference to the need to provide as much green space (or other measures, e.g. appropriate SUDS) as possible within high-density developments to help attenuate run-off etc. This can only be determined on a site-by-site basis, but the following text could be appended: "***All developments should ideally contain sufficient greenspace to minimise or attenuate the possible effects of run-off from hard surfaces, or incorporate other measures so that surface water standards are met***".
12.	Housing Mix	No	The mix of housing in the area could affect regional water resources however the preferred option does not specify any targets for the housing mix, simply indicating that new housing developments will be expected to provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures. LSE are not certain if other policies regarding water resources and efficiency targets are appropriately set.	None.
13.	Affordable Housing	No	Policies governing target-setting for affordable homes cannot have a LSE on European sites. Delivery of affordable homes targets should not have a LSE on any European sites, provided that design sustainability standards are met and affordable homes are not substantially different and more resource-hungry than other homes.	None.
14.	Gypsies and Travellers	No	The preferred approach indicates that criteria will be developed to guide the location of gypsy and traveller sites, which will be determined in the Site Allocations DPD. The provision of sites will not in themselves have a LSE on Rutland Water provided that normal development controls are implemented. However, this issue must be considered in more detail on a site by site basis and the same criteria applied as for housing development (see above) – i.e. that development should be directed away from Rutland Water or its tributaries.	The criteria governing location of sites should be aligned with the housing development criteria and include consideration of possible impacts on Rutland Water.

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Table I2 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
15.	Employment land and sites	No	Currently allocated employment land is unlikely to result in LSE on Rutland Water, provided that water resource/ sewerage requirements are met. The identification of an additional 5 ha. of employment land in the Site Allocation DPD is unlikely to have an effect on European sites (assuming normal controls area applied) although the allocation should ideally presume against greenbelt land.	None.
16.	Rural Economy	Possibly	The preferred option or its derived policy is unlikely to result in LSE due to its implementation, assuming normal development controls. The potential impacts of development within the countryside on the SPA / Ramsar will depend on the nature of those developments and restricting certain types of development is not an appropriate response to the possibility of effects. In reality, the impacts of this can only be assessed at the scheme-level, although the supporting text to the option/ policy could include specific reference to nature conservation when considering the suitability of developments and uses.	It is suggested that the preferred approach be amended as follows: "…and promote appropriate tourism and leisure uses that capitalise on Rutland's unique assets, ***whilst protecting and enhancing the unique environmental assets including designated nature conservation sites***".
17.	Town Centres and Retailing	No	The preferred approach is unlikely to result in significant effects, although it must be clear that the level of retail development advocated can be met with the regionally available water resources and current / future sewerage capacity; however, it is understood that retail development is likely to be small scale and so unlikely to significantly affect regional water resources / water quality. The preferred approach does not provide a specific allocation or quantum and has some safeguards re: monitoring of development.	None.
18.	Sustainable Transport	No	The provision of policies advocating sustainable public transport and reductions in car use, will not result in LSE.	None.

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Table I2 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
19.	Improving accessibility	No	The improvement of accessibility focuses on use of public transport to enhance connectivity. The provision of land for a potential bypass at Caldecott would not significantly affect any European sites.	None.
20.	Promoting good design	No	The promotion of good design will not have LSE.	
21.	Renewable and low carbon energy generation	Possibly	The advocacy of renewable energy generation per se will not have LSE on any European sites, although the potential vulnerability of the interest features of Rutland Water (birds) to certain methods of energy generation (wind turbines) should require that proposals advocating wind generation be very carefully examined for potential impacts. It is recommended that the references to effects on the environment, particularly the bird populations of Rutland Water, be made more explicitly, particularly with regard to criteria.	Subsequent criteria should note the importance of flight-lines and migration routes to and from Rutland Water, which may run some distance from the site.
22.	The natural and cultural environment	No	The advocating of policies protecting landscape and cultural heritage should not result in LSE.	The subsequent criteria based policies should be enhanced by specifically noting development that results in adverse effects on national or international protected sites would not be in accordance with the CS.
23.	Green infrastructure	No	The provision of green infrastructure, particularly within or around new developments, should not in itself result in significant effects.	Measures to develop new green infrastructure should specifically note the need to avoid impacts on designated sites.
24.	Rutland Water	No	The existing policy of focussing development on key areas has been successful and should be continued, although supporting specific uses outside these areas should not necessarily result in LSE on the site, provided that they are appropriate and designed in conjunction with Natural England.	It is suggested that the derived policy explicitly indicate the need to obtain Natural England's approval for developments linked to Rutland Water. Any boundary modifications to the defined recreation areas and the Rutland Water policy area will be determined through the Site Allocations Development Plan Document, which must be subject to HRA; this should be made explicit within the policy.

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Table I2 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Preferred Options

Preferred Approach		LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments
25.	Waste Management	No	The possible waste management options explored (including continued exporting) should not result in LSE on Rutland Water. Siting of possible waste management facilities would be subject to the usual planning controls, including consideration of possible impacts on European sites and therefore must be considered at the scheme level.	None.
26.	Secondary Aggregate Recycling	No	Encouraging the recycling of secondary aggregates without identifying sites will not result in LSE. Siting of possible facilities would be subject to the usual planning controls, including consideration of possible impacts on European sites and therefore must be considered at the scheme level.	None.

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Table 3 Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS1 Sustainable development principles	No	The policy sets out broad criteria to ensure sustainable development in Rutland and does not propose a quantum or location of development. The policy is not therefore likely to result in LSE, although assessment may still be required at scheme - level, particularly where development is sited close to a European site.	N/A	None.
CS2 The Spatial Strategy	No	This aspect of the core strategy could have LSE if development directed towards the main centres is not appropriately sited, although this is dealt with in detail in subsequent policies. As a result the balance of development is unlikely to result in LSE, although weighting development towards towns rather than villages will reduce ancillary impacts (car travel etc.) Although development directed towards the towns will be easier to control, the proximity of Oakham to Rutland Water and its location adjacent to some tributaries could make the SPA / Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts, such as on water quality.	The assessment of infrastructure must include consideration of possible impacts on the European site, particularly through water quality impacts. In addition, the provision of water resources must be agreed with the Environment Agency. This aspect must be explored further through the HRA process.	The policy has been amended and no longer includes an amount of development. The inclusion of criteria p) in line with the recommendation at the Preferred Options stage is welcomed however it is further recommended that this is amended to include reference to locally and nationally designed sites as well as to Rutland Water. Suggested wording is as follows: ***"Protecting any locally, nationally and internally designated nature conservation site, particularly Rutland from any likely significant effects."***
CS3: The Settlement Hierarchy	No	The principal of grouping villages and larger settlements in a settlement hierarchy related to their current services will have no LSE on Rutland Water, although which group a village goes into conceivably could have an effect if inappropriate development is subsequently directed there. However, it should not be assumed that because a village is included within the Local Service Centres list (e.g. Edith Weston) that development there will not necessarily result in LSE.	None.	None.

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Table 3 (continued) Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS4: The location of development	No	The overall level of development put forward in this policy has been set by the Regional Plan which has been subject to HRA and SA and it has therefore already been determined that these figures are regional sustainable, particularly in term of water resource requirements. Increasing the quantum of development may result in LSE and would require additional assessment. The proximity of Oakham to Rutland Water and its location adjacent to some tributaries could make the SPA/Ramsar vulnerable to ancillary impacts such as on water quality. Individual allocations will require HRA assessment.	N/A	None.
CS5: Spatial Strategy for Oakham	Possibly	Para. 3.37 of the Draft Issues and Options report indicated that a more detailed assessment of the suitability of proposed housing locations near Oakham would be undertaken and this should include specific consideration of possible impacts on the European site. This has been undertaken. Notwithstanding this, the proposed location for much of the proposed housing is not, in itself, likely to result in significant impacts on Rutland Water since it is away from direct impact pathways. It is also considered that the development advocated can be accommodated in terms of water resources. Possible impacts on water quality are not clear, although safeguards for water treatment capacity can be provided.	The policy should specifically note the need to ensure that infrastructure is in place prior to development being agreed, particularly sewerage infrastructure with sufficient capacity (both in terms of transport and treatment) to cope with the additional housing levels such that Rutland Water is not significantly affected.	The inclusion of criteria n) to address comments made during the Preferred Options stage of preparation is welcomed. No further recommendations.

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Table 3 (continued) Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS6: Re-use of military bases and prisons	Possibly	The total amount of development at RAF Cottesmore, former RAF North Luffenham, Ashwell and Stocken Prisons is unlikely to have LSE. This is because it will form part of the Council's total development allocation which has been assessed within the HRA of the Regional Plan and for which specific mitigation has been identified. Individual developments could however have possible LSE dependant upon the availability of sewerage and water resource capacity to serve them. The development at St George's Barracks could be within 2km of Rutland Water. The increased use of the water by new residents may affect site ecology.	The development of these sites should only come forward within the parameters of the total housing numbers identified within the Regional Plan. Necessary sewerage and water resource provision should be phased in advance of the development. Appropriate systems should be put in place to meet appropriate surface and ground water standards. Recreational use of Rutland Water by occupiers of the sites, but with particular emphasis upon North Luffenham, should be controlled via appropriate management regimes which may required funding though developer contributions, and/or inclusion of 'Suitable Accessible Natural Green Space' (SANGS) within/adjacent to the proposed development sites. Recreational use of Rutland Water by occupiers of the sites, but with particular emphasis upon North Luffenham, should be controlled via appropriate management regimes which may require funding through developer contributions.	See previous recommendation.
CS7: Delivering socially inclusive communities	No	The policy indicates measures that should be advocated to promote social inclusion and allow for core facilities (e.g. recreation space) within communities. This option or its derived policy directs development towards communities and does not advocate a scale or type of development that cannot be accommodated.	None.	None.

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Table 3 (continued) **Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies**

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS8: Developer contributions	No	The proposed framework for agreeing developer contributions will not result in LSE.	None.	None.
CS9: Provision and distribution of new dwellings	No	The housing figures within the strategy are derived directly from the East Midlands Regional Plan, which has undergone HRA; these figures have been deemed acceptable, subject to certain safeguards relating to water resource provision and water quality, particularly the advance provision of sufficient infrastructure (SUDS etc.) to prevent effects. Assessment may still be required at the scheme -level, particularly where development is sited close to a European site.	N/A	None.
CS10-: Housing Density and Mix	No	**Preferred Option11 Density**: The Preferred Option governing housing density is not, in itself, likely to result in LSE provided that the overall housing numbers can be accommodated with regard to sewerage and water supply provision. However, higher density housing may increase run-off and measures should be promoted to mitigate this. **Preferred Option 12 Mix**: The mix of housing in the area could affect regional water resources however the preferred option does not specify any targets for the housing mix, simply indicating that new housing developments will be expected to provide a range of housing types, sizes and tenures. LSE are not certain if other policies regarding water resources and efficiency targets are appropriately set.	It is recommended that the supporting text contain reference to the need to provide as much green space (or other measures, e.g. appropriate SUDS) as possible within high-density developments to help attenuate run-off etc. This can only be determined on a site-by-site basis, but the following text could be appended: "***All developments should ideally contain sufficient greenspace to minimise or attenuate the possible effects of run-off from hard surfaces, or incorporate other measures so that surface water standards are met***".	See previous recommendation.

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Table 3 (continued) Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS11: Affordable Housing	No	Policies governing target-setting for affordable homes cannot have a LSE on European sites. Delivery of affordable homes targets should not have LSE on any European sites, provided that design sustainability standards are met and affordable homes are not substantially different and more resource-hungry than other homes.	None.	None.
CS12: Gypsies and Travellers	No	The preferred approach indicates that criteria will be developed to guide the location of gypsy and traveller sites, which will be determined in the Site Allocations DPD. The provision of sites will not in themselves have LSE on Rutland Water provided that normal development controls are implemented. However, this issue must be considered in more detail on a site by site basis and the same criteria applied as for housing development (see above) – i.e. that development should be directed away from Rutland Water or its tributaries.	The criteria governing location of sites should be aligned with the housing development criteria and include consideration of possible impacts on Rutland Water.	The inclusion of criteria c) "the impact on landscape character and/or sites/areas of nature conservation site of Rutland Water" is welcomed. No further recommendations.
CS13: Employment and economic development	No	Currently allocated employment land is unlikely to result in LSE on Rutland Water, provided that water resource/ sewerage requirements are met.	None.	None.
CS14: New provision for industrial and office development and related use	No	The identification of an additional 5 ha. of employment land in the Site Allocation DPD is unlikely to have an effect on European sites (assuming normal controls area applied) although the allocation should ideally presume against greenbelt land.	None.	None.
CS15: Tourism	No	Recreation and tourism development in the vicinity of Rutland Water is addressed in policy CS24 and therefore tourism outside of Rutland Water is unlikely to result in LSE.	None.	None.

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Table 3 (continued) Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS16: Rural Economy	Possibly	The policy is unlikely to result in LSE due to its implementation, assuming normal development controls. The potential impacts of development within the countryside on the SPA /Ramsar will depend on the nature of those developments. Restricting certain types of development is not an appropriate response to the possibility of effects. In reality, the impacts of this can only be assessed at the scheme-level.	It is suggested that the preferred approach be amended as follows: "…and promote appropriate tourism and leisure uses that capitalise on Rutland's unique assets, ***whilst protecting and enhancing the unique environmental assets including designated nature conservation sites.***"	Policy has been rewritten. Criteria f) in the amended policy supports the conversion and re-use of buildings where they have little adverse environmental impact. It is suggested that this criteria be amended as follows: "f) … employment-generating uses particularly where they would assist in the retention of expansion of existing rural businesses or encouragement of enterprises that ***do not adversely impact the County's unique environmental assets including designated nature conservation sites***."
CS17: Town centres and retailing	No	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects, although it must be clear that the level of retail development proposed can be met with the regionally available water resources and current/future sewerage capacity; however, the proposed additional retail floorspace is small scale and so unlikely to significantly affect regional water resources / water quality. The policy has safeguards including monitoring of retail provision and impact assessments for proposals upwards of 500 m^2 gross for town centre uses outside town centres.	None.	None.
CS18: Sustainable transport and accessibility	No	The provision of policies advocating sustainable public transport and accessibility will not result in LSE.	None.	None.
CS19: Promoting good design	No	The promotion of good design will not have LSE.	None.	None.

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Table 3 (continued) Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS20: Renewable and low carbon energy generation	Possibly	The advocacy of renewable energy generation per se will not have LSE on any European sites, although the potential vulnerability of the interest features of Rutland Water (birds) to certain methods of energy generation (wind turbines) should require that proposals advocating wind generation be very carefully examined for potential impacts. It is recommended that the references to effects on the environment, particularly the bird populations of Rutland Water, be made more explicitly, particularly with regard to criteria.	Subsequent criteria should note the importance of flight-lines and migration routes to and from Rutland Water, which may run some distance from the site.	It is recommended that criteria b) should be amended to read as follows: "b) effects on the natural, cultural and built environment including any potential impacts on ***the features of the internationally designated nature conservation site at Rutland Water.***"
CS21: The natural and cultural environment	No	A policy protecting landscape and the natural environment should not result in LSE.	The subsequent criteria based policies should be enhanced by specifically noting development that results in adverse effects on national or international protected sites would not be in accordance with the Core Strategy.	The inclusion of criteria a) in response to comments at the preferred options stage is welcomed however it is suggested the criteria be re-worded. The existing wording seeks to provide protection to protected sites. It is suggested that an alternative wording could be: ***"a) Ensure no adverse effects upon legally protected sites and species."***
CS22: The historic and cultural environment	No	The protection of the historic and cultural environment should not result in LSE.	None	None.

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Table 3 (continued) **Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies**

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS23: Green infrastructure	No	The provision of green infrastructure, particularly within or around new developments, should not in itself result in significant effects.	Measures to develop new and connect up existing green areas and corridors should specifically note the need to avoid impacts on designated sites. This could result from increased visitor pressure if sites of habitat or species value are to be connected up to the network.	As previously recommended, the policy should include a reference to ensuring green infrastructure does not impact upon the wider environment. It is suggested that a further criteria is added to the policy to read: ***"e) Ensuring that the green infrastructure network works with and does not compromise, the existing environmental assets."***
CS24: Rutland Water	No	The existing policy of focussing development in key areas has been successful and should be continued, although supporting specific uses outside these areas should not necessarily result in LSE on the site, provided that they are appropriate and designed in conjunction with Natural England.	It is suggested that the derived policy explicitly indicate the need to obtain Natural England's approval for developments linked to Rutland Water. Any boundary modifications to the defined recreation areas and the Rutland Water policy area will be determined through the Site Allocations Development Plan Document, which must be subject to HRA; this should be made explicit within the policy.	The policy no longer refers to boundary modifications to the defined recreation areas. It is suggested that the policy should recognise the international importance of Rutland Water by the following amendment to the first paragraph: *"…harm the landscape and* ***internationally important*** *wildlife interests and the general tranquil and undisturbed environment of Rutland Water."* *Further, an* additional sentence should be added to the end of the paragraph 2 to read: ***"However development must not adversely affect the features of this internationally important site."***

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Table 3 (continued) **Review of Submission Core Strategy Policies**

Policy	LSE	Rationale	Recommended Additions/Amendments at Preferred Options Stage	Recommended Additions/ Amendments at Pre-Submission Stage
CS25: Waste management	No	The policy includes the exportation of advanced treatment of non-inert waste to other sites within the region which should not result in LSE on Rutland Water, Barnock Hills or Grimsthorpe. Focussing facilities within the main towns or Local Service centres should ensure that there are no significance effects providing they are of an appropriate scale and are phased with the introduction of necessary infrastructure. Subsequent development management policies will include criteria for assessment at an individual scheme level. Reference to the use of inert fill for agricultural improvement is unlikely to results in changes to the habitats of the Barnock Hills and Holes SAC and Grimsthorpe SAC given their legally protected status.	Clarification of how developments on the fringe of Stamford, redevelopment MOD or similar establishments will be assessed should be provided. Reference to 'on their merits' is too vague. Policy should be worded to include for the consideration of direct and indirect environmental effects. If the eventual policy is to include reference to agricultural improvements and restoration of quarried then qualification on the circumstances where it will be supported and/or resisted should be provided. This qualification should include a presumption against the improvement/reinstatement of land identified for its habitat value.	See previous recommendation.

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Appendix J
Changes to the SA Report

13 Pages

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Table J1 HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC32	Figure 1	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/13/Figure 1/-)	Amend Figure 1 to indicate that the number of new house proposed for Grantham forms part of the figure for South Kesteven District.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC33	Figure 2	Response to comment (D C Crouch, 28/29/Figure 2/-)	Amend Figure 2 to show "A1" correctly.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC34	Figure 2	Response to comment (Uppingham School, 54/1/Figure 2/-)	Amend Figure 2 and Key to clearly distinguish between the Small Town and Local Service Centre annotations.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC35	Figure 2	RCC change - correction	Amend Figure 2 to show Toll bar in correct location.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC36	Key Diagram	RCC change - correction	Amend Key Diagram to show Toll bar in correct location.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC37	Key Diagram	RCC change - correction	Amend Key Diagram and Key to clearly distinguish between the Small Town and Local Service Centre annotations.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC4/SA1	1.02	Response to comment (D C Crouch, 28/3/1.2/-)	Amend paragraph 1.2 to read: "The area of Rutland is approximately 390 km2 and latest mid-year population estimates (2009) show it as having a population of 38,400. This is projected to rise substantially to 44,300 by 2026 and to 46,400 by 2033. ….	Figures updated for consistency in paragraph 1 of Section 3.3.
SA2	1.06	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/4/1.6/-)	Amend last sentence of paragraph 1.6 to read: "There are low levels of unemployment (2.6% in 2009)…"	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC1/SA3	1.11	RCC change - update	Amend first sentence of paragraph 1.11 to read: "The average house price in Rutland in September 2010 was £216,000 compared with the East Midlands average of £128,000."	Amend sentence of fifth paragraph in section 3.3.2 to read: "The average price for a house in Rutland in December 2008 was £216 000 compared to £128 000 for the East Midlands"

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC2	1.12	Response to comment (D C Crouch, 28/6/1.12/-)	Amend second sentence of paragraph 1.12 to read “The number of people on the Council’s housing register has almost doubled to nearly 300 in the last 7 years”.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC3	1.16	Response to comment (D C Crouch, 28/8/1.16/-)	Insert the word “return” after “once-daily” in paragraph 1.16.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC5	1.28	Response to comment (Hawksmead Ltd, 74/7/1.28/3)	Delete from paragraph 1.28 "...and the requirements of the East Midlands Plan".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC6	1.30	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/9/1.30/-)	Delete from paragraph 1.30 the word "recent".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC7	1.36	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/10/1.36/-)	Additional sentence to paragraph 1.36 to read "An assessment of needs for the period after 2011 will also need to be carried out".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC8	1.5	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/3/1.5/-, Uppingham Town Council, 33/7/1.50/-)	In paragraph 1.5 delete “a new rail station”.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC9	1.6	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/4/1.6/-)	Amend last sentence of paragraph 1.6 to read: “There are low levels of unemployment (4.2% in April 2009-March 2010)…”	Change made in Section 3.3.1.
PC10	1.8	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/6/1.8)	Amend paragraph 1.8 to read “...hospitals in Leicester, Peterborough, Grantham and Kettering".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC11	1.9	Response to comment (South Luffenham Parish Council, 52/7/1.9/-, Hawksmead Ltd, 74/3/1.9/2)	Amend 3rd sentence of paragraph 1.9 to read "The proportion of non-white ethnic groups is low being under 2%".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC46	2.16	For consistency.	Delete the words "…which is defined as being that of 25 dwellings or more, or sites of 1 hectare or more." from the first sentence of paragraph 2.16.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
	2.18	For consistency	Amend the last sentence of paragraph 2.18 and add a new sentence to the end of the paragraph to read: "Small scale development for unallocated sites is defined as being up to 9 dwellings, provided that proposals of this scale can be sensitively developed within Local Service Centres. The location and appropriate scale for allocated sites will be determined through the Site Allocations and Policies DPD".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC12	2.19	Response to comment (F H Gilman & Co., 35/4/2.19/1&2)	Amend 2nd and 3rd sentences of paragraph 2.19 to read "Minor level development is defined as being an individual development of up to 5 dwellings. Residential infilling is defined as an individual development of up to 2 dwellings within a gap in an otherwise.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC13	2.33	Response to comment (English Nature, 14/8/CS6/-)	Insert "and ecology" after "landscape" in the 4th line of Paragraph 2.33 and delete "and" before "landscape". Insert the following sentence at the end of paragraph 2.33: "The detailed requirements of any proposed alternative uses would be the subject of a master plan or development brief in the form of either a development plan document or supplementary planning document both of which are based on robust evidence and would be subject to sustainability appraisal, Habitat Regulation Assessment and to publicity and consultation."	SA checked for similar reference. None found.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC14	2.37 (top of page 54)	RCC change - correction	Change paragraph number 2.37 (top of page 54) to 5.10 and renumber all subsequent paragraphs.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
FPC1	3.10	For consistency.	Delete the words “but not significantly exceeded” in paragraph 3.10.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
FPC4	3.23	For consistency.	Delete the word “minimum” in first sentence of paragraph 3.23.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
FPC6	3.29	For clarification.	Amend second sentence of Paragraph 3.29 to read: “This can include rented housing, at social rent levels for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime; housing at affordable rents; and intermediate housing which is housing at prices and rents above social rent but below market prices or rents, excluding affordable rented housing.”	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
FPC7	3.32	For clarification.	Amend the last sentence of Paragraph 3.32 to read: “The Council expects that a percentage of the affordable housing will be provided without public subsidy as evidenced as economically viable by the Affordable Housing Viability Study or subsequent studies.”	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC15	3.33	Response to comment (D C Crouch, 28/50/3.33/-)	Amend glossary to include definition of "Commuted sum payment".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
FPC9	3.41	For clarification	Amend paragraph 3.41 to commence: “When allocating sites, consideration will be given to …”	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
SA5	3.6	CALA homes JR of revocation of RSS		Delete “(now revoked)” following the reinstatement of RSSs through the High Court.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC16	4.21	Response to comment (D C Crouch, 28/56/4.21/-)	Amend paragraph 4.21 to delete "and fishing" (2nd sentence).	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC43	4.4	For clarification	Add the following text at the end of paragraph 4.4: "The location of the 'industrial estates' and 'employment areas' in Policy CS13 are outlined in the Council's Employment land assessment (July 2008) or subsequent Employment land reviews."	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
SA8	Policy CS1	Response to comment Environment Agency	Comment noted. No change made to policy	None.
IC1	Policy CS2(h)	For soundness	CS2(h) be altered to read; "(h) safeguarding existing employment and business sites and waste related developments for primarily Use Class B uses and waste related uses unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative use would have economic benefits and would not be detrimental to the overall supply and quality of employment land within the County. In addition new allocations for employment uses will be provided (see Policies CS13, CS14 and CS16)."	Text changes in 5.2.2, Table 7.2 and Appendices G and H. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
FPC3	Policy CS4	For clarification.	Delete the words "small scale" in the 5th paragraph of Policy CS4.	Text changes in 5.2.4, Table 7.2 and Appendix G. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
SA9	Policy CS5	Response to comment English Heritage	Comment noted. No change made to policy	None.
PC17/SA1	Policy CS6	Response to comment Ministry of Justice, 66/1/CS6/1,2)	Amend paragraph a) of Policy CS6 by inserting the words "where appropriate" before "minimise any development on undeveloped airfield land".	Text changes in 5.2.6, Table 7.2 and Appendix G. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
FPC5	Policy CS10	For clarification.	Delete the word "minimum" in first sentence of Policy CS10.	Text changes in 5.2.10, Table 7.2 and Appendices G and H. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
FPC8	Policy CS11	For clarification.	Amend second paragraph of Policy CS11 to read: "A minimum target of 35% affordable housing provision will apply to all new housing developments. The Council will expect this requirement to be met where it considers evidence indicates that this would be viable. In some cases a higher requirement may be expected where this is evidenced as economically viable. Where there is disagreement as to viability between the Council and the applicant the lesser provision would need to be justified through clear evidence set out in a viability assessment and the Council will need to be satisfied that all public subsidy funding sources have been explored."	Text changes in 5.2.11, Table 7.2 and Appendices G and H. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
PC44	Policy CS12	For consistency	Amend Policy CS12 a) by inserting the words "sites should be within or adjoining settlements and" after "in the case of permanent sites".	Change subsequently revoked. No change to SA.
FPC10	Policy CS12	For consistency.	To delete the words "sites should be within or adjoining settlements" that were previously inserted in Policy CS12 a) by Further Proposed Change PC44.	Revocation of previous identified amendment. No change to SA.
PC45	Policy CS12	For clarification	Amend Policy CS12 e) by inserting the word "unacceptably" before "visually intrusive"	Text changes in 5.2.12, Table 7.2 and Appendix G. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
SA11	Policy CS12	Response to comment English Heritage	Comment noted. No change made to policy	None.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
IC2	Policy CS13(c) and (d).	For soundness	CS13(c) and (d) be altered to read: "(c) safeguard all of the land and premises in the existing industrial estates for employment uses (B1, B2, B8) unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative use would have economic benefits and would not be detrimental to the overall supply and quality of employment land within the County." "(d) safeguard the current undeveloped high quality employment allocations at Lands End Way, Oakham; Uppingham Gate and Pit Lane, Ketton for employment uses (B1, B2, B8) and waste related uses unless it can be demonstrated that an alternative use would have economic benefits and would not be detrimental to the overall supply and quality of employment land within the County. Provide new employment allocations as set out in Policy CS14."	Text changes in 5.2.13 and Appendix G. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
IC4	Policy CS17(b)	For soundness	Delete clause (b) of Policy CS17.	Text changes in 5.2.17, Table 7.2 and Appendices G and H. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change and conclusions changed.
IC3	Policy CS17(c)	For soundness	Delete clause (c) of Policy CS17 and replace with the following text: "Focusing main town centre uses in the defined town centres. Where such developments cannot be identified within defined town centres a sequential approach will be followed with preference given first to sites on the edge of the defined town centres prior to the consideration of out-of-centre sites."	
FPC13	Policy CS20	For clarification	Replace the word "required" with "encouraged" in the first and second sentences of Policy CS20.	Text changes in 5.2.20, Table 7.2 and Appendices G and H. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change and conclusions changed.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
SA14	Policy CS22	Response to comment English Heritage	Comment noted. No change made to policy.	None.
PC39	Policy CS25	Response to comment (Leicestershire County Council 08/02/CS25/2)	Amend last sentence of 7th paragraph in Policy CS25 to read "...it would not prejudice restoration of any quarries (existing and allocated)."	Text changes in 5.2.25, Table 7.2 and Appendix G. Appraisal reviewed in the light of the change but no changes made to conclusions.
PC40 / SA15	Policy CS25	RCC change - correction	In Policy CS25 (6th paragraph) amend “Ketton cement kiln” to read “Ketton cement works”	Correction made.
PC17/ SA12/ SA13	5.10	RCC change - correction	Amend Rutland Landscape Character Assessment in paragraph 5.10 to read “Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape Characterisation Project”.	Text corrected in the following locations: Table 3.1 5.2.20 (Policy CS20) 5.2.21 (Policy CS21)
PC18	5.16	RCC change - correction	In paragraph 5.16 amend “has mapped and characterised” to read “will map and characterise” (1st sentence).	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC19/ SA6	5.40	Response to comment (Environment Agency, 45/4/5.40/-)	Insert footnote to paragraph 5.40 to read: “Non-inert landfill does not include hazardous landfill (i.e. Grange Top Quarry landfill site, used to dispose of cement kiln bypass dust produced from the Ketton cement works).”	Footnote added to SA Table 4.3.
PC20	5.42	Response to comment (Leicestershire County Council 08/01/5.42/2)	Insert "(see Policy CS3)" after “Local Service Centres" in paragraph 5.42 after "Local Service Centres".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
FPC11	5.7	For consistency	Delete the words "New housing developments will be required to meet …" from the first sentence of Paragraph 5.7. The amended paragraph to commence: "The government has proposed improving energy efficiency standards beyond…"	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
FPC12	5.8	For consistency	Replace the word "required" with "encouraged" in Paragraph 5.8.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC21	5.9	Response to comment (Hawksmead Ltd 74/27/5.9/2)	Amend 3rd line of paragraph 5.9 to replace "these" with "such uses".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC38	Page 66 paragraph e) and 5th paragraph	RCC change – clarification	Replace "SHLAA sites" with "Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) sites".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC48	Various	Correction.	Amend all references to the Site Allocations and Development Control Policies DPD throughout the document to read "Site Allocations and Policies DPD".	Change made in sections 5.2.10, 5.2.14, and Appendix G (appraisal of CS4).
PC22	Appendix 1	RCC change - update	Amend Housing Supply and Trajectory chart and table in Appendix to reflect latest housing figures.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC23	Appendix 3	RCC change- correction	Amend Appendix 3 (6th paragraph) to commence: "Ketton cement works (Hanson) is permitted….'	No equivalent reference in SA.
PC24	Appendix 3	Response to comment (Leicestershire County Council,09/03/Appendix 3 Table 4/1)	In Appendix 3 Table 4 amend the second column headed "Processing of Recyclables" by: replacing "(civic amenity sites)" with a footnote to read: "All of the current capacity is attributed to civic amenity sites" and: replacing "500 (civic amenity sites)" with a footnote to read: "Of which there will be a capacity gap of 500 tpa for civic amenity sites".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC47	Appendix 3	For clarification.	Replace the paragraph 'As part of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy ... Policy CS25' (second paragraph under Table 4) in Appendix 3 to read as follows: "The County Council has recently finalised the procurement process to secure diversion of MSW from landfill (through waste management contracts). As part of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS): Co-mingled kerbside collected recyclables will be taken to a Materials Recycling Facility in Leicester owned and run by Casepak Ltd (1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016). Compostable materials will be taken to an on-farm composting facility in North Luffenham, Rutland, run by J & B Ellis Ltd (1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016). Remaining municipal waste will be disposed of at the Waste Recycling Group (WRG) landfill sites in Stainby, Lincolnshire and Weldon, Northamptonshire (1st April 2011 to 31st March 2013). Thereafter (1st April 2013 to 31st March 2021) it will undergo advanced treatment at WRG's Eastcroft waste to energy facility in Nottingham. All contracts can be extended for a further two 5 year periods. The above waste management contracts will help to ensure that the Council achieves its Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) targets to 2020 and possibly beyond."	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC25	Appendix 4	RCC change- correction	Add "Small Site Windfall Study (March 2010)" to Appendix 4.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC26	Appendix 4	RCC change - update	Add "Strategic Housing land Availability Assessment Update (2009)" to Appendix 4.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.

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Table J1 (continued) HRA: Assessment of Issues and Options

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
PC27	Appendix 4	RCC change - update	Add "Strategic Housing Market Assessment update (September 2010)" to Appendix 4.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC28	Appendix 4	RCC change - update	In Appendix 4 under Water Cycle Outline Study amend the completion date to read "November 2010".	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC29	Appendix 4	RCC change - update	In Appendix 4 under Oakham and Uppingham Transport Assessment amend completion date to read September 2010.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC30	Appendix 5	RCC change - clarification	Add to Appendix 5 -Glossary: "Title: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Abbreviation: SHLAA Description: A study of potential housing land available for development to meet the housing provision targets in the housing market area up to 2016 prepared by the Council."	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC31	Appendix 5	Response to comment (English Heritage, 23/6/Appendix 5 Glossary/-)	Amend definition of "Historic Characterisation" in Appendix 5 Glossary to read: "A range of approaches to the identification and interpretation of the historic dimension of the present day landscape (including townscape) within a given area that can be used to manage change to the historic environment."	SA checked for similar reference. None found.
PC42	Appendix 5	For clarification	Include map showing the extent of the Proposed Sustainable Urban Extension and New Agricultural Showground and Sports Fields and consequent amendments to Planned Limits of Development.	SA checked for similar reference. None found.

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Table J2 Changes to Sustainability Appraisal Sought at Pre-submission Consultation Stage

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
SA21	SA 5.2.9: Policy CS9	Response to comment Environment Agency	CLR11* should be followed and NLUD could provide a useful source of information	It is not appropriate for the SA to provide guidance as to how development should be implemented.
SA18	SA Appendix 2	Response to comment English Heritage	Comment noted. No change made to policy	None.
SA26	SA Appendix A	Response to comment English Heritage	Include PPS5 in Appendix A	PPS5 included in Appendix A.
SA25	SA Appendix A.	Response to comment Environment Agency	A number of European and National drivers are not included in the list (details given).	WFD, Groundwater Regulations, Environmental Permitting Regulations, CLR11and Groundwater protection included in Appendix A.
SA27	SA Appendix B	Response to comment English Heritage	Replace Buildings at Risk with Heritage at Risk	Buildings at Risk replaced with Heritage at Risk.
SA28	SA NTS Page 6 CS8.	Response to comment (D C Crouch)	If this is the intention, then why not follow it up?	Comment noted.
SA29	SA NTS Page 8 CS22	Response to comment (D C Crouch)	If this is the intention, then why not follow it up?	Comment noted.
SA4	SA Table 3.1	RCC change - correction	Amend Rutland Landscape Character Assessment in Table 3.1 to read “Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Landscape Characterisation Project”.	Changes made in: Table 3.1 5.2.20 (Policy CS20) 5.2.21 (Policy CS21)
SA19	SA Table 3.1	Response to comment English Heritage	Table 3.1 refers to PPG15 & 16 which have been replaced by PPS5	Amend table to refer to PPS5.
SA7	SA Table 4.3	Entec change - correction	Replacement of “do” with “does” in table 4.3 to reflect County Council as a singular corporate entity.	Change made as stated.

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Table J2 (continued) Changes to Sustainability Appraisal Sought at Pre-submission Consultation Stage

Proposed Change Number	Paragraph or Part of Final Core Strategy	Reason for Change	Proposed Change to Core Strategy	Implication for SA (summary of change in bold)
SA20	SA Table 4.3 page 58	Response to comment Environment Agency	Incorrect statement that the County does not have landfill facilities within its boundaries.	Following text deleted from table 4.3: "This impact will not have a significant impact upon greenhouse gas emissions in Rutland however as the County do not have landfill facilities within their boundary".
SA22	5.2.19 Policy CS19	Response to comment Environment Agency	Early advice should be sought for developments incorporating GSHP.	It is not appropriate for the SA to provide guidance as to how development should be implemented. Unchanged from pre-submission report.
SA23	SA Table 6.1	Response to comment English Heritage	New indicators proposed for Core Strategy and SA.	No new indicators adopted by RCC therefore no change to SA.
SA24	SA Table 6.1	Response to comment English Heritage	Buildings at Risk register has been replaced by Heritage at Risk register.	Buildings at Risk replaced with Heritage at Risk.
SA16	SA Table 7.2	CALA homes JR of revocation of RSS	Change rationale of Policy CS9 in Table 7.2 to read "The housing figures within the strategy were derived directly from the East Midlands Regional Plan, which underwent HRA".	Text changed.

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